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VOLUME L.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13. 1890—TWELVE PAGES.

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SECOND EDITION.

WANTS MORE LIGHT.

The Call for an Extra Session Still Withheld.

GOV. FIFER GIVES REASONS.

A Chicago Delegation Will Call Upon Him Today.

A CHANGE IS MADE IN THE NAME.

Stockholders' Meeting Not So Largely Attended as Expected.

ANOTHER SCHEME FOR THE LAKE-FRONT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 12.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer did not today issue the call for an extra session of the Legislature to take action upon the World's Fair but delayed action for another day. He gave as his reason that he had received a telegram from Lyman J. Gage and Thomas B. Bryan of the World's Fair Directory saying that they, Mayor Cregier, the Park Commissioners, and others would like to have a hearing tomorrow if he would postpone action until that time, and he had replied that this would be done. Mr. Bryan's telegram was in the nature of an argument in favor of the extra session. It is supposed the postponement was made with the idea an opposing delegation was having a hearing today and it would be best to make some reply to statements that might be presented by them.

It was a matter of considerable surprise that the delegation which communicated with the Governor yesterday did not appear this morning. The Executive refused to state whether he had any information as to its non-appearance, and would not give any idea as to who composed the delegation. It seems well understood, however, that the communication came from Mr. Riddle, and the only explanations vouchsafed as to the mission were placed upon two grounds: First, that the Pullman and Pennsylvania railroad interest sought to compel the Directors of the Fair to accept Mr. Pullman's proposition, thus preventing the call for a special session; or, second, it was the intention to offer objections to the proposed method of taxation for raising the extra $5,000,000, preferring that the amount should be raised by private subscription. The only reasonable hypothesis upon which the non-appearance of this delegation may be explained is the fact that the newspapers gave the matter publicity, thereby preventing the affair from being kept secret. Yet it is possible the project has not been abandoned, but only temporarily delayed, and that a hearing will be accorded before a decision is made.

It is manifest that Gov. Fifer is carefully weighing the matter, giving due heed to the necessity for the extra session yet taking into consideration the opposition to the same which is said to be coming in from influential men throughout the State. He also recognizes the fact that every day of delay is squeezing the time for the Legislature's work into so small a compass that legislation will necessarily have to be rushed through.

The most reasonable explanation made for the postponement of action today is circulated tonight. It is to the effect that new points have arisen since the visit of the committee Tuesday to the Governor, prompted by communications received on the subject, and the committee that will visit Gov. Fifer tomorrow will do so at his request made today to the directors of the enterprise, that he may have a hearing to further satisfy himself on a few points that were not fully developed in the general discussion Tuesday.

NO LONGER THE "WORLD'S FAIR."

The Name Is Changed to the World's Columbian Exposition.

There was no confusion at the stockholders' meeting yesterday, and today there is no "World's Fair of 1892"; it is the "World's Columbian Exposition." Only 126 persons voted in person, although 393,758 votes were cast. The votes were as follows:

1. For increasing the capital stock to ten million dollars ($10,000,000), 393,758.
2. For changing the name of the corporation to the World's Columbian Exposition, 392,544. Against, 1,214.
3. For ratifying and adopting the by-laws and all other action of the Board of Directors, 393,758.

The vote necessary to adopt any one of the propositions was 333,334, so all were adopted, as it was expected they would be.

The meeting was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock by Lyman J. Gage, who then called Thomas B. Bryan to the chair. A number of the Directors were present at the time, among them George R. Davis, Otto Young, W. H. Colvin, A. F. Seeberger, A. McNally, R. A. Keyes, C. H. Schwab, Owen F. Aldis, Potter Palmer, E. T. Jeffery, E. J. Lefens, and J. W. Ellsworth.

It was expected that there would be a great crush, and preparations were made accordingly. Ropes were stretched around the room so that the crowd could enter through one door, get the necessary certificates, cast its votes, and make its exit through another door. But the precaution was hardly necessary, as not more than fifteen people were in the room at a time. Any lengthy discussion of matters was shut off early by J. W. Ellsworth, who moved that the meeting be made a continuous one for the purpose of voting until 6 o'clock. The motion was adopted, and at 6 o'clock no one appeared to introduce any outside subjects. At 7 o'clock Mr. Bryan banged the table with the gavel and announced the meeting adjourned.

Gratifying Results.

The result was a most gratifying surprise to the directors. They knew that most of the stockholders were represented by proxies, but were fearful that many might appear under the impression that it was to be a meeting similar to the one in Battery D. They did not, however, the average for each person voting being over 2,331 votes. Mr. Gage cast the largest number of votes, but many others had proxies in great numbers.

Outside of the stockholders' meeting it was rather dull yesterday, the most important event being a dispatch from Gov. Fifer calling T. B. Bryan to Springfield. There seems to have been some mistake in the matter, as Mr. Bryan waited until a late hour Wednesday night for the call. A dispatch came yesterday morning when it was too late for him to catch a train, and he replied to that effect. In the afternoon another was received to the following effect:

T. B. Bryan—Nothing will be done until tomorrow. I want to see you here in the morning without fail. Answer. J. W. FIFER.

Mr. Bryan left at 11:20 last night. On the same train were Senator Riddle, Senator McMillan, Col. Perce, E. A. Blodgett, and Dr. De Wolf. They were not communicative as to the purposes of their trip.

Of course there were plans and schemes without number sent in or brought in.

New Scheme for the Lake-Front.

Joseph Seaman of the South Lynne Works, Chicago, who was a civil engineer of wide experience in England and was a member of the Royal Society there, and who has made a study of exposition structures for twenty-five years past, was at headquarters with a suggestion for utilizing the Lake-Front. His idea is to build out opposite the end of Twelfth street a tight sea wall to the extent of one mile; turning south to build the wall as far as Twenty-second street, and then back to land, inclosing one section or a mile square. The wall as designed by him is to be 330 feet thick, the top of which can be used for beautiful promenades. He would then fill in the square formed by the walls for a site for the Fair. The property thus reclaimed from the lake, with adjacent land, would amount, in his opinion, to about 2,000 acres, as the lake shore, for a great distance south, could be utilized in connection with this made land.

In the center of the square he proposes to erect a building the principal features of which are, as planned: The building to be in the shape of a Greek cross, and consist of five squares, each measuring 345 feet across; the length of the building each way to be 1,025 feet; the main building to be 300 feet high, twelve floors twenty-five feet apart, and with a central open square in each 100 feet across and open to the roof. It is also the intention to erect magnificent fountains in the center of each of these openings. The center square will extend another 300 feet upwards, with twelve floors 345 feet square, making the floor space for exhibiters and visitors 8,000,000 square feet, which is equal to 183½ acres, although the entire building covers but fifteen acres. High above this 600 feet there are another twenty-four floors twenty-five feet apart. These rooms, like every other part of the building, will be very substantial and well finished, graduating from 325 feet square to 100 feet square at the top floor, which is 1,200 feet high. They will contain nearly 1,000,000 square feet, and are intended for assembly rooms, bureaus, etc.

In this section also will be a splendid dining-hall, 300 feet square, to which by a system of forty-five elevators access will be afforded from any part of the building in five minutes' time. Each floor will be amply supplied with pure water from a reservoir holding 8,000,000 gallons, at an altitude of 400 feet. The water-power necessary to run the elevators will be drawn from this elevated reservoir, its water supply to be maintained by powerful steam engines of 3,000 horse-power. On every floor are to be lavatories, refreshment and smoking rooms, while comfortable seats in line with the exhibits will be scattered throughout the entire building.

Every floor will have outside balconies, well balustraded, which will make it perfectly safe and pleasant to the most timid persons to promenade around the tower at the height of 1,200 feet. This building will be constructed entirely of iron, steel, and glass, the design being such as will admit of the most elaborate finish, and its author claims as one of its great advantages that it will permit of all the exhibits, except the livestock, to be held in one building.

The Kansas Auxiliary.

The Kansas World's Fair Auxiliary met last evening at the Sherman House and discussed the best means of being of service to the State. It was thought by those present that Kansas would be at the head of the Western States in her exhibit and that the Legislature would appropriate not less than $100,000, while individual counties would appropriate $25,000 each in addition. The subject of Kansas headquarters during the Fair was informally discussed. Another meeting will be held at the Sherman next Thursday evening, when officers will be elected, those of the old organization having retired.

MANSLAUGHTER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Charge Against Capt. Oertling, Who Ran Down a Fishing-Boat Near Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 12.—[Special.]—A Deputy United States Marshal went to Racine tonight to arrest Capt. Oertling and one of the crew of the schooner Fearless on a warrant sworn out before United States Court Commissioner Bloodgood this afternoon charging them with manslaughter on the high seas. This morning the schooner Fearless ran down the fishing sloop Seabird of Milwaukee and drowned her owner, Charles Reunpferd. The Seabird was at anchor about seven miles northeast of Milwaukee and Reunpferd with a companion, Charles Tessler, was engaged in hauling in fishing nets. Half an hour before the Seabird was run down her two occupants sighted the Fearless headed towards them. The wind was light and the weather was thick. According to Tessler's complaint the Seabird's fog horn was blown to attract the attention of the crew of the Fearless. The latter, though, did not change her course in the least and bore down on the Seabird. As she was almost on top of her a voice from the Fearless sung out: "Why don't you blow your horn?"

"We have been blowing it for half an hour," responded the men on the Seabird.

"Well, I am going to take the mast out of you," was the reply which came back from the Fearless. A minute later and the Fearless bore down on the little sloop, one of her booms striking the Seabird's mast and instantly capsizing her.

The two occupants were thrown into the water. Reunpferd struggled in the water for a few minutes and then drowned. Tessler floated himself on a fish box until picked up by another boat which was in the vicinity. After the schooner Fearless had gone some distance her yawl boat was lowered and sent back to the rescue, but she came too late.

Tessler's charges, as made before the Commissioner, were substantiated by William Green and a companion who were in another boat near by. Commissioner Bloodgood, after listening to the evidence, was inclined to issue a warrant against the Captain and the man at the wheel of the Fearless for murder, but after looking up the authorities concluded that it was a stronger case of manslaughter. Had the Fearless come to Milwaukee instead of going to Racine there would likely have been violence aboard of her, as all the inhabitants of Jones Island, composed mostly of fishermen, were thoroughly aroused over the affair when the news spread among them. Reunpferd was about 48 years of age and leaves a family. His little boat which went to the bottom was all that he had, so that his family and mother, whom he also supported, are left in destitute circumstances.

BULLDOZED BY A DISCHARGED EMPLOYE.

A Cleveland Manufacturer Forced to Sign a Check for $1,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12.—[Special.]—W. S. Tyler, President of the W. S. Tyler Wire Works company, was today compelled to sign a $1,000 check for James F. O'Day, a discharged employé. O'Day had been foreman in the wire mill and was discharged a month ago ostensibly for imparting business secrets to a rival concern in Akron, and for dissipation. This noon Tyler went from his office to his stable to get his horse and drive into the city when he encountered O'Day, who presented the muzzle of a revolver at him and demanded $1,000. Tyler said that he would have to draw a check, and took O'Day back to the office, where he signed a check and had it countersigned by his secretary, Mr. Patterson. He then took O'Day down town to the bank, while Patterson telephoned the police, who were in waiting at the bank when O'Day arrived. The man is held for an attempt at robbery.

MARRIED AT THE AGE OF 71 YEARS.

Edward R. Allen of Aurora, Ill., Wedded to Mrs. C. M. Fairchild.

AURORA, Ill., June 12.—[Special.]—Edward R. Allen of Aurora was married in Chicago today to Mrs. C. M. Fairchild. Mr. Allen is one of Aurora's oldest and most prominent citizens. He is 71 years of age. He came to Aurora in 1849 and was the second postmaster here, being appointed by Polk, and was in the State Senate when the war broke out.

BOSTON'S BOODLE CASES.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AT THE SENATORIAL INQUIRY.

Testimony Alleging That Ten Members of the Upper House Would Vote in the Interest of a Corporation for a Total of $100,000—Startling Evidence Against Senator Fassett Furnished by an Elevated Railway Company.

BOSTON, Mass., June 12.—[Special.]—There promises to be some music at the Boston State House. The first shock in the boodle case is over, the names of the alleged participants having been divulged, but whether the investigated or the investigators are to suffer most from the proceeding is a matter of speculation.

The parties involved in the affair, according to Mr. Williams' charges, are Senator Fassett of Great Barrington and nine brother Republican Senators and Senator Donovan from the Democratic wing. Senator Fassett is a brother of the New York Fassett recently prominent in the Tammany investigation in New York City. He has always been regarded as one of the ablest and cleanest men on Beacon Hill, and his friends are very indignant at even the insinuation of such charges against him. Senator Donovan is a Bostonian and a typical city politician. The names of the other nine Republicans are withheld thus far in the investigation, as it has not yet appeared what part they played in the alleged deal. Mr. Williams, however, is not satisfied with the investigation which he has started in the Senate, and so this morning he enlarged the scope of his inquiry. He presented a series of charges to the House, involving its members, and the results were preparations on the part of that body for investigating its members. These charges were in substance:

1. That the West End Railway company has maintained a large corps of lobbyists and legislative counsel and made expenditures through them and its officers beyond any legitimate purpose in securing legislation.
2. That the officers and agents of the company have given numerous banquets and dinners to members of the Legislature, and that some of the members were under the influence of wines and liquors there furnished.
3. That a member of the House called upon a representative of one of the petitioning companies and asked him if there was anything in it for him.
4. That one or more members of the House have asked compensation of elevated railway petitioners for their support.
5. That members of the House have received money from agents of the West End railway company.

The Senatorial Investigation.

The sensation of the day, however, has been the Senatorial investigation. The People's Elevated company was the concern interested in this. The witnesses produced in this by Mr. Williams to substantiate Senator Fassett's corruption were F. E. Sanderson, a Boston wool broker, and Dr. J. C. Moore, a Manchester, N. H., hosiery manufacturer and proprietor of the Manchester *Daily Union*, the Democratic Bible of Manchester. Both were petitioners on behalf of the People's Elevated company for a charter. Mr. Sanderson, in the course of his testimony, gave his version of the boodle episode.

"I met Senator Fassett first at the People's office on Thursday, May 22. There were present besides L. P. Hagar, a member of the Third House, who had been introduced to me as a man useful at the State House, and Edward Prenker, a Saugus wool-manufacturer and petitioner for the People's charter. Senator Fassett came in response to a telephone message. He said he could give us ten Senatorial votes on the Republican side. He said that there was a proposition between himself and Mr. Hagar whereby he could secure the votes of ten Senators at $10,000 each, the money to be given to them, provided the company secured its charter. I stated to him that our people were opposed to any such arrangements; that I was acting only to promote their interests at the State House; that I should have to see the financial men of the company. The result was that I made an appointment with him to meet us at the office, 194 Washington street, the following day. Mr. Fassett was there and talked with the financial men. I was excluded."

Mr. Williams—Do you remember any other particulars of the interview?

"Yes, he spoke of the great influence that was being brought to bear upon him and his friends to vote for the West End. He wanted to have the handling of the money. With him the transaction was purely a matter of dollars and cents. He wanted the full amount, $100,000, if the charter was granted, and was to make his own contract with the other nine Senators. He was not absolutely sure at the Thursday interview that he could hold their votes, and wanted further time. Mr. Prenker retired after an introduction to Senator Fassett, at the request of Mr. Hagar, who said Mr. Fassett would probably not care to talk with so many people. Mr. Prenker was not present at the interview, but Mr. Hagar, Mr. Prenker, and myself talked the whole matter over afterwards."

At this point Mr. Williams asked if he had ever entertained any of the Senators.

Did Not Entertain Senators.

Mr. Sanderson—No, sir, except in the case of Senator Hart, who is a friend of mine of thirty years' standing, with whom I have frequently sat down in a hotel for a social time. I have spoken to Senator Campbell and Senator James Donovan and asked them to further our interests. After the passage of the West End bill I was surprised to find how certain Senators had changed their votes. I did not ask any reason, but Senator James Donovan volunteered information in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Prenker, myself, and Mr. Donovan were in the Senate Chamber, and were invited into the Senate parlor. He (Senator Donovan) said he could see no way by which our company could secure a charter and so jumped over to the West End. He said he acted so under our advice, as we told him if there was no chance for our company he could go where he chose. He stated that our people were not willing to put up anything and the West End was, and that he was going for the West End." Mr. Sanderson on cross-examination said:

"I don't know that Mr. Hagar was ever instructed to offer or spend money in behalf of this charter for the delivery of votes of Senators. I know that Senator Fassett offered to deliver to me votes of those ten Senators as I would offer to deliver so many bushels of potatoes. I know no way that Senator Fassett could have obtained the impression that he could get $100,000 or any other sum except through Mr. Hagar. Senator Fassett's proposition was a surprise to me."

Dr. Moore's testimony corroborated Sanderson's in a general way. The interview with Senator Fassett was in progress when he came upon them. The talk then was the delivery of ten votes for $100,000. The doctor was pushed to state whether he heard the Senator make the definite proposition of nine Republican votes and his own for $100,000.

"That is the way I understood it," said the doctor.

"But," urged the Senatorial Chairman, "did you understand that the proposition came from him?"

His reply was, "I could not understand it from any one else." Dr. Moore said he had another interview with Senator Fassett in the afternoon, in which the latter expressed his doubts of controlling the nine Republicans he anticipated. "I asked him what the trouble was, and he stated then that the West End influence was being exerted very strongly, and that a small amount of money appeared to be more potent than a large prospective contingent. He promised, however, to see what he could do, and let the doctor or his representatives know. He did not keep the appointment, but in its place sent a note to Mr. Hagar declining to see Dr. Moore, as he had decided to vote for the West End."

The testimony of Broker Sanderson and Dr. Moore was flatly contradicted by L. P. Hagar. He denied their stories of the Fassett interview in toto. Said he: "I wish to say right here, gentlemen, that the testimony of this man Sanderson and this man Dr. Moore, and I will swear it before God Almighty, is a falsehood. There was no such interview ever held as this man Sanderson stated."

This created great excitement. Hagar, however, acknowledged having introduced Sanderson and Dr. Moore to Senator Fassett and having arranged an interview, but the interview he planned, however, was an entirely different one. Hagar's course greatly disgusted his old confreres, but Mr. Prenker, who followed, reiterated such portions of the story as he was connected with, substantiating in some particulars Sanderson and Dr. Moore.

TO LAY ANOTHER PIPE LINE TO CHICAGO.

The Standard Oil Company to Increase Its Present Western Facilities.

FINDLAY, O., June 12.—[Special.]—Orders have been issued by the Standard Oil Trust for another great pipe line from the Northwestern Ohio oil fields to Chicago, similar in size and capacity to the one now in operation from this city to the World's Fair city. No publicity has been given to the enterprise, but THE TRIBUNE correspondent has it from good authority that the principal pipe manufacturers of the country have all received orders, proportioned to their capacity, and are now at work turning out pipe by the mile.

The new pipe line will be built of six-inch tubing and will be laid alongside the first one, beginning in Wood County, near Cygnet, thence down to Findlay, from which point it will follow the Lake Erie and Western railroad to Lima, and from there along the right-of-way of the Chicago and Atlantic railroad to South Chicago. The pumping stations will all be duplicated and everything put into shape to put just double the amount of oil into Chicago that is now being pumped there by the present line.

When the Standard first set out to build a pipe-line from this oilfield to Chicago it had but a faint idea of the development that would take place in this territory.

The one line to Chicago no longer suffices to furnish the immense amount of crude petroleum used at that point and throughout the West. It is said the Standard has interests in Chicago in a plant and refinery representing at least $25,000,000, and has secured the contract of a belt line of railroad that connects with every railroad entering that city, so that it can ship its oils throughout the entire West to the greatest advantage. To this city, and the oilfields of Northwestern Ohio, this new pipe-line will prove of vast importance.

THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN UNION.

Controversial Differences Obliterated and the Church About to Become One.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 12.—[Special.]—The three Norwegian Lutheran bodies that are now taking the preliminary action toward merging themselves into one large and strong church were busy today perfecting their organization. The Norwegian Lutherans of America became split up into five factions and churches because of an almost unending theological controversy. When the Scandinavians first came to this country they found themselves in a land of free churches, where State and Church were independent of each other. Two organizations sprung up. One, the Norwegian synod, the remnant of which has been in session here, clung to the forms of the old State church in Norway; the other, the Augustan synod, was more liberal in forms and belief. During the rebellion there were radical differences on the question of slavery. Besides this the old synod objected to the State schools on the ground that they were irreligious. Doctrinal points also created differences. The first split was under the leadership of the Rev. Mr. Claussen. The number that left the Norwegian synod with this faction was quite small, however. After the division on the slavery question a new dispute arose on the question of predestination, and other branches were formed. The movement for union began two years ago.

SEVERE CYCLONE AT WAPELLO, IA.

The Fair Grounds Swept Clean of Buildings and Many Residences Damaged.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 12.—[Special.]—Wapello, Ia., was visited by a severe cyclone Tuesday evening about 7 o'clock. It came grom the northwest and first struck the fair fround, where it destroyed the judges' stand, amphitheater, floral hall, kitchen, and ticket office. All these buildings were reduced to kindling wood and scattered about the north end of the city. Mrs. Ruth Briggs' residence was destroyed by a small building crashing through the top. Mrs. Briggs and daughter were slightly hurt by falling timbers. The residences of Silas Bryant and O. W. Ives followed. Mrs. Bryant and O. W. Ives' wife and children were all slightly injured. Ives' house was completely swept away, only the floor being left.

READING, Pa., June 12.—From accounts received up to this afternoon the electric storm which raged over Berks County last night and this morning was phenomenal in its intensity. A number of people were stunned and the air seemed to be charged with electricity to an extent never before known. At several places balls of fire entered the private dwellings, exploding with fearful sounds. Corn fields which were only replanted after last week's storm were again washed out and will have to be replanted the second time.

DEATH OF LADY KATHALEEN AUSTIN.

She Expires in Destitute Circumstances at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 12.—[Special.]—Lady Kathaleen Austin, wife of Sir Edward Austin of Aberdeen, Scotland, died in destitute circumstances at a boarding-house in this city today, and it is the belief of Mrs. Morrison, her landlady, that she died of grief. Her story was published some weeks ago, upon the death of her child, how her husband had mistreated her so cruelly that she ran away with her babe in her arms, came to America, arrived in Indianapolis, and secured employment here as a domestic under her maiden name of Kathaleen R. Bruce. Since her child's death her health has steadily declined and she spent two or three weeks in Eastman's Sanitarium, being finally removed to the boarding-house to die. Neither her husband nor his people have ever answered any of the communications sent to them since her illness began.

J. A. VINCENT DROWNED IN LAKE ERIE.

Disappointment in a Love Affair Causes the Suicide.

CLEVELAND, O., June 12.—[Special.]—J. A. Vincent, a wealthy young man, son of the Rev. Dr. Vincent of Kansas City, who has been visiting in this city for about two weeks, committed suicide here today by jumping into the lake. He had been employed until recently by a Chicago chemical firm. He left a letter stating that he took his life on account of disappointment in a love affair. Charles O'Connor, a Chicago traveling man, was spoken of in the letter as a friend of the deceased and brother of the girl with whom he was in love.

MUST STEAL OR STARVE.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES NOT RECEIVING SUFFICIENT PROVISIONS.

Montana Settlers Hold the Government Responsible for the Present Indian Outbreak—Cowboys Exchange Shots with a Band of Hostiles—Other Tribes May Join in the Outbreak—Arms and Ammunition Placed at the Disposal of Montana Citizens.

ROSEBUD, Mont., June 12.—[Special.]—The family of L. S. Ginter, who were driven from their home by the Northern Cheyennes, arrived here this morning in a state of fright which has almost driven them to insanity. They were peaceable settlers who were not aware that the savages bore them any ill will. Just at nightfall Wednesday six or eight red men rode up to their cabin on a gallop, fired several shots into it, and galloped away again, yelling like demons the while. They made no attempt to steal or burn anything and did not stop to discover whether they had killed anybody. None of the family was injured, but fearing a return of the Indians they gathered together such portables as they could carry in a farm wagon and left the ranch as hastily as possible.

Many other settlers have left their homes, and they will not return until they can have military protection. The posse of cowboys which left here last night encountered a band of Cheyennes thirteen miles south of here this morning and exchanged several shots with them. Residents of this section of Montana are outspoken in their condemnation of the Government. They say it angered the Cheyennes by removing them, gave them an exaggerated notion of their importance by permitting them to return, got them into trouble with the settlers by practically furnishing them no provisions, and left them to ward off starvation by stealing. The Indians are here, 2,000 or 3,000 of them; they cannot kill buffalo as of yore, but they have excellent appetites, and will kill beeves as long as they are to be found, no matter to whom they belong. This state of things cannot continue to exist. The Cheyennes must be given reasonable rations or removed to the Indian Territtory.

A courier from Rosebud River reports seeing a large body of Indians crossing the river moving in the direction of the Big Pine Mountains, where they were going to join the Sioux. They passed the Williams ranch at 3 o'clock today and burned every building except the house, and were scared away from that by the men inside opening fire on them. No word has been received here from Agent Upshaw, and grave fears are entertained for his safety. A troop of cavalry has been ordered to the front from Fort Buford and ten cowboys have gone up the Rosebud River to relieve the settlers.

Prepared for an Outbreak.

FORT KEOGH, Mont., June 12.—Half a dozen small bands of Indians are camped in the immediate vicinity of Miles City and Fort Keogh, but they profess to be of a peaceable disposition and say they know nothing of the affairs at Tongue River Agency. The arms and ammunition sent out by Gov. Toole arrived at Miles City this morning. These will be placed at the disposal of citizens, who will use them in case an attempt is made to rescue White Buffalo and the other Indians in jail here for the murder of Robert Ferguson. Five companies of troops have been sent to points where an outbreak would be most likely to occur, and others are ready to move in case orders come from Gen. Ruger in command of the department. The hostiles have sent runners to Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Crow, Flathead, and Camp Poplar River Agencies requesting the Indians at those points to join in the proposed uprising. The Crows flatly refused to go on the warpath, and promptly gave the whites all the information they obtained from the Cheyenne emissaries.

Will Be Easily Subdued.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 12.—[Special].—Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department of Dakota, said this afternoon:

"There are now four cavalry companies at the Tongue River Agency under command of Maj. Carroll. Three companies of infantry are moving up from Fort Keogh, and will reach the agency Saturday. The Cheyennes have been made aware of their coming and I think will be easily subdued. All the trouble thus far has been caused by Indians out of the reservation slaughtering cattle, the quarrel arising from the discovery. I believe now that the Cheyennes will hasten back to the reservation and avoid trouble. There are about 800 of the warriors and there are about the same number of troops easily available. The arms sent by Gov. Toole are for the settlers and cowboys, who are very poorly armed."

Gen. Ruger said the Government should supply the Indians with more rations, as they could no longer get buffalo meat.

Stirring Up the Sioux.

STANDING ROCK, N.D., June 12.—[Special.]—Runners from the Tongue River Cheyennes arrived here last week and had a conference with Sitting Bull and other braves who yearn for a chance to repeat the affair at Custer. Bull is too old to take the field again, but he hates the whites and loses no opportunity to plot against them. Many of the Sioux warriors have gone West on horseback, but whether to aid the Cheyennes is not known.

All Quiet at Keshena.

SHAWANO, Wis., June 12.—[Special.]—The Indians who were most prominent in the recent trouble at the Keshena reservation and who were the strongest supporters of ex-Agent Jennings have finally returned to their homes, announcing that they have given up the fight against Agent Kelsey. No further trouble is anticipated.

PROTESTING AGAINST A TIN-PLATE TAX.

New England Manufacturers and Dealers Petition the Senate.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 12.—[Special.]—A large number of local business-men, comprising the importers, dealers, and workers in tin-plate, the manufacturers of tinware and cans, and the consumers of roofing tin, altogether employing a large number of hands and representing a large capital, have prepared a petition, to be forwarded to Nelson W. Aldrich, United States Senator from this State, in which they respectfully protest against any increase of the present duty on tin-plate, and urge some reduction in that duty to comply with the universal demand that all raw material should be taxed as lightly as possible. The significant feature about the petition is that the signers are largely Republicans.

TO SPEND THE SUMMER AT CAPE MAY.

President Harrison's Family to Leave Washington Next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The ladies of the President's household will leave Washington next Tuesday to take formal possession of their new cottage at Cape May, and will remain there during the remainder of the summer. The President will probably follow them the succeeding Saturday and will make them weekly visits thereafter until the adjournment of Congress, when he will take up his permanent residence at Cape May.

A Wife-Beater Punished.

ATHOL, Mass., June 12.—The wife of Fred Rogers while being severely beaten by her husband last night jumped from a window to escape him and was badly injured. Rogers was visited later by about fifty citizens and treated to a taste of White Cap justice.

BLOOD MAY BE SHED IN LOUISIANA.

Bitterness Engendered by the Lottery Fight—The Grand Jury Will Investigate.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 12.—[Special.]—The grand jury of the Parish of East Baton Rouge is now in session at the State Capitol. Its attention has been called to the reports relative to bribery and corruption by the "Lottery ring." The rejection by the House of Mr. Borland's resolution to investigate and the obstruction to the adoption of Foster's resolution in the Senate have not gone unnoticed. Senator Murphy J. Foster has been called to testify. Several others from the House and Senate have been summoned to tell what they know of the much talked-of corruption. At Clinton, in East Felicinia parish, yesterday there was a mass-meeting of the white Democrats of the parish. Between 500 and 600 attended and all were anti-lottery but about twenty, who claimed to be independent. Anti-lottery delegates were elected from every ward in the parish to attend the Democratic convention to be held at Jackson tomorrow to nominate a Democratic candidate to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Senator Morrow. T. S. Adams, President of the State Farmers' Union, presided over the meeting. The meeting was the most respectable, representative, and enthusiastic ever known in the parish. The feeling against the lottery company was intense.

Primaries were held in West Felicinia, and the lottery forces carried six out of ten wards. They met in convention today. Under the agreement in existence relative to the district patronage, the Senatorship goes to West Felicinia, which has selected Col. John F. Irvine as a Senatorial candidate. Col. Irvine is a popular man and has been an active Democratic leader; but he is an avowed friend of the lottery, and the East Felicinia delegates will probably refuse to take him as a candidate. The Felicinias are fighting parishes. There is no Republican organization there. It will not be surprising if blood is shed over this matter next Wednesday. It is hard to appreciate the degree of bitterness the lottery question has engendered in the Democracy.

The Special Committee on Schools, Levees, Pensions, Drainage, and Lotteries, met tonight at 7 o'clock. Mr. Shattuck's bill was tak and discussed. A large number of amendments made by the "antis" were voted down.

NEW YORK CITY RESTING ON A VOLCANO.

One Explosion After Another Tears Up Lower Broadway.

NEW YORK, June 12.—[Special.]—New York City rests upon a volcano. A gang of men employed by the New York Steam-Heating company were engaged in filling in a trench running across Broadway at Fulton street early this morning. The accidental fall of a workman and the breaking of a lantern caused the gaseous matter in the soil to ignite immediately. The cobblestones surrounding the top of the manhole were shot into the air a distance of ten feet and the curbstone skirting a part of the sidewalk in front of St. Paul's Church was pulled up and hurled to one side. The manhole itself was choked with the ruins.

The heat that rose from the pavement around the manhole was intense, and the men who had been watching the progress of the fire became frightened and fell back. At that moment the flame burst from its prison, scattering fragments of masonry in all directions. The explosion was louder than the other, shaking several of the adjacent buildings. A bright, red flame shot straight into the air, rising a distance of fully thirty feet. The main of the Consolidated Gas company had given way, and the gas was being consumed. The smaller main of the Mutual Gas company subsequently burst and added a new vigor to the now picturesque flame. It began to rain quite heavily, but no amount of water seemed to have any effect upon the fire. This continued all day, the flame gradually diminishing in size. It was not until 8:45 o'clock in the evening that the fire entirely died away.

The swinging of the immense traffic that ordinarily passes up and down Broadway into the two adjoining thoroughfares had the effect of creating a blockade on both streets.

MILITARY-MEN WANT AN APPROPRIATION

It Will Be Asked For in the Case of a Special Session.

In case an extra session of the Legislature be called it is the intention of prominent military-men to endeavor to secure an additional appropriation for the militia, so that the troops may go into camp this summer as usual. If the desired legislation can be secured and other arrangements made the militia will go into a Northern encampment to be held at the time of the unveiling of the Grant monument in Lincoln Park, in the ceremonies attending which the troops will participate. The organization of the Army of the Tennessee is deeply interested in the project, and if the Legislature be liberal enough, all the crack militia regiments of the country will be invited to be present, and while here will be subsisted at the expense of the State. The matter has been thoroughly discussed, and influence will not be lacking to secure the money needed to carry out the plans.

The lack of a State appropriation for this year's encampment has led the members of several militia companies to plan for company encampments to last for a few days, the members to bear the expense.

A SISTER OF MERCY BURNED TO DEATH.

Found Dead in Her Bed in a Davenport Hospital.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 12.—At 3:30 this morning one of the sisters, who was sleeping on the fourth floor of the main building of Mercy Hospital, was awakened by smoke and discovered a fire in the closet of her room. The house alarm was sounded and the thirty Sisters of Mercy in the building were called together. A young woman named Ellen Murphy, but called Sister Mary Irene, was burned to death. She was found in her bed, and was probably suffocated before the flames reached her room.

Some forty patients in an adjoining building were taken out without injury and afterward returned. The building in which the fire occurred is of brick, four stories high. The total loss is $10,000.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The straw-hat factory of Harvy L. Eames, which occupies nearly an entire block at Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, Bay Ridge, took fire this morning and was burned to the ground. The loss on building, stock, and machinery is $75,000.

ESCAPED BY HER MOTHER'S ASSISTANCE.

Mrs. Hamlin Carries Off Her Daughter from the Erring Woman's Refuge.

May Hamlin, a 14-year-old inmate of the Erring Woman's Refuge, escaped yesterday afternoon by the assistance of her mother. The girl had been an inmate of a disreputable house, from which her mother rescued her last February. The girl was taken to the Industrial School at Evanston. She escaped, was caught, and was placed in the Erring Woman's Refuge.

The authorities at the institution say that many efforts have been made to get the girl out of the place. Prominent politicians, it is claimed, have made efforts to secure her release.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Hamlin called to see her daughter. Through a clever ruse—a pretext to obtain some fruit on the part of the mother, and an excuse to leave the room on the part of the girl—both managed to slip out of the building, jump into a carriage, and escape. The police think the girl has been taken out of the State.

IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

The Illinois Supreme Court Sustains the Drainage Act.

JUSTICE MAGRUDER DISSENTS

Expressions of Opinion by Members of the Commission.

COMPLETE TEXT OF THE DECISION.

All Points Raised Against the Act Overruled by the Court.

TRUSTEES MAY NOW BEGIN THEIR WORK.

John P. Wilson, the well-known attorney who drafted the Drainage bill, which subsequently became law and was adopted by a vote of the people, received the following telegram from Ottawa yesterday afternoon:

All drainage cases affirmed. Judge Magruder dissents. A. H. TAYLOR.

Judge Prendergast was immediately notified, and three minutes afterward President Murry Nelson of the Drainage Board received the information, and then S. S. Gregory and Commissioner J. J. Altpeter. They immediately bent their steps in the direction of the County Court, where they congratulated Judge Prendergast and one another. When Clerk Austin J. Doyle arrived on the scene he found a happy group of fellow drainage officials in the County Judge's room.

The telegram of Clerk Taylor was brief and therefore unsatisfactory, and further information was asked. Later a telegram came stating that the law had been sustained in all important particulars. The method of election, taxation, assessment, etc., was upheld. The opinion, it was added, was voluminous and exhaustive.

"There is no chance for a rehearing, then," remarked Mr. Gregory, who had aided Mr. Wilson in sustaining the constitutionality of the law.

It appeared from the telegram also that the two cases presented on the question were passed in review. One was the case brought in the name of Marshall J. Wilson, for whom A. M. Pence made the argument. The second was that brought by James P. Root for Owen Murray, in which nearly every clause of the law was vigorously attacked, and the special assessment feature singled out for a double assault. Then there was a subsidiary case, carried up by a lawyer who had a grudge against Judge Prendergast. All three were knocked out.

"As I came along," said one of Judge Prendergast's visitors, "I saw James P. Root standing on a street corner reading an afternoon paper. He was dazed by the decision, said uncomplimentary things about some learned jurists, and threatened to sell out his law books and betake himself to the woods."

Judge Prendergast's Views.

Judge Prendergast was, of course, delighted at the decision, as he had assisted in preparing the arguments in reply to Mr. Root and Mr. Pence. He said:

"Beyond the belief that the law was on one side I of course had no anticipation of what the decision would be. As to the rumors, I regarded them as flowing from sources utterly unworthy of credit. Evil dispositions towards the project started the rumors, but no one knowing the high personal character of the Judges would pay any attention to so-called 'leaks' or 'tips.'

"Do you think there will be any attempt to upset this judgment either through a rehearing or through an appeal to the United States Supreme Court?"

"No successful attempt in this direction will be made, but just what baffled malcontents and public enemies may do it is impossible to conjecture. As to a rehearing, the fact that the decision has been delayed thus long, and that there is a dissenting opinion, and a long one, too, would indicate that there has been had, as the court says, 'that careful examination which is demanded by the magnitude and importance of the interests involved'; hence no rehearing will be granted. There is no Federal question in the case, and so it cannot go to the United States Supreme Court."

Plans of the Board.

"Have the trustees had any conferences recently in reference to action following a favorable decision?"

"The trustees have been together from time to time and encouraging progress has been made in the engineer's department. As to the preliminary steps already taken in reference to the work and next to be taken you must see the engineer. I should think, however, that the actual digging will begin just as soon as we can determine where to dig.

"Whether we will levy a tax immediately, so that it may be spread on the records with the annual municipal, State, and county tax, or issue bonds to meet the immediate needs of the trustees is a question for the board to determine, as is also the establishing of permanent headquarters."

It is understood that the board will meet tomorrow morning in the Election Commissioners' office, and will make that their headquarters for some time to come.

Commissioner Altpeter expressed a general concurrence in the remarks of Judge Prendergast, merely adding:

"We must go to work at once and push on with all vigor to the end. The sooner the channel is cut the better for the health of Chicago."

Commissioner Willing Surprised.

Commissioner Henry J. Willing was pleased. He had had grave fears of an adverse decision, inasmuch as many good lawyers had expressed a firm conviction that the case would be reversed. He regarded it as a great victory for the people, for Chicago, and for Illinois. Now the commission could do something more than meet and express their desires. Heretofore they had simply reviewed the ground and prepared for action. Each had his own views, and undoubtedly much good had come from the discussion.

"You may say for me," said Commissioner John A. King, "that I am glad the bill has been sustained, and sorry that there are not two more Democrats on the board to profit by it. I heard down in Springfield rumors that the constitutionality of the bill had been favorably decided. So I was not surprised when the news was telephoned to me this afternoon. I suppose the board will go right ahead with the work."

Favors a Ship Canal.

Commissioner W. H. Russell was surprised when informed of the decision. He had not had the least hope of a favorable result and had thought the matter about over. He could hardly realize that the commission had won an unqualified victory. He had discovered from the preliminary discussions that he held peculiar ideas—at least none of the members agreed with him, nor, for that matter, with one another. There had been really no occasion, however, for pressing an idea. As for himself, he had lived so long in Chicago that he had learned that nothing small would be tolerated and he should go to the Saturday's meeting prepared to impress the members with the importance of constructing a ship canal, not a drain for sewage. He believed that the entire work could be done for half the estimate, because there would be no jobs. The ould be honestly let and honestly . There would be no politics in it. missioners would decide definitely s to be done and then would see t was so done. There were several plans der consideration, and the ground had een fully covered. That much time had been saved. He felt sure that enough of the work would be done to give the city much relief in 1893 before the World's Fair crowds arrived. He estimated the work would be completed in six years.

The Question of Funds.

"If the entire act met the court's approval," said Commissioner Frank Wenter last evening, "then I believe it to be our duty as a board to get to work at once. The first thing presenting itself, in my opinion, will be the manner of raising sufficient funds to prosecute the work. The act provides three ways: Special assessment, general taxation, and bonds. Which of these methods shall be employed is for the board to determine. I don't believe either method has been discussed fully and it is an open question which the board will adopt. With the funds available the first practical thing to do, in my individual judgment, will be to put an efficient corps of surveyors and engineers at work. We must have a good foundation to start with. It might be fatal to have any errors in the surveys, and entail unnecessary litigation and expense in the matter of condemnation proceedings. I believe the board is thoroughly imbued with the importance of its work and that they will actively push it to completion."

Ready for Business.

Austin J. Doyle, the clerk of the board, said he was ready to go to work at once. He said that he would not need a large force immediately and his work would be for the time being in the way of coöperation with Engineer Cooley.

At the City-Hall the news was not well received. Ald. Dixon, Ald. Summerfield, and Clerk Amberg were the only ones around who expressed satisfaction at the decision. The gang was disgruntled. It hoped the drainage business would be made a part of politics. It was disappointed at the decision and did not care to conceal its annoyance.

What Has Been Done.

Chief Engineer Cooley beamed with satisfaction when he heard of the decision.

"That is splendid," he said. "But I anticipated it. I felt certain the Supreme Court would not stand in the way of this most necessary improvement. I have been preparing accordingly for the work, and have a report on the whole subject nearly ready to present to the Sanitary Board. It considers all the difficulties and obstacles in the way and how they may be overcome, how the work may be expedited and expense avoided, and presents a general outline of the method of procedure."

"Are you ready now to proceed with the surveys?"

"I will be within a week. I have enough men for the work selected already. I have arranged the work which they are to do and how it shall be superintended. I only need some survey implements and machinery for boring. Yes, we can easily be in the field within a week.

Will Dig in the Spring.

"We will have the surveys finished before the winter sets in, all the necessary borings made, and our data arranged. We will be ready to outline our plans so that digging can be commenced early next spring, before the World's Fair people are ready to take the material which we will cut out."

"Have you thought about giving temporary relief to Chicago while pursuing the main plan?"

"Certainly. I think we can devise a scheme by which the water supply can be kept from pollution within the first year, and this scheme will form part of the whole comprehensive plan. I cannot say more now than that we are thinking about the erection of pumping-works at Summit, as advocated by THE TRIBUNE, which would enable us to send more lake water down the valley through the channel of the Desplaines."

DECLARED TO BE CONSTITUTIONAL.

Opinion in Full of the Supreme Court in the Drainage Case.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 12.—[Special.]—The following is the opinion in full in the drainage case of The People vs. Murry Nelson. The opinion is written by Justice Bailey:

By the averments of their pleas, the truth of which is admitted by the demurrer, the defendants have established their title to the office which the information charges them with having usurped, unless the act under which the sanitary district of Chicago is organized is so far unconstitutional as to render the organization of said district and the election of its trustees inoperative and void. This seems to be admitted by counsel, since the only questions presented by them for our consideration are those which involve the validity of said act. Counsel for the prosecution insist that the act as a whole, and in various of its subordinate provisions, contravenes the Constitution of the State, but as this proceeding involves the single question of the defendants' title to the office which they are charged with having usurped, no objections to the act need be considered except those which go to the validity of the organization of the district and of the election of its trustees. The various grounds upon which the constitutionality of the act is assailed may be summarized as follows:

1. That the title of the act expresses and the act embraces more than one subject.

2. That the act embraces various subjects which are not expressed in the title.

3. That the act is a local or special act.

4. That it provides for cumulative voting at the elections of the trustees of the sanitary districts organized under it.

5. That in providing the machinery for the organization of sanitary districts the act imposes upon the Judge of the County Court and two Judges of the Circuit Court duties which are incompatible with their duties and functions as Judges of those courts.

6. That the act is an evasion of the constitutional provision which limits the indebtedness which a municipal corporation shall be allowed to incur in any manner and for any purpose to 5 per centum of the value of the taxable property therein.

7. That the municipal authorities of sanitary districts are vested with the power of general taxation and are not limited to special assessments upon the property benefited for the payment of the drainage system which they are authorized to construct.

Of these propositions the third, sixth, and seventh are sufficiently considered in Wilson vs. Board of Trustees of Sanitary District of Chicago et al. ante, and we do not deem it necessary to add anything here to what we said. In that case we held that upon neither of these grounds can said act be declared unconstitutional, and in support of that conclusion we need now only refer to the opinion then filed.

The first two of the grounds above mentioned upon which the constitutionality of said act is assailed are based upon the following provision of Sec. 13, Art. 4, of the Constitution of 1870, viz:

"No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed."

To Prevent Vicious Legislation.

Formerly the title to an act was considered no part of it, and although it might be looked to as a guide to the intent of the lawmakers when the body of the statute appeared to be in any respect ambiguous or doubtful, yet it could not enlarge or restrain the provisions of the act itself and the latter might therefore be good when that and the title were in conflict. Nor was there any rule forbidding the incorporation into the same act of as many different subjects as the Legislature might see fit, entirely regardless of whether they bore any logical relation to each other or not. While these rules prevailed the enactment of laws became subject to serious abuses. These, in the main, consisted, first, of incorporating into the same bill of various measures having no proper relation to each other, so as to enlist in favor of the bill support which neither measure singly could obtain on its own merits. This resulted in a species of "log rolling" legislation which was corruptive of the Legislature and dangerous to the state.

In the second place titles were often prefixed to bills which were inadequate or misleading, or which afforded no intimation whatever of the true nature of the measure proposed, thus deceiving the members of the Legislature and the public. That these were serious evils can not be doubted, nor can we doubt the wisdom of those constitutional provisions which have been adopted for their correction.

But while these provisions should be so construed as to put an end to legislation of the vicious character above referred to it is not their design to embarrass legislation by making laws unnecessarily restrictive in their scope and operation. (People vs. Mahaney, 13, Mich., 481.)

Their general purpose is accomplished when a law has but one general object which is fairly indicated by its title. The generality of a title is therefore no objection to it so long as it is not made to cover legislation incongruous in itself and which by no fair intendment can be considered as having a necessary or proper connection. The Legislature must determine for itself how broad and comprehensive shall be the object of a statute and how much particularity shall be employed in the title defining it. (Cooley's Const. Lim., 5th ed., 174.)

It should be remembered in this connection that every presumption is in favor of the validity of a statute. It follows that every reasonable doubt must be resolved in favor of the action of the Legislature, and that where such doubt exists the statute must be sustained. (Cooley on Const. Lim., 218, and authorities cited in notes). As said by Chief Justice Shaw in Wellington et al., petitioners, etc., 16 Pick, 87:

"When called upon to pronounce the validity of an act of legislation passed with all the forms and solemnities requisite to give it the force of law, courts will approach the question with great caution, examine it with every possible aspect, and ponder upon it as long as deliberation and patient attention can throw any new light on the subject, and never declare a statute void unless the nullity and invalidity of the act are placed, in their judgment, beyond reasonable doubt."

In E. & N. E. R. R. Co. vs. Casey, 26 Pa. St. 687, and again in Powell vs. Commonwealth, 114, 11, 265, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania lays down the same doctrine in the following language:

"The right of the judiciary to declare a statute void and to arrest its execution is one which in the opinion of all courts is coupled with responsibilities so grave that it is never to be exercised except in very clear cases. One department is bound to presume that another has acted rightly. The party who wishes to pronounce a law unconstitutional takes upon himself the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt that it is so."

The foregoing is familiar law and has frequently been announced as such by this court. (C., D. and V. R. R. Co. vs. Smith, 62 Ill., 268; Hawthorn vs. The People, 109, ib. 302; People vs. Haslewood, 116, ib. 319; Wuigg vs. Aldrick, 124, ib. 591; Field vs. The People, 2 Seam 79; Lane vs. Dorman, 3, ib. 237; People vs. Marshall L. Gilm, 672; People vs. Reynolds, 5, ib. 1.)

Akin to the principles above stated, or following as a legitimate corollary therefrom, is the further rule that whenever an act of the Legislature can be so construed and applied as to avoid a conflict with the Constitution and give it force of law, such construction will be adopted. (Newland vs. Marsh, 19 Ill., 376; Bigelow vs. W. W. R. R. Co., 27 Wis.; Attorney-General vs. Eau Claire, 37 ib. 400; Dow vs. Norris, 4 N. H., 16; People vs. Supervisors, 17 N. Y., 235.)

Propositions of the Relator.

The relator as we have already seen in alleging that the act in question contravenes the clause of the Constitution which provides that no act shall embrace more than one subject and that such subject shall be expressed in the title, presents two propositions: First, that both the act and the title embrace more than one subject, and second, that the act embraces various subjects which are not expressed in the title. These propositions must be considered separately, since it is manifest that sustaining the first would involve very different legal consequences from those which would follow if the second only would be sustained. If the act embraces two subjects and both are expressed in the title the entire act must be declared void, as in that case the proviso, "if any subject is embraced in the act which is not expressed in the title the act shall be void only as to so much as is not expressed," can have no application.

If two subjects are both embraced in the act and expressed in the title we cannot select between them so as to preserve one and reject the other, but the entire act must fall by reason of being in contravention of the constitutional limitation. If the objection, however, is only that the act embraces several subjects of which but one is expressed in the title the subjects not expressed may be rejected, and the act so far as it relates to the subject expressed in the title may be held to be valid.

As we have said, the generality of the subject expressed in the title is no objection, since it is purely a matter of legislative discretion whether the subject expressed shall be general or specific. And it is clear that the broader and more general the subject the greater the number of particular or subordinate subjects which will be embraced within it. Thus to illustrate: If the title of an act should be, "An act to define and punish the crime of larceny," it is clear that provisions defining perjury, arson, or felonious homicide and fixing the punishment of those offenses would be subjects wholly foreign to the title of the act.

But if the title should be, as is the case with our present criminal code, "An act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," the subject thus expressed would clearly be broad enough to include provisions defining and fixing the punishment not only of these but of all other imaginable offenses against the public law, and also all proper provisions for the prevention of crimes, for the indictment, trial, conviction, and punishment of all classes of offenders, and for fixing the jurisdiction, both original and appellate, of the various courts in criminal cases, and prescribing the mode of procedure and the rules of evidence applicable to criminal trials.

A Subject May Have Many Parts.

These subjects, multiplied as they are in detail, are all included in the general subject of criminal jurisprudence, and if the title of our criminal code in expressing the subject of the act had added to the words, "To revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," as follows: "And to define and punish larceny, perjury, arson," etc., inserting a catalogue of every distinct species of crime known to the law, there would still have been but one subject expressed.

In Bitters vs. Board of Commissioners, 81 Ind., 125, the court in discussing the validity, in view of a similar provision of the Constitution of that State, of an act the title of which contained various specifications of subjects says: "A subject may be composed of many parts. It does not follow that because the title of a statute enumerates many particulars there are therefore many subjects. If there is but one subject the act is valid, although the subject may be composed of many parts, and all of them are enumerated in the title."

In Clare vs. The People, 9 Colo., 122, the court having under consideration similar title, says: "There being one general subject expressed the fact that the Legislature saw fit to incumber this title with two specifications under that subject does not render it obnoxious to the constitutional objection now urged. One of the two purposes effected by this constitutional provision was to prevent uniting with each other on statutes incongruous matter having no necessary connection or proper relation, and where, as in the case at bar, one general subject is expressed the addition of subdivisions thereof does not necessarily vitiate the whole title."

The true rule in cases of this character seems to us to be well expressed in Shoemaker vs. Smith, 27 Ind., 122, as follows: "If the different particulars enumerated are to be regarded as so many different subjects, then the law is wholly void because of a multiplicity of subjects. If, on the other hand, the enumerated particulars do not embrace different subjects, but have reference to one subject, which is not sufficiently expressed in the title, the law is still void. If, however, the enumerated particulars are not expressive of different subjects, but of one general subject which is sufficiently expressed, the law is valid."

The title to the act before us is "an act to create sanitary districts and to remove obstructions in the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers." The general subject thus expressed is the creation of sanitary districts, and the question is whether the removal of obstructions in the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers is so far germain to that subject as to constitute a part of it. Sanitary districts, as municipal corporations, in their constitutions and purposes are unlike any class of municipal corporations heretofore existing in the State. They are, so to speak, a new product of the creative power of the Legislature. Their character and power are both indicated and limited by the word "sanitary," and it must be admitted that the general objects and purpose of the municipal corporations organized under said act must be restricted to such as are fairly to be implied from the use of the word. The word "sanitary" is defined by Webster to mean "pertaining to, or designated to secure, sanity or health; relating to the preservation of health."

It would seem to follow that a sanitary district, ex vi termini, is a municipal corporation organized to secure, preserve, and promote the public health.

This being the general purpose of the organization, it must be admitted that any subsidiary measure having a greater or less tendency to promote that object or to advance the general scheme by which it is supposed through the agency of such organization to protect the public health, is germain to the general subject of the act.

Creatures of Legislative Power.

All corporations, as they exist in this country, are the creatures of legislative power, and it necessarily follows that the determination as to what shall be their constitution, objects, and powers is a matter wholly within the legislative discretion. That discretion is undoubtedly controlled by the constitutional provision limiting every legislative act to one subject and requiring that subject to be expressed in the title; but except so far as controlled by such limitation as the Constitution imposes, the discretion is absolute. The Legislature having in this case adopted a title which expresses as the subject of the act the creation of sanitary districts, it thereby limited itself to the creation of corporations having for their general object the promotion or preservation of the public health; but complete discretion was retained as to the character and scope of the scheme to be adopted for the attainment of that object. In constructing what the Legislature has done in the exercise of that discretion, therefore, every reasonable intendment must be indulged in which favors their validity. If the general scheme adopted is one which upon any rational theory is calculated to promote the object for which the corporation is created, and if the subsidiary provisions of the act are calculated upon any rational theory to promote and further the general scheme, the provisions of the act cannot be foreign to the general subject expressed in the title.

The general sanitary scheme adopted by the act consists of creating certain districts comprising certain areas of contiguous territory and empowering such districts to construct and maintain a common outlet for the drainage and sewage of their respective territories. That scheme is indicated in the first section of the act as follows: "That whenever any area of contiguous territory within the limits of a single county shall contain two or more incorporated cities, towns, or villages, and shall be so situated that the maintenance of a common outlet for the drainage thereof will conduce to the preservation of the public health, the same may be incorporated as a sanitary district under this act."

Of course it must be conceded as an historical fact, and as a fact abundantly shown by the terms of the act itself, that this scheme was formulated mainly if not exclusively with reference to the sanitary condition and needs of the City of Chicago and its environs, and we cannot give proper construction to the act without taking into account the peculiar situation of the territory which the proposed sanitary district of Chicago was intended to embrace. Chicago is a city of probably one million inhabitants or more, and is bordered on the east by Lake Michigan, that lake being the source of its water supply.

River Improvements Necessary.

A few miles west of Chicago, and running in a north and south direction, is the Desplaines River, and at a point opposite the southerly part of the city said river runs toward the southwest and runs in that direction to the City of Joliet, below which it is known as the Illinois River. The territory between Lake Michigan and the Desplaines River and along the course of that river to Joliet is nearly level, none of it being more than a few feet above the level of the lake, while in Joliet the general surface is quite a number of feet below the level of the lake. The object of the system of drainage proposed by said act is to prevent the drainage and sewage of the city and its environs being carried into Lake Michigan, thereby contaminating the waters of the lake. This result is to be reached by cutting a channel which will give an outlet for drainage and sewage of the city in the direction of the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers, and which will also cause a large flow of water from the lake through the proposed artificial channel into these rivers for the purpose of diluting the refuse and rendering it innocuous to the people living along the course of those streams.

The question arises whether the removal of obstructions from the Desplaines and Illinois rivers is or is not germane to this scheme of drainage. If from any point of view the removal of said obstacles will be rendered necessary by the increased flow of water in those rivers, or if such removal can be deemed to be in any way subsidiary to the drainage system or promotive of its proper objects, it must be held to be a part of the system, although it may incidentally result in the improvement of those rivers for purposes of navigation. And in that case the expression of such removal in the title of the bill cannot be deemed the expression of another subject, but the enumeration of a particular matter included in the general subject already expressed. We think it clear that the removal of obstructions in said rivers may, and probably will, be rendered necessary as a part of the work required to secure the proposed drainage.

The act contemplates a minimum flow of 300,000 and a maximum flow of 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute through the proposed artificial channel into said rivers, and it is likely that in order to prevent so far as possible damage to riparian lands by floods caused by the increase in the volume of water it will become necessary to remove various obstructions now existing in said rivers. Among these are the dams heretofore constructed by the State for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Illinois River, and the act specifically confers upon the district the power to make such removal.

No Duplicity of Subjects.

We are of the opinion, then, that the act is capable of such construction as will relieve its title from the charge of duplicity of subjects, and such construction being logically possible it is the one which must be adopted. But we are of the opinion that said construction is not only logically possible, but that it is the obvious and only fair construction which can be placed upon the act. The same course of reasoning also relieves the act itself from the charge of duplicity of subjects, at least so far as the matter of removal of obstructions in said rivers is concerned.

Having disposed of the objections to said act growing out of the form of title, it remains to be seen whether the act itself embraces subjects not expressed in the title and is invalid for that reason. The first six sections of the act prescribe the mode in which sanitary districts may be organized and provide for the election of nine trustees and for their organization into a board of trustees, and constitute them the corporate authorities of their district. Said sections also provide for the appointment of a President and various subordinate officers of the board, and empower the board to pass all necessary ordinances, rules, and regulations for the proper management and conduct of the business in the board and of the corporation, and for carrying into effect the objects for which such sanitary district is formed.

Sec. 7 authorizes the Board of Trustees "to provide for the drainage of such district by laying out, establishing, constructing, and maintaining one or more channels, drains, and outlets for carrying off and disposing of the drainage (including the sewage) of such district, together with such adjuncts and additions thereto as may be necessary or proper to cause such channels or outlets to accomplish the end for which they are designed in a satisfactory manner; also to make and establish docks adjacent to any navigable channel made under the provisions hereof for drainage purposes, and to lease, manage, and control such docks, and also to control and dispose of any water which may be incidentally created in the construction and use of said channels or outlets, but in no case shall said board have any power to control water after it passed beyond its channel, waterways, races, or structures into a river, or natural waterway or channel, or water-power, or dock, situated on such river, or natural waterway, or channel; provided, however, nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or prevent the State from hereafter requiring a portion of the funds derived from said water-power, dockage, or wharfage to be paid into the State Treasury, to be used for State purposes. Said channels or outlets may extend outside of the territory included within such sanitary district, and the rights and powers of said Board of Trustees over the portion of such channel or outlet lying outside of such district shall be the same as those vested in said board over that portion of such channels or outlets within said district."

Sec. 8 authorizes such sanitary district to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise the right of way or privilege, either within or without its corporate limits, that may be required by its corporate purpose.

Sec. 9 authorizes the district to borrow money and issue its bonds therefor, but not so as to become indebted to an amount in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum on the valuation of the taxable property therein, and not to exceed $15,060,000.

Sec. 10 provides that before incurring any indebtedness the Board of Trustees shall provide for the collection of a direct tax sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof at maturity, and at least within twenty years from the time of contraction of the same, but authorizes the application of the net earnings from water-power and docks to the payment of the interest or principal, and provides for a corresponding reduction of the direct tax whenever such net earnings shall be supplied.

Sec. 11 directs that all contracts for work to be done by such district, the expense of which will exceed $500, shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder after giving certain notice, but provides that no person shall be employed on said work who is not a citizen of the United States or has not in good faith declared his intention to become such citizen, and declares that the neglect by any person having made such declaration of intention to perfect his naturalization for the space of three months after he can lawfully do so shall be prima facie evidence that his declaration was not made in good faith.

Sec. 12 limits the amount of taxes which may be levied and collected by such district to one-half of 1 per centum per annum on the taxable property of the district, and prescribes the mode of levying and collecting the same.

Power to Defray the Expense.

Sec. 13 gives the Board of Trustees power to defray the expense of any improvement by special assessment or general taxation, or partly by each, and it is provided that it shall constitute no objection to a special assessment that the improvement for which it is levied is partly outside of the district, but that no property outside of the district shall be assessed and that no property shall be assessed more than it will be benefited by the improvement.

Secs. 14, 15, and 18 relate to the mode of making special assessments.

Sec. 16 relates to the mode of making compensation for private property taken or damaged.

Sec. 17 provides that when it shall be necessary in making any improvement to enter upon any public property, or property held for public use, the district shall have the power to do so, and may acquire the necessary right of way over such property in the same manner as in said act provided for acquiring private property, and may enter upon, use, widen, deepen, and improve any navigable or other waters, waterways, canal, or lake, provided the public use thereof shall not be unnecessarily interrupted or interfered with, and that the same shall be restored to its former usefulness as soon as practicable and provided that the district shall not occupy any portion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal outside of the limits of the county in which the district is situated for the site of any such improvement except to cross the same, and then only in such a way as not to impair the usefulness of said canal or to the injury of the rights of the State therein, and only under the direction and supervision of the Canal Commissioners; and provided, further, that no district shall be required to make any compensation for the use of so much of the canal as lies within the limits of the county except for transportation purposes.

Sec. 19 makes each sanitary district liable for all damages to real estate, within or without the district, which shall be overflowed or damaged by reason of the construction, enlargement, or use of any channel, ditch, drain, outlet, or other improvement under the provisions in the act, and provides the mode in which the same may be recovered.

Sec. 20 provides that any channel or outlet which shall cause the discharge of any sewage into or through any river or stream of water beyond or without the limits of the district shall be of sufficient size and capacity to produce a continuous flow of water of at least 200 cubic feet per minute for each 1,000 of the population of the district drained thereby, and shall be kept and maintained of such size and of such condition that the water therein shall be neither offensive nor injurious to the health of any people of the State, and that before any sewage shall be discharged into such channel or outlet all garbage, dead animals, and parts thereof, and other solids shall be taken therefrom.

Sec. 21 provides that in case any sanitary district shall introduce sewage into any stream of water or natural or artificial water-course beyond the limits of the district, without conforming to the provisions of the act, or shall fail to comply with the provisions of the act, suit shall be brought by the Attorney-General to enforce such compliance.

Sec. 22 declares that nothing contained in the act shall be construed as a contract of grant between the State and a sanitary district, or to deprive the State at any time in the future of the power to alter, amend, or repeal the act, or impose different or additional conditions, restrictions, or requirements.

300,000 Cubic Feet of Water Per Minute.

Section 23 provides that if any channel is constructed by which the waters of Lake Michigan shall be caused to pass into the Desplaines or Illinois rivers such channel shall be of sufficient size and capacity to produce and maintain at all times a continuous flow of not less than 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute and to be of a depth of not less than fourteen feet and having a current not exceeding three miles per hour; and if any portion of the channel shall be through rock, such portion shall have double the flowing capacity above provided for, and a width of not less than 160 feet at the bottom, and capable of a depth of not less than eighteen feet of water, and that if the population of the district draining into such channel shall at any time exceed 1,500,000 such channel shall be made and kept of such size and condition as to produce and maintain a continuous flow of not less than 40,000 cubic feet of water per minute for each 100,000 of the population of such district at a current of not more than three miles per hour; and that if at any time the General Government shall improve the Desplaines or Illinois rivers so that the same shall be capable of receiving a flow of 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute or more from said channel, and shall provide for the payment of all damages which any extra flow above 300,000 cubic feet per minute may cause to private property, said district shall within one year enlarge the entire channel to a sufficient capacity to produce and maintain a continuous flow through the same of not less than 600,000 feet of water per minute with a current of not more than three miles per hour, and the channel shall be constructed upon such grade as to be capable of producing a depth of water of not less than 18 feet throughout said channel, and shall be of a width of not less than 160 feet at the bottom. And in case such channel shall be constructed in the Desplaines River it shall be carried down the slope between Lockport and Joliet to the pool commonly known as the upper basin of sufficient width and depth to carry off the water which the channel shall bring down from above. And it is further provided that the district may correct, modify, and remove obstructions in the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers whenever it shall be necessary so to do to prevent overflow or damage along said rivers, and shall remove the dams at Henry and Coperas Creek in the Illinois River before any water shall be turned into said channel; and the Canal Commissioners are empowered, in case they may find a certain stage of water produced by said drainage, to remove the lock in the Illinois and Michigan Canal at La Salle.

Sec. 24 provides that when the channel shall be completed and the water turned therein to the amount of 300,000 cubic feet per minute it shall be declared a navigable stream; and that whenever the General Government shall improve the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers for navigation to connect with said channel, it shall have full control over the same for navigation purposes, but not to interfere with the control thereof by the district for sanitary and drainage purposes.

Sec. 25 authorizes any sanitary district formed under said act to permit outlying territory to drain into and use its channels and drains, and authorizes any district to contract for the right to use any drain or channel which may be made by another district, and fixes the terms upon which such contract may be made.

Provisions for Water Supply.

Sec. 26 provides that whenever in any sanitary district there shall be a city, incorporated town, or village which owns a system of water-works and supplies water from a lake or other source, which will be saved and preserved from sewage pollution by the construction by a sanitary district of its main channel, drain, ditch, or outlet and the turning of the sewage of such city and district therein, and there shall be in such district any territory bordering on such city, incorporated town, or village which does not own any system of water-works at the time of the creation of the sanitary district, then, upon application of the corporate authorities of the last-mentioned city, town, or village, the corporate authorities of the city, town, or village having such system of water-works shall furnish water at the boundary line between such municipalities by means of its water-works to the corporate authorities asking for the same in such quantities as may be required to supply consumers within said territory at no greater price or charge than it charges and collects of consumers within its limits for water furnished through meters in like large quantities.

The twenty-seventh and last section provides that if a channel shall be constructed under the provisions of Sec. 23 it shall be the duty of the trustees of the district, before any water or sewage shall be admitted therein, to notify the Governor, and that the Governor shall appoint three Commissioners who shall be residents at certain designated points along the Illinois River, and that such commission shall meet and make examination of the channel to ascertain whether it is of the character and capacity remedied by act, and that if they find it in all respects in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 23 they shall certify to the Governor, who shall thereupon authorize the water and sewage to be let into said channel; but if they found it not in accordance with the provision of said act it shall be their duty to file a bill in chancery against the district, setting forth wherein the work is deficient, and that the court shall thereupon restrain the district from letting water or sewage into the channel until the further order of the court; and in case the court, on hearing shall determine that the channel is not constructed in accordance with the provisions of said act, said injunction shall be continued until said provisions are complied with. Said Commissioners and their engineer are to be paid for their services out of the State Treasury, such payments to be reimbursed to the State by the Sanitary District; and it is further provided if any channel shall discharge the sewage of more than 300,000 inhabitants into any river beyond the limits of the district, it shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 23, and if any channel receives its supply of water from any river or channel connecting with Lake Michigan it shall be construed as receiving its supply of water from said lake.

It is believed that the foregoing résumé of said act is sufficiently full to present every feature of the act upon which is based the claim that it embraces a multiplicity of subjects, but the exigencies of this appeal does not render it necessary for us to consider every point of this character made by counsel. It may be that there are some provisions of the act which will be found to involve subjects not expressed in the title, though as to whether such is the case or not we express no opinion, except so far as we shall hereafter give to certain points made special consideration. It may, however, be said generally that none of the points made by counsel in this branch of their argument, if sustained, would invalidate the defendants' title to the office of trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago. The only consequence of the inclusion of an act of subjects not expressed in the title is the invalidation of so much of the act as relates to those subjects, and none of the subjects alleged to be foreign to the title involve the question of the legality of the organization of the district or of its power to elect trustees to manage its affairs.

Among the provisions of the act which are said to involve subjects foreign to the title is the one which forbids the employment upon the works to be constructed by the district of any person who is not a citizen of the United States or has in good faith declared his intention to become such citizen, and which prescribes what shall be deemed prima facie evidence of want of good faith in making such declaration of intention. It is said that this is an attempt to legislate in regard to the naturalization laws of the United States and undertakes to modify the rights of those who have declared their intention to become citizens, and that it therefore involves a subject wholly foreign to that expressed in the title of the act. We are unable to view this provision in the light here suggested. The creation of municipal corporations of a certain character, the subject expressed in the title of the act, includes the investing of the corporations created with all necessary and proper powers, functions, and duties, and provisions directing the mode in which those powers, functions, and duties shall be exercised and performed and prescribing the rules of public policy which shall obtain and be observed in their performance, are clearly germane to the same subject. The sanitary districts provided for by the act are organized for the purpose of constructing important public works, and a provision prescribing the qualifications of the persons who shall be employed on such works is strictly germane to the general subject of constructing the works. And it is competent for the Legislature to establish, as a rule of public policy, that none but citizens or those who in good faith have taken the preliminary steps to secure naturalization shall be employed thereon, and also to establish a test by which the good faith of persons declaring their intention to become citizens may be determined. These provisions constitute no interference with the naturalization laws, nor do they take from one who has declared his intention to become a citizen any of his rights. Such declaration of his intention vests him with no right to be employed in the construction of these works, and it is left wholly to the discretion of the Legislature to determine when and under what circumstances a man has only taken the first step toward obtaining naturalization shall be qualified for employment in the construction of the proposed works.

It is urged, in the next place, that said act, in addition to the creation of the sanitary district and empowering it to construct and maintain a channel capable of producing the requisite flow of water through and out of the district, legislates in relation to the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers and Illinois and Michigan Canal, and its relations to the removal of the lock in the canal at La Salle and dams in the river at Henry and at Cooper's Creek, and gives power to deepen, widen, and improve these several waterways, which are the property of the State, each of these matters as it claimed being subjects distinct from that embraced in the title.

Within the Scope of the Act.

On this point we add but little to what has already been said. The sanitary district is organized to construct a system of drainage which, in its results, will necessarily affect such rivers, canal, and waterways, and which therefore necessitates a proper adjustment of said waterways to the altered condition of things, which said system of drainage, when completed, will bring about. If the large volumes of water contemplated by the act are turned into the Illinois River, the river itself as well as the rights of the owners of riparian lands will be more or less prejudicially affected throughout its entire length. The act would manifestly be incomplete in carrying out and perfecting the subject matter of the title, if it permitted the district to discharge the water flowing through the proposed channel into the Illinois River, and imposed upon it no duty to take proper steps for the protection of the river and the riparian lands against the necessary consequences of the largely increased volume of water. The provisions of the act conferring upon the district powers and imposing upon it duties in relation to the waterways beyond the terminus of its channel were inserted for this purpose, and are therefore a part and a necessary part of the general system of drainage for sanitary purposes embraced within the subject expressed in the title.

Again it is said that the act embraces a duplicity of subjects because, in addition to empowering the district to construct and maintain a channel of certain dimension and capable of producing a flow of water of certain magnitude, for purposes of drainage, it declares the channel when constructed a navigable stream, and authorizes the district to make, establish, lease and control docks, and also to control and dispose of any water power which may be incidentally created in the construction of said channel. The contention is that three fully independent and dissimilar subjects are here embraced—viz.: The construction of a channel for the purposes of drainage, the construction of docks for purposes of navigation, and the creation of a water power for the purpose of driving machinery, and the first of these only is expressed in the title of the act. It cannot be doubted that a channel of the dimensions and capacity of the one that the district is required to construct, when completed, will be capable of subserving all three of these purposes. It will be capable of carrying off the drainage and sewage from the district in such state of dilution by means of water drawn from Lake Michigan, as, according to the theory which the Legislature seem to have adopted at least, to be rendered innocuous.

A channel capable of doing this will, as a matter of necessity, be sufficiently broad and deep to be capable of navigation by large vessels, and the fall from Lockport to Joliet is said to be such that the water flowing through said channel will be capable of producing a very large and important water power. But these circumstances alone do not sustain the contention that the act embraces a duplicity of subjects. It cannot be said that because the channel, when constructed, will be capable of answering the purposes of navigation and the driving of machinery, those purposes also entered into the legislative intent and that the scheme was undertaken with the view of constructing a navigable waterway and of creating a water power, as well as that of promoting and preserving the public health by furnishing a suitable and efficient means of carrying off the drainage and sewage of the district.

Drainage the Object Sought.

Bearing in mind the rule that every reasonable intendment should be in favor of the validity of a statute, and that every provision capable of it should receive the construction which will sustain the constitutionality of the act, there is, so far as this point is concerned, nothing in the act in question if we adopt the provisions of Sec. 7, which authorizes the district to make and establish and to lease, manage, and control the same and to control and dispose of any water-power which may be incidentally created by the construction and use of said channel, and perhaps the provision of Sec. 24, which declares the channel when completed to be a navigable stream, which will not clearly bear the construction of being referable solely to the subject of drainage for sanitary purposes. Such is the case with all those provisions which fix the locality, description, width, depth, and capacity of the channel, and prescribe the rapidity of the current and the number of thousand feet of water per minute which it shall be capable of carrying off. In other words, every provision of the act which relates to the construction and character of the channel and also those relating to the changes and improvements to be made in the Illinois River are all capable of being so construed as to refer solely to the subject of drainage, and that construction, therefore, is the one which they must receive. If then we entirely reject the provisions of Sec. 7, which relate to docks and water power, the act, so far as any question which can now be raised is concerned, remains wholly unimpaired. No provision which is vital to the organization of the sanitary district or to the creation of the proposed drainage system is in the least affected.

Sec. 24, however, recognizes the obvious fact that the contemplated channel, when completed in such way as to accomplish in a satisfactory manner the purpose for which it is designed, will constitute a waterway capable of being utilized for purposes of navigation; and therefore declares what in the absence of such declaration would be the fact—viz.:

That when so completed it shall be a navigable stream. Sec. 7 also recognizes the fact that as an incidental result a large and valuable water power will be created by the construction of the channel and also that opportunities will be created for the construction along its course of valuable and remunerative properties by way of docks, and which may be made the source of considerable revenues. Assuming, as upon every recognized principle of construction we must, that the creation of these water power and dock privileges is not the object or purpose of the act, still it is perfectly obvious that the accomplishment of that purpose will result incidentally in the creation of those privileges; and the question is whether the district, having, in the prosecution of its legitimate enterprise, brought these valuable privileges into existence, can utilize them as a source of revenue for the purpose of paying the indebtedness incurred in the construction and maintenance of said channel, and thus lighten the burden or taxation upon the property of the district.

To answer this question in the negative would, we think, be placing upon the incidental power of municipal corporations a narrower construction than the rules of law require.

Can it be doubted that, if the authorities of the district, in the excavation of their channel, should strike a quarry of valuable building stone, they would have the right, either with or without express legislative authority, to derive a revenue from the sale of the stone which in the pursuit of their legitimate objects they are compelled to quarry? And if they should do so, would they expose themselves to the charge of embarking in the independent business of quarrying and dealing in stone? Clearly not. The power to dispose of the property thus acquired so as to use the proceeds for legitimate corporate purposes would seem to be undoubted. And it would seem to be equally clear that the sanitary district having, as an incidental result of the prosecution of its corporate enterprise, created valuable water power and dock privileges, will have a right to control and utilize those privileges for the purpose of raising a corporate revenue.

But it must be admitted that the power of the district to lease and control its water power, and to construct, lease, and control docks along its proposed channel, does not now arise, and cannot arise until the channel is constructed and the district is in a position to exercise the power if it exists. Until then the question must be regarded as theoretical and not practical. Its existence or non-existence, therefore, is a matter aside from any question which the present litigation can legitimately raise.

A further point is based upon the language of the proviso in Sec. 7—viz.: "Provided, however, nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or prevent the State from hereafter requiring a portion of the funds derived from such water-power, dockage, or wharfage to be paid into the State Treasury to be used for State purposes." It is said that this is unconstitutional because it compels the people of one class of municipal corporations to pay more than their shares of the burdens of the State Government to the relief of the balance of the State, and thus violates the principle of uniformity required by Sec. 1 of Art. 9 of the Constitution.

The answer to this point is obvious. The proviso does not attempt to divert any portion of the revenues of the sanitary districts to the State Treasury, but merely declares that the act shall not be construed to abridge the right of the State to hereafter require a portion of the funds to be derived from the wharfs, docks, and waterpower to be paid into the State Treasury. The effect of the act is to forbid a construction which would make of the act an inviolable contract between the State and the district by which the whole of the revenues of the docks and water-power is irrevocably devoted to the corporate purposes of the districts. It may well be doubted whether the proviso can be said to have any force whatever, as the charters of municipal corporations have been held to be contracts within the protection of the Constitution. Furthermore, the proviso is in no sense an exercise of the power, not even an assertion of its existence, nor does it contain the slightest intimation that the power, if it exists, will ever be executed. If, then, as is contended, the exercise of the power would be unconstitutional and void, a proviso which merely abridges the right of the State to attempt to exercise such void and unconstitutional power can have no legal force or significance whatever.

As to the fourth proposition mentioned at the commencement of this opinion upon which the constitutionality of said act is assailed—viz: That it provides for cumulative voting at the election of trustees of the sanitary districts organized under it, we might well content ourselves with saying that no such question necessarily arises upon this record. The third section of the act provides that: "In all elections for trustees each qualified voter may vote for as many candidates as there are trustees to be elected, or he may distribute his vote among not less than five-ninths of the candidates to be elected, giving each of the candidates among whom he distributes the same number of votes or fractional votes.

No Cumulative Voting.

It will thus be seen that the right is accorded to each voter to vote for as many candidates as there are trustees to be elected, and that no voter is compelled to cumulate his vote upon less than the whole number. The defendants' plea, which is admitted by the demurrer, alleges that the defendants and Christopher Hotz received a majority of all the votes cast at the election, and there is nothing in the record which tends to show that any voters in fact cumulated their votes upon less than nine candidates for the office of trustee. As cumulative voting is not shown it cannot be presumed.

The contentions in the present case, on behalf of appellant, as formulated by his counsel, are:

1. That the Sanitary District is a drainage district within the meaning of Sec. 31, Art. 14, of the Constitution, and that such provision of the Constitution is a limitation upon the powers of the General Assembly to authorize such improvement to be made in any other way than as provided therein—viz.: by special assessment.

2. That the improvement in question is a local improvement, and under Sec. 9 of Art. 9 of the Constitution, the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages alone can make the same; that the municipal corporation in question is neither a city nor a town, nor a village, nor do the officers thereof exercise the powers of any city, town, or village, or of any number thereof in combination.

3. That the second paragraph of said Sec. 9, Art. 9, although it gives all municipal corporations power to assess and levy taxes for their corporate purposes, necessarily excludes from such corporations the power to raise revenue by general taxation for the purpose of a local improvement, which this is.

4. That the indebtedness due from the city, and villages, and towns included within the boundaries of this district is much beyond 5 per cent of the value of the taxable property therein, as ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes. Complete power is given to the City of Chicago under its charter to prosecute and make the improvement contemplated, and it is manifest that this new corporation was created for the sole purpose of evading Sec. 12, Art. 9, in regard to the limit placed upon the indebtedness of such city.

5. That the act in question is a local law and it is apparent this is not objectionable if the power of the Assembly to pass this act is conferred by the drainage section of the Constitution, but if not governed by the drainage section then it is obnoxious to Sec. 22, Art. 4, in regard to special legislation. It is an amendment of the City Incorporation act, and it grants privileges and franchises to a corporation by special act.

In the view that we take of these contentions they involve but three general questions:

1. Is it in the power of the General Assembly, under our Constitution, to authorize the formation of sanitary districts, disregarding the existence of boundaries of preëxisting municipal corporations, and invest their corporate authorities with powers of general taxation for sanitary purposes?

2. If this shall be answered in the affirmative, are the corporate authorities of such districts limited in the amount of indebtedness which they may incur under Sec. 12, Art. 9 of the Constitution by the amounts of preëxisting indebtedness of other municipal corporations covering the same or a part of the same territory?

3. Is the act under which the district whose corporate authorities are here sought to be enjoined was formed local or special legislation within the prohibition of Sec. 22 of Art. 4 of the Constitution?

It will be most convenient for us to observe this order in considering and passing upon the questions discussed in the arguments of counsel.

1. It has been stated and frequently repeated in decisions of this court that the Constitution of the State is not to be regarded as a grant of powers to the legislative department; but that on the contrary it is rather to be regarded as a restriction upon its powers; that the whole legislative power of the State being conferred by the Constitution upon the General Assembly, every subject within the scope of civil government not withdrawn from its authority may be acted upon by that body. (The people vs. Solomon, 1st Ill., 37; Sawyer vs. City of Alton, 3d Scam., 127; Field vs. the People, 2d id., 79; Ruggles vs. The people, 91 Ill., 256; Richard vs. Raymond, 92 id., 612; Harris vs. Board of Supervisors, 105 id., 445; Firemen's B. A. M. vs. Lounsbury, 21st id., 510; Porter vs. R. R. I. and E. St. L. R. R. Co. 76 id., 561; Munn vs. The people, 69 id., 80.)

Powers of the Legislature.

Our first inquiry here, therefore, must be, Is the General Assembly prohibited by our present Constitution from authorizing the formation of sanitary districts, disregarding preëxisting municipal corporations and investing the corporate authorities thereof with powers of general taxation within such districts for the purposes for which such districts are authorized to be formed? The rule is, Language restricting the legislative power of the General Assembly must be construed strictly. (People ex rel. vs. Wilson, 15 Ill., 392.) And unless it shall then clearly appear that the legislation in question is within the terms of the restriction it must be sustained. If it be doubtful only whether it is or not, the doubt must go in favor of the validity of the action of the General Assembly. (Home Insurance company vs. Swigert, 104 Ill., 653; Knickerbocker vs. The People, 102 id., 218; Wolf vs. Aldrich, 124 id., 591; People vs. Marshall, 1 Gillman, 672.) It is not contended that there is any express denial in the Constitution of power in the General Assembly to authorize the formation of sanitary districts, but the contention is that it is denied by necessary implication.

Upon an examination of the Constitution it will be seen that Art. 10 of that instrument provides for the organization of counties and for county government, and that in other articles it is contemplated that there will be local government for public purposes, designated as cities, towns, villages, school districts, and other municipal corporations. But there is no specification of the powers that shall be conferred upon either, and no prohibition of the withdrawal of powers once conferred upon one and thereafter conferring them upon another. In these respects the present Constitution does not differ from the Constitutions of 1818 and 1848.

In Shaw vs. Dennis, 5 Gilm., 405, and Donnin vs. Maynard, 15 Ill., 477, which presented questions arising upon a statute enacted under the Constitution of 1818, it was held that it was competent for the General Assembly to arbitrarily create a district for the purpose of building and repairing a bridge and to impose taxes therefor upon persons and property within the district. The Constitution of 1848, however, contained this provision (Sec. 5, Art. 9):

"The corporate authorities of counties, townships, school-districts, cities, towns, and villages may be vested with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same, and it was held under this section that no other corporate authorities than those of counties, townships, school-districts, cities, towns, and villages could be vested with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes. (Harvard vs. St. Clair Drainage Company, 51st Ill., 130; People ex rel. vs. Mayor Id., 17.) And this upon the ground that the enumeration of certain corporations is the exclusion of all not enumerated. But no case has been found in which it was ruled that had this enumeration been omitted other municipal corporations than those enumerated would not have been vested with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes. On the contrary, the omnipotence of the General Assembly in all matters relating to the authorization of the formation of municipal corporations and investing them with powers of local government except in so far as prohibited by the Constitution has been often asserted."

A Parallel Case Cited.

Thus in People ex rel. vs. Solomon Supra the constitutionality of a statute authorizing the formation of a district for park purposes by the union of two or more towns pursuant to an affirmative vote of the electors of such town, respectively, and investing Commissioners named in the act as its corporate authorities with powers of taxation, was sustained, and it was among other things said in the opinion: "There is no prohibition which we have been able to discover, and we have been pointed to none, against the creation by the Legislature of every conceivable description of corporate authorities and when created to endow them with all the faculties and attributes of other preëxisting corporate authorities."

And again the Constitution nowhere commits corporate objects or purposes irrevocably to authorities now existing, nor does it prohibit the committal of them to such corporate authorities as may be called into life by the same law which creates the subject and commits it to their jurisdiction. Since a park district does not fall within the definition of a county a township, a school district, a city, a town, or a village it is plain the Park Commissioners as such merely were not the corporate authorities of such a corporation as under Sec. 5, Art. 9, supra, could levy a tax for corporate purposes, and the act therefore sought to make them corporate authorities of each of the townships united in the park district for park purposes. But it was held in Harward's case and in the Mager case, supra, that by the phrase "corporate authorities" within the meaning of Sec. 5, Art. 9, supra, must be understood those municipal officers who are either directly elected by the population sought to be taxed by them, or appointed in some mode to which they have given their assent. And so it was necessary, in order to sustain the authority of the Commissioners in the Salomon case, that each of the townships united in the park district should vote in favor of the act, and, such affirmative vote having been given, it was held that the Park Commissioners were thereby made the corporate authorities for park purposes of each of the townships united in the park district, and so were empowered to assess and collect taxes for each of said townships for park purposes, and upon this the court said:

"These relators are made a body politic and corporate with perpetual succession and with a seal, and, though appointed by the Governor, they are corporate authority within the meaning of the Constitution, as the people of the towns named have consented by their votes to the mode of appointment. By their votes they have by large majorities adopted this act, thus making the relators or commissioners corporate authorities pro hac vice for the purposes of this park and have consented to the creation of this debt. We lay no stress upon the fact that the Commissioners are nominally a corporation, for we do not hold it as in that capacity they can issue bonds or levy taxes to bind the people of these three towns, but as township or corporate authorities whose appointment has been assented to by the people within their jurisdiction." To like effect see also Dunham vs. The People ex. rel. 96 Ill., 331.

A Similar Instance.

In Greeley et al. vs. The People, 60 Ill., 19, neither a city nor a village, nor a collection of houses intermediate between a city and a village, but a district of country including perhaps one or more villages and an extended area of farming country was incorporated as a town, and vested with extensive functions of municipal government, including those of levying and collecting taxes, and making and collecting special assessments for local improvements. It was objected to an application for judgment for taxes, special assessments, etc., that the Constitution of 1848, by requiring the Legislature to pass a general law for township organization, forbade, by implication, the granting to towns of special charters, but it was answered that there was nothing in the Constitution of 1848 prohibiting the Assembly from granting special municipal charters, and it was addded, "In the absence of prohibition this power clearly belonged to that body and it could exercise it as well in regard to a town six miles square as to a village with a less territory."

In People vs. Harper et al., 91 Ill., 357, we held that it was competent for the General Assembly to withdraw from the corporate authorities of the City of Chicago the inspection of grain and to devolve it upon the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

Public corporations for the opening, improving, and repairing of roads and the building and maintaining of bridges have been created under enactments of the General Assembly and invested with powers of taxation for corporate purposes, and it has been held that no provision of the present Constitution or of that of 1848 requires that their boundaries shall be the same as that of the townships. (Butz et al. vs. Kerr, 123 Ill., 659.)

So also it has been held that the General Assembly in exercising its general power, under the amendment to the Constitution to be hereafter noticed, to authorize the organization of drainage districts is not limited by the boundaries of preëxisting corporations, nor compelled to adopt their corporate authorities (owners of lands vs. the People, 113; I.L., 304). It has likewise been held that the burdens of opening, improving, and repairing highways, building and maintaining bridges, and the care and support of paupers may be imposed upon certain classes of municipal corporations and afterwards charged and imposed upon others within the discretion of the General Assembly (Springfield vs. Bower, 25; Ill., 187; Board of Supervisors vs. Springfield 63, id. 66; Logan County vs. Lincoln, 81 id. 156; Seagraves vs. City of Alton, 13 id. 366; Town of Fox vs. Town of Kendall, 97 id. 72; People ex rel. vs. Supervisors of Will County, 110 id. 511.)

And in general, in the absence of constitutional restraint, it has been held that the General Assembly may create, annul, and change municipal corporations and control and dispose of their property as to it shall seem most in consonance with the public welfare. (People ex rel. vs Wren, 4; Scam, 269; Rock Island County vs. Sage, 38 id., 582; County of Richland vs. County of Lawrence, 12 id. 1; Trustees, etc., vs. Talman, 13 id., 27; Supervisors vs. The People ex rel., 110 id., 511; Harris vs. Board of Supervisors, 105 id., 145; and Wetherell vs. Devine, 116 id., 631).

The Constitution of 1870.

Our present Constitution, adopted in 1870, contains the following section: "Sec. 9, Art. 9. The General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, and towns, and villages with power to make local improvements by special assessment and by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes. But such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same."

This, it will be observed, differs materially from Sec. 5, Art. 9 of the Constitution of 1848, in two respects: First, it enumerates the corporate authorities of city and towns and villages, and provides that they may be vested with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special tax of contiguous property or otherwise; and, second, it does not enumerate, as does Sec. 5 of Art. 9 of the Constitution of 1848, the municipal corporation, the corporate authorities of which may be vested with the power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes, but simply provides that for certain corporate purposes "all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes," etc. Very clearly the words "municipal corporations" are here used not in their primary sense of cities, towns, and villages, but in their ordinarily accepted and more enlarged sense of public local corporations exercising some governmental functions. For had it been intended to mean by them only cities, towns, and villages there would have been no difference between the language employed in the first clause to describe the corporations intended by it and the language employed in the second clause to describe the corporations intended by that clause. This change in phraseology is conclusive that in respect to the corporations to be effected a different idea is intended to be expressed in the second clause than that expressed in the first clause, and the fact that the language employed is in form in the first clause specific and in the second clause generic admits of no other conclusion than that it is intended the second clause shall be more comprehensive than the first clause and include other corporations not therein enumerated, and so necessarily all public local corporations exercising some governmental function, which is the present popular and ordinarily accepted meaning of the words "municipal corporation." Instead, therefore, of the General Assembly being under the present Constitution restricted as to the municipal corporations which it may invest with power to assess and collect taxes for municipal purposes, as it was under the Constitution of 1848, it is entirely unrestricted, and the General Assembly may now as readily create such corporations as it was held that it could under the Constitution of 1818 in Shaw vs. Dennis and Dennis vs. Maynard, supra, although it cannot because of restrictions imposed by virtue of the second clause of Sec. 9, Art. 9, supra, arbitrarily impose taxation on such corporations as it was held in those cases that under the Constitution of 1818 the General Assembly might.

It seems to have been brought in argument that there is some restrictions upon the boundary lines within which new municipal corporations may be authorized to be organized. This has no foundation in the Constitution. There are there certain restriction as to the boundary lines of counties, but none as respects other municipal corporations. It is probable that the idea had its origin in a misapprehension of the Salomon case, supra.

There being no restriction to the municipal corporations that may be vested with authority to levy and collect taxes for corporate purposes, it is wholly unnecessary that the corporate authorities of the new corporation shall be also the corporate authorities of some specified, preëxisting corporation, and it is not pretended that the corporate authorities of this sanitary district are the corporate authorities of any preëxisting corporation.

Paramount Object of Government.

The preservation of health is one of the paramount objects of government. (1st Blackstone's Com., Sherwood's Ed., 132-133.) It belongs to the police power, "subject to the proper exercise of which," says Dillon (Municipal Corporations, Sec. 93), "either by the State Legislature directly or by public corporations to which the Legislature may delegate it, every citizen holds his property." It includes the making of sewers and drains, for the removing of garbage and filth, the boring of artesian wells, and the construction of aqueducts for purpose of procuring a supply of pure, fresh water, the drainage of malarious swamps, and the erection of levees to prevent overflows. (Dillon on Municipal Corporations, Secs. 93, 94, 95, and 96; Cooley on Taxation, First Ed., 101.) It is too plain for argument that the drain here in contemplation falls within this power and perhaps no one will question the competency of the General Assembly to invest cities, towns, and villages with the power to construct like drains. But is the duty or the power of the General Assembly in this respect any less in regard to a rural than to a suburban population? The Constitution will be searched in vain for provision or clause recognizing the duty and power in the General Assembly in the one case and denying it in the other.

If the General Assembly may vest the power in cities, towns, and villages, and may also create a corporation in the country and invest it with the power it would seem to inevitably follow that it may create a corporation including both city and country, and invest it with the power. It must be evident that often to render the exercise of such power by cities effective it would have to be exercised over large rural districts adjacent to cities, as in case of large malarious swamps lying within the vicinity of cities, and in other instances where the air and water to be used by the city people would be poisoned and laden with germs of disease by causes existing beyond the city limits. In such cases the preservation of health in the city would require that municipal authority should be exercised beyond the city limits, and it would violate no principle of the constitutional law or create a district and invest it with powers of taxation for sanitary purposes co-extensive with the territory to be controlled. If districts may be thus organized the question of the propriety of their organization in this or any other particular instance belongs to the General Assembly and not to the courts, and it has been repeatedly held in other States that they must be thus organized. (Eceves vs. Treasurer of Wood County, 8 Ohio Stat., 333; Thomson vs. Treasurer of Wood Co., 11, id. 338; Anderson vs. Kerns Drain Co., 14 Ind., 199; O'Reilly vs. Kankakee Drain Co. 32 id. 169; Sessions vs. Crunkellon, 20 Ohio St. 349; Woodruff vs. Fisher, 17 Barb. 224; Hartwell vs. Armstrong, 19 id. 166; Drainage Co. Cases 11 La., an. 338; Dean vs. Davis 51st Cal. 406; Donelly vs. Decker et al. 58 Wis. 461; The State ex. rel., etc., vs. Stewart, 74 id. 620.

Sanitary Regulations Necessary.

Cooley in his work on taxation says: "Sanitary regulations are indispensable in large towns, but they may be made for every locality (P. 101, 1st Ed.) But the contention of counsel concedes that all that we have thus far said may be admitted to be true, yet our Constitution provides in Sec. 3, Art. 4, that "the General Assembly may pass laws permitting the owners of lands to construct drains, ditches, and levees for agricultural, sanitary, or mining purposes across the lands of others and provide for the organization of drainage districts and vest the corporate authorities thereof with power to construct and maintain levees, drains, and ditches, and to keep in repair all drains, ditches, and levees heretofore constructed under the laws of this State by special assessment upon the property benefited thereby." And this, it is contended, is a denial of power in the General Assembly to authorize the construction and keeping in repair of drains, ditches, and levees otherwise than by special assessment upon the property benefited thereby, and so, necessarily, of the power to authorize the same to be done by general taxation on the property in the district.

In our opinion this is untenable. In construing this section we must keep in view the other sections of the Constitution relating to municipal taxation in force prior to its adoption and the fact that its manifest purpose and effect is only a modification and amendment of those sections. In the City of Chicago vs. Larned, 34 Ill., 202, followed by Ottawa vs. Spencer, 40 Ill., 211, City of Chicago vs. Baer, 41 Ill., 306, it was held that an assessment on real estate for the improvement of a street based on frontage could not be sustained under the Constitution of 1848; that if the authority for an enactment to that effect was claimed under the right of eminent domain it was inadmissable, because it did not require compensation to be made in benefits or otherwise equal to the amount of the assessment; but if it was claimed under the right of taxation then it was unallowable because in contravention of Sec. 5, Art. 9, of that instrument in that it was not uniform upon persons and property within

[Continued on fifth page.]

WANT HIM RECONSIDER

OFFICERS OF THE SECOND REGIMENT HOLD A SECRET MEETING.

Steps Taken to Induce Col. Ziegfeld to Stay in Office—A Director of the Chicago Charity Hospital Explains Some Unpleasant Rumors About "Cinderella"—What the Furniture Men Are Doing—News from City-Hall.

A meeting of the officers of the Second Regiment was held last night at the West Side Armory to discuss the resignation of Col. Ziegfeld and to determine upon some means to induce the Colonel to reconsider his action. There was a full attendance of field and line officers, and the meeting was held with closed doors. Col. Ziegfeld appeared before his juniors at the opening of the session and read his recently published letter containing a résumé of what he had done for the regiment, his wishes for its welfare, and the causes of his withdrawal from the command. He made no statement that would lead the officers to think that he contemplated reassuming his duties as commander. Having finished the reading of his letter the Colonel left the armory and the line officers discussed the situation. It became apparent that there was something back of the action of the majority who chose Capt. Judd for Lieutenant-Colonel that was unknown to the supporters of the Colonel's candidate, Adjutant Stivers. To find out just what this something was, and to clear it away if founded on an error, a committee was appointed, which will report at a meeting to be held next week. The committee will also endeavor to hit upon a plan of compromising the present trouble that will be acceptable to both Col. Ziegfeld and his officers. The feeling seems to be that an influence was brought to bear upon the Colonel in his selection for the second in command that the officers did not care to see exercised and for this reason they elected an officer of their own choice.

The resignation that Col. Ziegfeld forwarded to Springfield has been returned from the Adjutant-General's office, as it was not made out in proper form. It now seems probable that it will not again be forwarded, for, despite the disagreement of last Friday, the Second's officers all seem desirous of retaining their Colonel.

RUMORS ABOUT "CINDERELLA."

One of the Hospital Directors Explains the Situation.

A variety of rumors have been in circulation for a few days past that there has been trouble in the management of the production of "Cinderella" at the Auditorium. One of the directors of the Charity Hospital, for the benefit of which the nursery tale is staged, yesterday pronounced the rumors malicious and unfounded. She said:

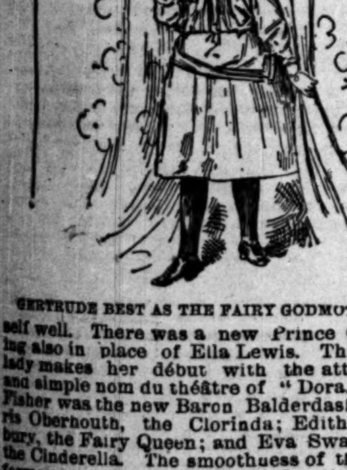
"The statement has been made that children who have sold no tickets have been discriminated against in the matter of prominence of the parts assigned them in the operetta. The truth is just the reverse, for some of the children who have not disposed of a single ticket are playing the leading characters. We want a success, and it is manifestly absurd to think that we would send a child whose acting is taking to the rear and put in her place an unattractive little one who had chanced to meet with success in the sale of seats. The premium for the disposal of tickets lies in the prizes offered the children and not in positions of stage prominence.

"A ridiculous story has been started on its rounds to the effect that the hospital is to benefit but slightly by the production of 'Cinderella' and that Mrs. Benton Barnes has given the hospital $500 for the use of its name so that she could reap the reward attendant upon having the name of charity connected with a scheme all her own. Such a silly story is hardly worthy the breath it takes to refute it, but the facts are that the production is wholly a hospital venture and that for her assistance Mrs. Barnes is to receive one-half the net profits, every cent of which she has rightly earned. She has given her undivided time for ten weeks to the training of the children, has paid all her assistants, and has herself furnished the 2,200 costumes necessary for the children. No child has been asked to clothe herself for her part in the play, and when you take into consideration the fact that the expense of the alteration of these costumes has been borne by Mrs. Barnes you will see that her remuneration does not amount to a fortune.

"We are endeavoring to endow beds in an institution that is to be open only to the needy, and when bent on a work so wholly charitable we feel keenly any misrepresentation."

It was North Side evening at the Auditorium last night. The little South Side people who have done the marching and the dancing for the first three nights of the production of "Cinderella" were replaced by the little ones from north of the river. No change was made in the members of the chorus, and the only observable difference was a slight lack of precision in the drill, which is accounted for by the fact that the North Side youngsters had not had a stage rehearsal.

Some changes were also made in the cast. Pretty Gertie Best succeeded Merle Bowen as the Fairy Godmother, and acquitted herself well. There was a new Prince Charming also in place of Ella Lewis. This little lady makes her début with the attractive and simple nom du théâtre of "Dora." Mr. Fisher was the new Baron Balderdash; Morris Oberhouth, the Clorinda; Edith Bradbury, the Fairy Queen; and Eva Swarthout, the Cinderella. The smoothness of the performance was not marred, despite these many changes. The house was filled.


GERTRUDE BEST AS THE FAIRY GODMOTHER.

HEARD REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The National Furniture Association Holds Its Second Day's Session.

Nearly a full delegation was present yesterday when the meeting of the National Furniture Manufacturers' Association was called to order. The report of the Committee on Advance of Prices was the first business. Mr. Hahn, Chairman of the committee, said that it was unnecessary to discuss the desirability of an advance in prices, as that was conceded by all. The committee thought that the best plan for obtaining this advance was negatively not to sell directly to consumers, and positively to avoid over-production, and with this latter object in view not to employ in the factories boys who should be in school. Mr. Hahn asked all members of the association to pledge themselves to loyalty in this direction. Mr. Newkirk thought that steps should be taken at once to put a better price on furniture, and suggested that the next time a new style was put on the market an advance of at least 10 per cent should be made. In the general discussion which followed all agreed that an advance was necessary, and several methods for obtaining that advance were suggested. On motion of Mr. Hahn the matter was referred back to the committee for further consideration.

Mr. Halman of St. Louis reported for the committee appointed to consider failures and how to best protect creditors that all creditors be immediately informed of a failure and that all offers of compromise be refused until all creditors agreed to it. The standing Committee on Bankrupt Law, of which Adolph Karpen was chairman, reported recommending the indorsement of the Torrey Bankrupt bill now pending before Congress. The report of the World's Fair Committee was: "That the furniture manufacturers of this association make an exhibit at the World's Fair in 1893 and your committee would recommend that such exhibit be made as a separate and distinct exhibit; and further that each local furniture association name one member to constitute a general committee, to be called a Committee on Furniture Exhibit at the World's Fair, the Chicago member to be Chairman of said general committee." This committee is to decide the wants and needs of the furniture manufacturers of the United States and make application for such space as may be required for this exhibit. The question of using but one set of styles a year was generally discussed. The Committee on Labor reported that as there was no trouble between the manufacturers of furniture and their men there was no report to be made. The Committee on Nominations presented the following report:

For President, F. N. Bradwell of Boston; First Vice-President, Frank Wenter of Chicago; Second Vice-President, Joseph G. Sextro of Cincinnati; Third Vice-President, W. N. Davis of St. Louis; Secretary and Treasurer, S. C. Small of Boston. It was recommended that no change be made in the constitution. The place of the next meeting was selected as Boston on the first Monday in June, 1891.

Yesterday's afternoon session of the furniture manufacturers was brief, though filled with important business. Frank Wenter of Chicago moved that the association petition Congress to abolish all duties on such raw material as enters into the manufacture of furniture. The motion was adopted and a committee appointed to prepare a memorial to that effect. Otto Stuchnau spoke at length on the Inter-State Commerce law, stating that, although good results had been anticipated, the country was now more than ever at the mercy of the railroad corporations. He moved that the association ask Congress to make such changes in the law as would eliminate all of its objectionable features and to simplify the construction and wording of its provisions.

The report of the committee on prices was followed by the adoption of a resolution agreeing to increase prices on the first of July sufficient to cover the increased cost of materials and enable manufacturers to make a living profit. Ambrose E. Barnes of New York then spoke earnestly and suggestively of the export trade. He claimed that if the furniture manufacturers had their share of this trade—which rightfully belonged to them, there would not be enough furniture produced to meet the demand. Mexico, Central America, South America, Cuba, and the West Indies require large quantities, and at present it is all imported from Europe, but because the European manufacturers have taken the proper steps to secure the trade. It belongs to the United States. To secure the trade he recommended that the manufacturers make suitable patterns for these countries; that they study economy of space and give careful attention to details in packing; that they create a demand for American furniture in these foreign countries by advertising through proper channels. In conclusion he advised a combination of furniture manufacturers for the purpose of securing foreign trade by means of a combined catalogue in Spanish and by opening in New York City a combination supply depot for the exhibition of furniture suitable for foreign trade. The matter was made a special subject for discussion at this morning's session.

The meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock, and the members visited Armour & Co.'s establishment and the Stock-Yards.

WILL RECOMMEND THE EXTENSION.

Three-Quarters of a Million for the Hyde Park Water-Supply.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee this afternoon a report will be submitted concerning the water-supply extension in the newly annexed districts. The Mayor, Commissioner Purdy, and City-Engineer Northway have decided to recommend the construction of a 36-inch main in Hyde Park and Lake as far as State street; thence west and south with 24-inch pipes, gradually reducing to 16-inch. It was also decided to recommend a 36-inch main across Lake View for the purpose of connecting Jefferson and extending the water system to the county institutions at Dunning. The probable cost of these improvements will be in the neighborhood of $750,000.

P. T. Barry, School Treasurer of School District No. 4, including Hyde Park and Lake, paid into the Controller's office yesterday morning $21,630.54 through the Union Stock-Yards Bank. He also turned over $7,700 worth of school bonds.

The United States Rolling Stock company of Hegewisch has signified its willingness to provide water for fire protection for that district if the city will lay the pipes. There will be a mile of six-inch pipe required, which will cost about $5,000.

Mayor Cregier yesterday revoked the license of the saloon at No. 380 Thirty-first street, owned by Edward Murphy and Thomas Lyons. Last Saturday Mr. M. Conklin of Watertown, Dak., was beaten out of $340 there shaking dice with Lyons. Lieut. Day recommended that the license should be revoked, and Capt. Shea in a footnote added: "This man Lyons is an ex-convict and ought not to be allowed to run a saloon."

Next Saturday the general inspection of the police force takes place on the Lake-Front Park, when the Harrison medal for bravery in the year 1889 and the Tree medal will be presented.

BRILLIANT WEDDING AT EVANSTON.

Howard Field and Miss Elizabeth Edwards Are United in Marriage.

One of the prettiest weddings Evanston has seen for some time was that of Miss Elizabeth B. Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Edwards, to Howard Field of Chicago, which took place last evening at the First Presbyterian Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. R. D. Sheppard of the Northwestern University, assisted by the Rev. N. D. Hillis, pastor of the church. The Episcopal service was used.

About thirty young ladies, members of the local chapter of the Alphi Phi Sorority, of which the bride is a member, headed the procession as it moved up the aisle of the church. Following them came little Howard Edwards and Helen Cobb, Mrs. Edwards, and Frank Edwards; the groomsmen, Prof. George Howland, Stuart Maltman, and R. O. Evans; the bridemaids, Misses Helen Swift and Mamie Maltman of Chicago, Cora Allen of Turner, and Florence Ely of South Evanston. Then came the maid of honor, Miss Mattie B. Edwards, sister of the bride, and the bride on the arm of her father.

The bride's gown was a cream faille Grecian costume with a long train falling from a Watteau plait at the back of the neck, a v-shaped neck in front, and elbow sleeves trimmed with point lace. She wore a girdle of pearls and a long tulle veil and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and maiden-hair ferns.

Following the ceremony a reception was held in the house of the bride on Maple avenue, at the close of which Mr. and Mrs. Field left for a tour of the Northern summer resorts. On their return they will reside in Chicago.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Will Make More Work in the Office.

"The new Pension bill," said Pension Agent Clements yesterday, "will make absolutely necessary an increase of room and clerical force for this office. We have twenty-four clerks now working under an appropriation of $14,400, which is much too small. They are sadly crippled for room. When 12,000 or 15,000 pensioners are added to the 45,000 already handled here I don't know what we shall do. The girls are now—or many of them—working ten or twelve hours a day for $7 or $8 a week. We should have our present appropriation increased to $24,000 and a proportionate sum added to that when the new Pension bill becomes operative."

Whose Body Is This?

The body of a woman, apparently a German, 55 years old, five feet two inches tall, and weighing about 120 pounds, was found in the lake near Forty-sixth street yesterday afternoon and taken to the Hyde Park morgue. The body had evidently been in the water not more than a day. The face is wrinkled and the hair is brown mixed with gray. She wore a dark blue calico dress with white spots, and a white apron. She had on a black jacket with pearl buttons in front and a black shawl with gray stripes. Around her neck was a silk handkerchief with a red border. She had in her pocket a drab plush pocketbook, in which were a door key marked No. 10 and a white brocade silk handkerchief. In the ears were a pair of gold earrings.

The Northwestern May Go Ahead.

Judge Shepard granted an injunction restraining the city from interfering with the Northwestern road in erecting fences and gates on its right of way between North avenue and Clybourn place. The bill recites the purchase of a strip of land six rods wide along which the road runs from Joseph E. Sheffield in 1856 by the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac railroad company, and the sale under foreclosure of all this company's property and franchises to the Chicago and Northwestern railway company June 2, 1859. It is said that a survey of the land purchased was made by Samuel S. Greeley some years ago and the boundaries of the strip marked by iron bars set upright in the ground, where they have since remained. In March last the City Council passed an ordinance requesting the Chicago and Northwestern to erect fences and crossings along this right of way, but the erection of such fences and gates was stopped by the city through its police officers. This interference, it is said, is unlawful and unauthorized, and will subject the company to damage for failing to comply with the ordinance. A temporary injunction restraining the city from interfering with the building of the fences is asked, and on the final hearing it is prayed that the injunction be made perpetual.

Fun Among Evanston College Boys.

Students of the Northwestern University have begun to celebrate the closing of the school year. The freshman class decided not to burn or bury their trigonometries, as has been the custom, but to send them up in a balloon. The sophomores got a tip of this intended innovation and decided to block their game. Thursday evening the freshman class gathered about an immense bonfire on the campus, the sophomores keeping a close watch on the balloon. The freshmen were on their guard, however, and outwitted the latter by sending their big air ship from the roof of the Woman's College Building, from which point it sailed gradually away, to the discomfiture of the sophomores. The sophomores threaten vengeance for having been bested, and the freshmen will be on the lookout for tricks during the balance of the school year.

One of Chicago's Gamblers.

Harry Perry, Harry Winship, and Noah Thomas, charged with keeping a gambling house, took a change of venue from Justice Brayton's court yesterday to Justice Lyons'. The case was continued. On leaving the room Thomas met Mrs. Thompson, the wife of the complaining witness, and grossly insulted her. She it was who urged her husband to bring the suit against the three gamblers for taking his money. Thomas accused her of this, and, after calling her vile names, expectorated in her face. It was only with great effort that the crowd who witnessed the insult could be restrained from throwing the gambler down stairs. Before Mrs. Thompson could get a warrant for his arrest Thomas had escaped and has so far eluded the officers.

John T. Lester's Estate.

S. W. Allerton, Daniel Goodman, and John H. Morton, executors of John T. Lester, reported to Judge Kohlsaat that they had sold the following property of the estate: 15 bonds of the Chicago Auditorium Association for $15,507; 2 bonds of $100 each of the Chicago City railway for $204; 25 bonds of $1,000 each of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company for $23,439; 2 bonds of $500 each of the New York Club for $997; 10 bonds of $1,000 each of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway for $10,668; 20 bonds of $1,000 each of the Ottumwa, Cedar Falls and St. Paul railroad company for $21,587; a membership of the New York Stock Exchange, $19,815; membership in the Chicago Stock Exchange, $845; membership in Chicago Board of Trade, $1,100; and membership in the Washington Park Club, $5,000. The court confirmed the report, being satisfied that these assets had been sold at the highest market price.

The Ode Opera a Success.

It was an admirable, picturesque, and artistic entertainment which the Cercle Catholique of Notre Dame French Church gave Wednesday night at Apollo Hall on Blue Island avenue. The artists were the members of the choir and the orchestra of the church, and the work presented was an original musical French ode in four parts, entitled "Discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus."

The first part describes the departure of the discoverer from Spain for "the new and magnificent world which he saw in a divine vision." In it is a pretty duet, excellently rendered, by Miss E. Labelle and E. J. Villeneuve. The second part is descriptive of a night on the tropical seas and the fear of the sailors at the sudden approach of a storm. The third part opens with a vivid characterization of the calm which followed. The sailors despair of ever seeing land and are seized by the spirit of revolt. They curse Columbus and are about to throw him overboard when a breeze springs up, bringing with it the perfume of trees and of flowers. All is rejoicing, and the part closes with the duet from Glover, "All Things Are Beautiful," sung by Misses May and Mary Guth.

The fourth and concluding part hails the discovery of land and includes a lullaby of an Indian mother to her babe. It was sung with good feeling by Mrs. H. Douglass. The entertainment was a most pleasing success, and throughout was warmly received and applauded.

She Was Tired of Life.

Mrs. F. J. Seymour, widow of the late President of the Automatic Lubricating Tubular Axle company, took a heavy dose of morphine last night at the Hotel Richmond. Mrs. Seymour came from Findlay, O., a short time ago, and Monday registered at the hotel. Last night about 10:30 she emptied a box of morphine powders into a glass of water. She swallowed the poison and then started to write a number of letters but only finished one. Half an hour later the hotel clerk, passing her room, heard her groan and discovered her condition.

The ambulance was called and conveyed her to the County Hospital, where she was found to be in a critical condition.

The finished letter was addressed to Miss M. F. Felt of the Martha Washington Home and disposed of her personal effects. The writer asked that Jason Blackford of Findlay, O., who has charge of the Seymour estate, be notified of her death. The letter stated that the writer was tired and sick of life and all its wretchedness; that she could not save herself and no one could help her. Mrs. Seymour, who is 33 years old, has been ill for some time and feared insanity.

They Sinned Against Uncle Sam.

In the Federal Court Clarence E. Perrin was found guilty of the charge of stealing a bag of mail from a car at De Kalb, Ill.

George Billings made a false affidavit in attempting to secure a pension for his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Billings, who was found guilty last Tuesday, but was released on account of old age and ill-health. George will not escape so easily.

A verdict of guilty was returned against A. Loomis, charged with violating the pension laws. He was remanded for sentence.

Fred S. Ilsley, formerly an Assistant Postmaster at Elgin, was found guilty of stealing a registered letter containing $34.

Simon H. Shanks was accused of manufacturing $10 bills out of $1 greenbacks and made no denial. He, however, showed a good reputation and pleaded for mercy. Shanks is a carpenter and his bills were made by the use of pen and ink, and were marvels of workmanship.

A verdict of guilty was returned against Christopher Wilkinning, formerly Postmaster at Goodrow, Ill., charged with delaying the mails.

James Tuohy's Will Probated.

The will of James W. Tuohy was filed in the Probate Court yesterday and letters were issued to the widow, Mrs. Ellen Tuohy, on her individual bond of $300,000. The property consists of the homestead at No. 46 Loomis street, worth $12,000, a lot at Braidwood worth $500, and personal property estimated at $150,000. The deceased left besides the widow a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, 12 years old, and four sons, James Joseph, aged 10; Walter Grant, 5; Arthur Cavanaugh, 2 years; and Paul Tuohy, 6 months old. The will, which was executed June 22, 1887, in the presence of Joseph B. Leake and Michael L. Sullivan, leaves everything to the widow unconditionally, and she is requested to carry on the business just as if she were in the testator's place.

The Waiters' League Withdraws.

The following manifesto was issued yesterday:

To whom it may concern: The "Chicago Waiters' League," members of the "Culinary Alliance," comprising seven-eighths of the English speaking waiters of the city, not being satisfied with the disposition made of the funds and being still further dissatisfied with the autocratic power wielded by the managerial drones of the Combined Waiters' Assemblies, hereby give notice of their withdrawal from said Alliance and ask from all fair minded employers, as far as lay in their power, recognition of the Chicago Waiters' League, Branch 100 B. of U. L. member of the Trade and Labor Assembly, and empower the following committee to act: William P. Mills, Frank C. Lewis, J. H. Sheridan, William H. Hughes, George Barrett.

Against Teaching German.

One hundred delegates from the forty lodges of the Patriotic Order Sons of America in Cook County, and from lodges at Joliet, Ottawa, Elgin, and other cities met last evening at the Grand Pacific to devise means of creating a public sentiment favoring the suppression of German in the public schools. The meeting was enthusiastic and unanimous in the matter. It was decided that a petition be circulated throughout the State bringing the question before the Legislature and the school boards of the State. A committee was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions. At an early date a public mass-meeting will be held at the Auditorium under the auspices of numerous patriotic organizations. At that time the question will be thoroughly discussed by prominent speakers.

Single Tax Club.

The Single Tax Club was addressed last evening at McCoy's Hotel by William Trinkaus, who gave a review of the "Economical Contradictions" of P. J. Proudhon, the French economist. The doctrines favored by Mr. Trinkaus were semi-individualistic and were, in brief, the principles of anarchy applied to industry. His views were decidedly at variance with those held by the Single Tax Club. The address was afterward thoroughly discussed and the subject made a special topic for the next meeting, when several speakers will answer the paper.

Hebrew Hospital Associations.

Committees from the Hebrew hospital associations and other organization with similar aims met last evening at the Sherman, the object being to decide upon a united plan of action for all synagogues, societies, and lodges in their aid for the proposed hospital.

Delegates Appointed.

The following gentlemen have been appointed delegates from the Chicago Typothetæ to attend the annual meeting of the United Typothetæ of America, to be held in Boston Sept. 2, 3, and 4: Delegates—A. McNally, C. E. Leonard, R. R. Donnelly, C. H. Blakely, Ames Pettibone, Thomas Knapp, P. F. Pettibone, William Johnston, W. P. Dunn, A. R. Barnes, George F. Poole, C. E. Strong. Alternates—Dwight P. Jackson, Fred Barnard, T. Rubovitz, Franz Gindele, J. Harrison White, H. B. Speed, Bradley Dean, James T. Hair, George H. Fergus, Charles F. Blakley, B. B. Herbert, George Hornstein.

A Jury's Difficult Problem.

The jury in the Congress street condemnation case has a difficult problem to solve, judging by the length of time spent in the jury-room. Fortunately for them counsel agreed that they might go to their homes and resume their deliberations today. Judge Tuthill instructed them at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. At noon they were taken out by a bailiff to dinner and then resumed deliberations which lasted until 5 o'clock. If the property is valued at less than $600,000 the city will consider that it has won a victory. It may be several days before a verdict is reached.

Twenty-fourth Street Land Values.

In the condemnation suit of the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit company against George A. Seaverns and others for land along the proposed route between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets the jury yesterday rendered a verdict as to Nos. 194 and 196 Twenty-fourth street. The owners of the land, of which the frontage is forty-four feet, received $8,800, while the owners of the buildings received $6,700.

Hung Himself with a Clothesline.

Joseph Reidy, an Irishman, 63 years old, living at No. 65 Nebraska street, hung himself with a clothesline in the barn in rear of his home yesterday afternoon. No cause is ascribed for the act. Up to a few weeks ago he was employed in the sewer department of the city.

First Ward Republican Club.

The committee appointed by the First Ward Republican Club met last evening at the Grand Pacific and discussed certain changes in the club's constitution, which will be reported at next Saturday night's meeting.

Items.

Henry H. Townsend of Ottawa, Ill., and Miss Mary Louise Walker, daughter of Dr. J. B. Walker of this city, were married June 10 by the Rev. Dr. Wallace.

Jack Lyon and Jim Murphy were before Justice Wallace yesterday charged with swindling N. M. Conklin of La Grange, Ind., out of $300. The case was continued and the defendants were released on heavy bonds.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 72° above zero; 9 a. m., 70°; 10 a. m., 67°; 11 a. m., 64°; 12 m., 62°; 1 p. m., 62°; 3 p. m., 61°; 6 p. m., 59°. Barometer, 8 a. m. 29.38; 6 p. m., 29.40.

James Blanco, who was arrested in Rockford Wednesday for making counterfeit money, was held to the United States grand jury yesterday by Commissioner Hoyne. The dies and spurious money found in Blanco's room at Rockford are now in the possession of Capt. Porter.

James McCormick, an old man of considerable means, living at No. 175 Halsted street, reported at the Harrison Street Station last evening that he had been robbed of $200 by two colored women at No. 384 Clark street. Officers visited the house, but found that the women had decamped, taking with them all their effects.

The Illinois Woman's Press Association held its monthly meeting at the Palmer House last evening, and listened to what was aimed to be a model newspaper, entitled "The Press Woman's Paper." The numerous contributions were by members of the club and included correspondence from the large cities. They were uniformly bright, interesting, and timely.

Michael Conley, teamster, was tried before Justice Hamburgher yesterday for resisting arrest and making an assault on Officer Pat Rice of the East Chicago Avenue Station May 12. Conley admitted kicking Rice, but Justice Hamburgher dismissed the charge of assault and fined Conley and William Fanning $10 each for disorderly conduct, and then suspended the fines on payment of costs.

Miss Eva B. Sockett of Boston, studying music in the city, caused the arrest of Bayard Norval yesterday for obtaining money under false pretenses. They were engaged to be married and he had obtained about $200 from her, saying that the paymaster at J. H. Walker & Co.'s, where he claimed to be employed, had overlooked him. The money was lost at the races. After a week's absence he was confronted by his fiancée yesterday and sent to jail.

During a quarrel at the corner of Wood and Jane streets Wednesday night Frank Roze, an Italian boy, 13 years old, stabbed Herman Korth, a German, 11 years old, in the right side, inflicting a serious wound. Officers Jurs and Culkin found Roze on the North Side and locked him up, charged with assault to do bodily injury. He was afterwards released on $1,000 bonds. He will have a hearing before Justice La Buy this morning.

Dr. Peter Cass was arrested yesterday at the instigation of Dr. F. M. Madison, who charges him with the authorship of the stories which resulted in Madison being tried recently for arson and malpractice. Dr. Madison claims that Cass said he would not appear against him for a money consideration. The offer was refused, he says, and, though he was acquitted on both charges, his business and reputation have been injured. Cass was released on bonds and the case set for June 17.

The sight of a man entirely nude running swiftly on Halsted street, between Madison and Washington streets, drew a large crowd of people about 11 o'clock Wednesday night. He was finally run down and captured by Officers Hennessy and McGary of the Desplaines street police, who wrapped him up in a horse-blanket and brought him to the station, where he gave his name as Edward O'Day and claimed to be a brother of the base-ball pitcher of that name. Yesterday he exhibited unmistakable signs of insanity and will be taken to the Detention Hospital.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the American Protestant Association continued in secret session yesterday at Lincoln Hall. Most of the day was spent in the discussion of committee reports regarding changes in the inner workings of the body. One important change fully decided upon was the union of their junior order, numbering 5,000 young men under 21, with the older organization. A committee was appointed to make the necessary preparations for union and to arrange suitable new degrees. Today's session will be the last of the convention. This morning the following officers are to be elected: Right Worthy Grand Master and Vice-Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, Grand Assistant Secretary, Grand Chaplain, two Grand Conductors, and a Grand Tyler.

The annual meeting of the Chicago District Camp-Meeting was held at the Desplaines Camp Grounds yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock. About seventy-five persons were present. The morning was devoted to business, after which basket lunch was served and a religious testimonial service held, led by Elder E. M. Boring of Evanston, one of the founders of the ground. The thirty-first annual meeting will commence July 10 and continue eleven days. The Rev. H. W. Bolton and Evangelist D. W. Potter will have charge. Profs. Miller and Nickle will be the gospel soloists and musical directors. Bishop Hendrix of the M. E. Church South, Bishop Brown of the African M. E. Church, Dr. A. B. Riker of Chattanooga, Tenn., are engaged.

A Verdict for the Railroad Company.

PITTSBURG, Pa, June 12.—The trial of the suit of F. S. Tarbell against the Pennsylvania railroad for $50,000 damages for the death of his wife and three children, who were passengers on the day express over the Pennsylvania railroad and were swept away in the flood at Conemaugh and Johnstown May 31, 1889, was ended today. The jury found a verdict in favor of the railroad company.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat. Always efficient in weakness and digestive disorders.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Thursday, June 12:

Charlotte st, s e cor West Forty-fifth, n f, 75x125 ft, dated June 5 (G. F. Stodder to S. Hoyt). (This was by error reported on Adams st)	$ 1,900
Cottage Grove av, 97 ft n of Forty-fifth st, e f, 24x170 ft, dated April 29 (A. and S. Nord to W. T. Williams)	7,600
St. Lawrence av, 50 ft s of Seventy-second st, e f, 50x123 ft; also Rhodes av, s e cor of Seventy-second st, w f, 44¾x123 ft, dated May 31 (W. S. Dray to A. Robertson)	8,250
West Diversey av, n e cor of Forest, s f, 75x130 ft, dated May 28 (R. C. Moore to M. A. Meyer)	1,800
Park av, 135 ft w of Leavitt st, s f, 15x100 ft, dated May 29 (J. F. Keeney to O. H. and E. G. Ballou)	7,500
Metropolitan place, s e cor of West Fortieth st, n f, 197x88 ft, dated May 29 (same to same)	31,000
Lots 8 and 9, Block 13, and Lots 13 and 14, Block 14, and Lots 29 and 30, Block 3, Garfield, dated May 29 (same to same)	7,500
Coles av, se cor of Seventy-seventh st, w f, 87x200 ft, dated April 8 (H. H. Gage to W. B. Stone)	6,220
Railroad av, s e cor of Seventy-seventh st, w f, 125x200 ft, dated May 22 (W. B. Stone to F. Wilkinson)	8,220
South Park, bet Seventieth and Seventy-first sts, w f, 150x124 ft, with 200 ft to alley on Calumet av, bet Sixty-ninth and Seventieth sts, dated May 22 (J. Wilcox to C. C. Clark)	9,600
Sedgwick st, bet Garfield av and Center st, w f, 20½x115¼ ft, dated June 10 (G. and I. Hofmann to L. C. Huck)	5,500
Eighty-eighth st, 25 ft e of St. Lawrence av, s f, 150x125 ft, dated June 11 (L. E. Crandall to J. C. Berry)	2,750
Commercial av, 248 ft s of Eightieth st, e f, 50x121 ft, dated June 12 (M. Lee to J. B. Eberhart)	1,450
Lawndale av, 325 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 2 (G. Farwell to J. Chansy)	3,000
Central Humboldt Park boulevard, intersection of Ohio st, Blocks 1 to 4 and 9 to 10, dated March 27 (W. M. and M. G. Carson to Thomas A. Griffin)	100,000
Farwell av, s e corner of Sixty-fourth st, w f, und ½ of 596x371½ ft, dated June 9 (M. A. Loring to F. C. Gibbs)	5,000
May st, s e corner of Eighty-sixth, 2½ acres, dated May 2 (S. S. Ventres to L. G. Hamilton)	5,341
Aberdeen st, s w cor of Eighty-sixth, 2½ acres, except 130x124 ft, dated May 2 (same to P. Foster)	4,650
Michigan av, s w cor of Eighty-second st, e f, 595x341 ft, dated May 13 (F. and W. Wemecke to Aaron Stern)	19,000
W. Twentieth st, 25 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 20 (Carl Schroeder to W. Wohncke)	2,000
Halsted st, s e cor of Eighty-second, w f, 60x110½ ft, dated May 20 (J. Banning to P. Cleary)	2,400
Humboldt st, 75 ft n of Bloomington av, w f, 50x120 ft, dated April 28 (A. Jackson to E. S. A. Lahlum)	1,000
Coulter st, n e cor Oakley av, s f, 91¼ ft to alley, dated June 6 (C. J. Benes to J. Kabal)	9,000
Fifty-ninth court, 294 ft e of School st, s f, 30 ft to alley, dated May 6 (A. J. Stowe to Anderson & Nelson)	1,300
Churchill st, 212 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 48x120 ft, dated May 23 (Marshall Field to Tony & Christianson Cabinet Co.)	1,175
Avenue "A," near Sixty-ninth st, e f, 50x161 ft, dated June 10 (Dickey & Baker to C. Justeson)	1,050
Calumet av, 295 ft n of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 25x150 ft, dated June 9, 1886 (F. Leverenz to O. Foreman)	10,500
Park av, 175 ft w of Kedzie av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated May 21 (H. H. Bishop to E. Jones)	7,500
Van Horn st, 125 ft w of Laflin, s f, 25x124 ft, dated June 7 (F. Filip to J. Moravic)	8,825
Forty-third st, 292 ft w of St. Lawrence av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 10 (S. L. Beckett to G. S. Foster)	6,250
Lake Park av, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 56 ft to alley, also Lake Park av, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 18⅔ ft to alley, dated May 15 (J. S. Thomas to G. S. Thomas)	44,000
Fiftieth st, s w cor of Winter, n f, 209x125 ft, with 1,071x125 ft, near above, dated May 15 (G. S. Thomas to E. S. Thomas)	34,000
West Adams st, near s w cor of Washtenaw av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated June 12 (W. Rich to H. J. Rand)	3,500
Dearborn av, s e cor of Elm st, w f, 50x150 ft, dated May 26 (S. L. Dows to University School Association)	18,000
Hamlin av, bet North av and Frederick, w f, 321x124 ft, with 124x124 ft on Ridgeway av, dated June 3 (J. T. Hannah to H. W. Austin)	5,700
Bowen av, bet Vincennes and St. Lawrence av, n f, 25x120 ft, dated June 10 (E. H. Reed to E. A. Green)	3,375
Bowen av, bet Vincennes and St. Lawrence av, n f, 25x120 ft (same to same)	2,375
Loomis st, s w cor of Seventy-seventh, all of blk 29, dated April 5 (M. Duthill to M. J. Van Keuren)	13,300
Same property, dated June 6 (M. J. Van Keuren to O. G. Fox)	15,000
Lots 1 to 9 and 12 to 22 in Blk 2, Mason's part Sec. 24, 38, 13, dated May 15 (H. R. Huntley to G. L. Beckley)	3,800
Und 4-5 of Lots 4, 5, 6, and 28 in Resub of Blk 10, Drexel and Smith's sub, Sec. 11, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1, 1889 (W. G. Gordon to E. J. Lehmann)	14,400
Und 1-5 of same, dated March 15 (E. Gordon to E. J. Lehmann)	3,600
Ellis av, 48 ft n of Sixty-seventh st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated June 2 (F. G. Atwood to J. E. Cowan)	2,400
Drexel av, bet Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh sts, e f, 24x130 ft, dated May 29 (S. Callaghan to J. H. Townsend)	3,000
Ada st, n w cor of Seventy-first, e f, 72½x124 ft, dated June 11 (D. Van Reenen to E. S. Bass)	1,425
Humboldt st, 75 ft n of Bloomington av, w f, 50x120 ft, dated June 7 (E. S. A. Lahlum to H. D. K. Ellefson)	1,350
Blocks 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 Stedman's Sub of w ½, s e ¼ Secs 10, 38, 13, dated May 27 (V. Weis Kerr to W. Smith)	36,000
Lexington av, 150 ft s of Sixty-fifth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated May 24 (P. Weinsheimer to J. J. Sepple)	2,500
Lots 39 to 41, block 2, Crocker's Addition to South Chicago, dated May 9 (J. R. Crocker et al. to A. P. Winter)	2,100
Lots 37 and 38, block 2, same, dated May 9 (same to B. C. Winter)	1,400
Belmont av, n e cor of Racine av, s f, 61½x100 ft, dated June 11 (Master in Chancery to H. M. Hobart)	4,175
May st, s w cor of Sixty-sixth, e f, 79x124 ft, dated May 2 (L. Davis to J. O'Brien)	1,496
Jefferson av, 50 ft s of Fifty-fourth st, w f, 40 ft to alley, dated June 10 (E. S. Sibley to C. B. Carter)	5,000
Wallace st, s w cor of Chestnut, e f, 58½x134 ft, dated April 23 (G. J. Tatge to E. Koch)	5,000
Winter st, 222 ft n of Fifty-eighth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 2 (H. W. Ames to D. Miller)	2,000
Kenwood av, 222 ft n of Forty-eighth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 1 (M. A. Eldridge to J. C. Shand)	5,250
Austin av, n e corner of Wood st, s f, 100x108 ft, dated June 2 (H. Johnson to S. Kingsbaker)	25,000
Park av, 380 ft n of Fifty-sixth st, e f, 50x150 ft, dated May 19 (A. F. Shuman to W. B. Conkey)	25,000
Flournoy st, 201 ft e of Sacramento av, n f, 25x116 ft, dated June 11 (T. Jubb to M. P. McMahon)	3,000
Drexel av, 48 ft s of Sixty-sixth st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated June 12 (H. R. Graham to J. Oswald)	2,500
Fulton st, 67 ft w of Fairfield av, n f, 42x110 ft, dated May 27 (S. H. Cohen to I. Speich)	2,050
Wabash av, 50 ft s of Twentieth st, e f, 25x170 ft, dated June 3 (J. A. Brown to W. B. White)	12,500
Prairie av, 149 ft s of Fifty-sixth st, e f, 50x162 ft, dated March 26 (estate of J. A. Dix to M. K. O'Connell)	3,250
Laflin st, s e cor of Plum, w f, 111x69½ ft, dated May 31 (T. H. Schintz to C. Steinbrecher)	42,000
Cottage Grove av, 198 ft n of Sixty-seventh st, w f, 50x108 ft, dated May 24 (S. Lowenstein to C. H. Mann)	4,000
St. Lawrence av, s e cor of Seventy-second st, w f, 225x123 ft, with Lots 5 to 14 in Dray's Addition to Park Manor, dated June 5 (W. S. Dray to G. W. Hinckley)	14,250
Bond av, n e cor of Seventy-sixth st, w f, 87x150 ft, dated April 8 (W. R. Clement to F. D. Turner)	6,090
Bond av, 116 ft n of Seventy-fourth st, e f, 50x195 ft, dated May 15 (G. R. Potter to W. A. Alexander)	3,000
Wabash av, 325 ft s of Eighteenth st, e f, 29x168 ft, dated May 21 (estate of J. T. Lester to G. A. Arnold)	25,000
Maple av, bet Pittsfield av and Railroad st, s f, 25x124 ft, dated March 28 (A. L. Thompson to N. R. Parks)	2,200
Justine st, s e cor of Sixty-fifth, w f, 49¼x124 ft, dated April 24 (Hosmer & Fenn to H. Luebke)	1,400
Lot 28, blk 5, Kensington, dated June 10 (M. D. Waitt to C. B. Sawyer)	1,500
Ewing av, n w cor of Ninety-seventh st, e f, 48x124 ft, dated May 31 (A. Rehm to W. Fish)	1,750
Prairie av, 99 ft s of Fifty-sixth st, e f, 50x162 ft, dated March 24 (estate of J. A. Dix to M. R. O'Connell)	3,125

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Sixty-fourth st, s e cor of Sherman av, 197x807½ ft, by R. Ramsey & Co.

Harrison st, s e cor of Walnut av, 353x486 ft, by G. C. Brockhausen.

Thirty-five ft s e cor of Hawthorne av, 365x583 ft, by H. C. Brown.

North Clark st, s e cor of Aberdeen st, 520x713 ft, by A. Chytraus et al.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

George Behner, two three-story stores and flats at Seventy-ninth and Wright streets, to cost $8,000.

George A. Shannon, two three-story and cellar stores and flats at Seventy-ninth and Wright streets, to cost $8,000.

J. D. Fuller, two three-story and cellar stores and flats at Seventy-ninth and Wright streets, to cost $8,000.

H. F. Hayes, three one and one-half story cottages at Turner avenue and Fifty-first street, to cost $3,000.

H. P. Prescott, two-story store at Palisade and Central Park avenues, to cost $2,000.

T. C. Oerbel, two-story flats at Root and School streets, to cost $2,000.

E. O. Hare two-story shop at Ashland avenue and Fifty-third street, to cost $2,000.

L. Schlesinger, one additional story at State and Madison streets, to cost $18,000.

D. Callahan, two-story and basement flats at No. 4224 Vincennes avenue, to cost $8,000.

James A. Parrish, five two-story and cellar dwellings at Berkley and Forty-fourth streets, to cost $15,000.

G. O. Gordan, six two-story and basement dwellings at Nos. 4739 to 4749 Champlain avenue, to cost $18,000.

C. R. Minnick, two three-story and cellar stores and flats at Seventy-ninth and Wright streets, to cost $8,000.

William Ruehl, two-story and cellar dwelling at No. 445 Winchester street, to cost $3,000.

George L. Santer, two-story and basement flats at No. 3628 Prairie avenue, to cost $4,000.

Edward Ott, three story and basement flats at No. 514 North Franklin street, to cost $5,000.

Qurin Regniri, four-story and cellar, front addition, at No. 342 North Franklin ftreet, to cost $12,000.

S. M. Biderson, fifteen two-story dwellings at Nos. 2 to 30 Chicago Terrace, to cost $15,000.

William Bouloff, two-story and cellar flats at No. 100 Racine avenue, to cost $2,700.

Emma C. Dressbash, two-story and cellar store and flats at No. 387 Sedgwick street, to cost $5,000.

Jacob Wills, three three-story and cellar flats and stores at Nos. 4724 to 4728 State street, to cost $7,000.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—Forecast till 8 p. m Friday:

For Illinois and Indiana, fair, slightly warmer, except stationary temperature in Eastern Indiana, southerly winds, warmer Saturday.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds.

For Minnesota and Iowa, fair, except showers and local storms in Northern Minnesota and Northern Iowa, stationary temperature, southerly winds.

For North and South Dakota and Nebraska, fair, followed by showers and severe local storms in eastern portions, stationary temperature in eastern portions, cooler in western portion, southerly winds, becoming variable, cooler Saturday.

For Missouri and Kansas, fair, followed in northern portions by showers, with severe local storms in Eastern Kansas, continued high temperature, southerly winds.

For Colorado, fair, cooler, winds becoming northwesterly.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, June 12, 7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Fair, slightly warmer, light easterly winds, becoming brisk by Friday noon.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'r	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.88	84	86	S.	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D.	29.58	78	86	S. E.	Fair	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.74	62	66	S. W.	Fair	.08
Cairo, Ill	29.88	78	86	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Charleston, S. C.	29.92	80	90	S. W.	Fair	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.78	66	82	W.	Cl'udy	....
Chicago	29.86	54	70	N. E.	Foggy	....
Cincinnati, O.	29.86	74	80	W.	Cl'udy	.10
Cleveland, O.	29.80	68	70	W.	Clear	.18
Fort Custer, Mont.	29.62	66	76	N. W.	Clear	..
Davenport, Ia.	29.82	78	82	Calm.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	29.54	82	88	N.	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia.	29.78	78	86	S. E.	Fair	....
Detroit, Mich.	29.78	68	78	W.	Fair	.18
Dodge City, Kas.	29.58	88	96	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Dubuque, Ia.	29.84	78	82	Calm.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn.	29.86	54	74	Calm.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.64	98	..	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
Erie, Pa.	29.78	62	66	W.	Fair	.34
Galveston, Tex.	30.02	80	84	S.	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.82	58	68	N. W.	Clear	....
Green Bay, Wis.	29.82	72	76	N.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont.	29.90	52	58	W.	Fair	.01
Huron, S. D.	29.64	78	84	E.	Fair	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.82	72	78	N.	Cl'udy	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.02	74	92	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	29.92	78	84	....	....	....
La Crosse, Wis.	29.86	74	78	N. W.	Clear	....
Manistee	29.84	52	58	S. W.	Foggy	....
Marquette, Mich.	29.86	54	66	N. W.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.84	60	62	E.	Clear	....
Minnedosa	29.52	76	84	S. E.	Fair	....
Montreal	29.88	56	64	S. E.	Rain	.18
Moorhead, Minn.	29.76	76	82	S. E.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn.	29.92	80	86	W.	Cl'udy	....
New Orleans, La.	30.02	82	86	S. E.	Clear	....
New York City	29.88	62	74	N. E.	Rain	.01
Norfolk, Va.	29.84	70	88	S. E.	Rain	....
Omaha, Neb.	29.72	82	88	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.74	56	70	W.	Rain	.36
Pensacola, Fla.	29.98	80	84	W.	Fair	.18
Port Huron, Mich.	29.78	62	72	N.	Cl'udy	.02
Rapid City, S. Dak.	29.44	82	84	S.	Fair	....
Rochester, N. Y.	29.76	64	70	N. W.	Cl'udy	.16
St. Louis, Mo.	29.88	80	86	S. W.	Clear	.02
St. Paul, Minn.	29.82	74	76	E.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.74	74	74	N. W.	Fair	....
Sandusky, O.	29.76	68	74	S.	Clear	.04
Sioux City, Ia.	29.68	80	86	S. E.	Fair	....
Springfield, Ill	29.82	78	82	Calm.	Clear	....
Springfield, Mo.	29.82	80	88	S. W.	Fair	....
Toledo, O.	29.80	72	78	N. W.	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.96	82	88	S. W.	Clear	....
*Portland, Ore.	30.14	46	..	N.	Clear	....
*San Francisco, Cal.	30.00	52	..	S. W.	Clear	....

*Morning reports.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

London—Sighted, Persian Monarch and Normandia from New York.

Bremen—Arrived, Weser from New York.

Queenstown—Arrived, Britannic from New York.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Hans D. Hansen, Mrs. Katharine M. Hieronymus	30—33
Albert Jeske, Mathilda Blodom	24—21
Gustav Rempel, Hulda Wandersell	25—21
Howard Field, Elizabeth B. Edwards, Evanston	26—22
Henry Schilling, Bremen, Anna Simpson, same	25—20
Frank J. Timme, Oak Park, A. Boerm, Harlem	28—30
Charles R. Kraus, Milwaukee, Mary Malady, Campus, Ill.	37—27
Nels Nelson, Mary C. Bergstrom	29—28
Gustav Opitz, Mary Hoff	29—23
William F. Henrick, Tillie Stevens	26—22
Christian Hauch, Sophie Clausen	21—20
Patrick Lynch, Mrs. Mary Hanrahan	50—41
Barton Kotil, May Simonsek	45—34
William W. Nelson, Mary M. Moore	39—37
A. B. Larson, Caroline Nelson, Lanesboro, Minn.	25—34
Peter Keadt, Marie C. Hamberg	29—23
Patrick McMahon, Mary Collins	28—28
Arthur J. La Jeunesse, Lea Le May	25—21
Gabriel Datloe, Josie Anice	25—18
Robinson W. Wright, Carrie B. Smith	30—26
Louis Steele, Minnie Nathen	27—24
Seth Welsh, Laura Vescelius	22—18
Peter Johnson, Catherine Larson	26—33
Joseph Spachman, Annie Jaros	22—20
Lubin M. Cole, Mrs. Helene M. Mason	31—41
Carl O. Johnson, Annie Martenson	32—27
Conrad Giattli, Mrs. Dora Mauki	30—29
Samuel Tidmarsh, Mary A. Moore	28—22
Dennis McNamara, Mary Holahan	29—23
Peter C. Joyce, Kate Van Buren, Elsdon	25—20
Dominick Walsh, Maggie Ryan	28—26
Edward P. Allen, Aurora, Mrs. C. M. Fairchild	70—48
Charles Johnson, Mary Adamson	32—21
F. C. Wood, Oak Park, Florence Carman, same	26—20
Luke Rabbitt, Mary Ryan	24—24
C. E. Anderson, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Emma Carlson	30—34
Gregoire P. C. A. Vilsoet, Elise Johnsen	31—24
Frank Utecht, Mary Smolars	30—22
J. F. Ballard, Louisville, E. Harrington, Toledo	28—21
Max Handschuh, Kittie Denker	24—18
Frank Bluhm, Ray Anson	21—19
Leonard A. Bleecker, Florence E. V. Deacon	28—25
Mathias Neumann, Barbara Endres	27—24
Irvine Miller, Minnie W. Shulengbargan	30—25
Andreas Akenbery, Carolina Lind	27—26

MARRIAGES.

KING—YEOMANS—June 12, at Central Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., Louisa Boyd Yeomans to Francis King of Chicago, Ill.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—DAILY ON CHICAGO AND Grand Trunk railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phœnix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts. daily at 12:30 p. m.

DODGE—June 12, at his residence, 497 West Monroe-st., William Dodge, aged 71 years.

Funeral Friday, June 13, at 2 o'clock. All friends and old settlers invited.

GIBSON—At Del Norte, Colo., June 4th, of congestion of the lungs, Andrew P. Gibson, for many years a citizen of Chicago, but the last eight years a resident of Colorado.

HOLLISTER—Mrs. Mary, June 12, aged 92 years and 6 months, mother of Dr. J. H. Hollister of this city, Harvey J. Hollister of Michigan, and Mrs. Jennette H. Ferry of Utah.

Services at the residence, 3430 Rhodes-av., today, at 4 p. m. Burial at Romeo, Mich. No flowers.

HENDERSON—June 12th, at 2008 Wentworth-av., Charles Joseph Henderson, infant son of Charles and Mary Henderson, aged 4 months.

Funeral June 13th, by carriages to Calvary at 10 o'clock.

KEOGH—Thursday morning, June 12th, Annie Keogh, aged 18 months, beloved daughter of Patrick and Sarah Keogh, maiden name O'Malley.

Funeral Sunday, June 15th, from residence, 2 Tyson-av., corner School, Lake View, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

MONROE—Wednesday, June 11, 1890, Catherine R., wife of Nelson Monroe.

Funeral services Friday, the 13th inst., at 1 p. m., from 3737 Ellis-av. Burial private.

McMAHON—June 10, 1890, at St. Luke's Hospital, Michael McMahon, aged 40 years.

Funeral from 1251 47th-st., Friday, June 13, at 10:30 a. m. to Church of Visitation, then to 49th and Halsted-st. depot and by cars to Mount Olivet.

MURPHY—Drowned at Milwaukee, June 6, George, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Murphy. Buried June 10.

REIDY—June 12, at his residence, 65 Nebraska-st., Joseph Reidy, a native of Newcastle, West, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 58 years.

SCHWARZ—Wednesday morning, June 11, at her residence, 158 Illinois-st., Eva Dorothea Schwarz, beloved wife of August Schwarz, aged 75 years, 1 month.

Funeral Friday, June 13, from residence at 1 o'clock by carriages to Rosehill.

TEMPLETON—June 12, at his residence, 999 Nicollet-av., John G. Templeton.

Funeral services Saturday, June 14, at 1 o'clock p. m., at Garfield Park M. E. Church, corner Homan-av. and Lake-st. Burial private.

WALLS—Thursday, June 12th, at the residence of her grandson, 117 Sibley-st., Margaret Walls, aged 80 years.

Funeral Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock to the Church of the Holy Family, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Memorial Association of Cook County at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on Saturday, June 14, at 8 o'clock p. m. The Commanders, Past Commanders and delegates of the G. A. R. posts of Cook County are requested to be present.

☞ A STRAWBERRY AND ICE-CREAM FESTival will be given by the Israelitische Altenheim Society at the Temple, corner 26th-st. and Indiana-av., Saturday evening, June 14.

☞ GEORGE H. THOMAS POST, NO. 5, G. A. R., will give an open meeting to their comrades and families on Friday evening, June 13, at their hall, No. 204 Dearborn-st. Gen. Mason P. Mills, Deputy Commander of Iowa, will be present.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The United States Official Investigation of Baking Powders, made under authority of Congress by the Chemical Division of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., recently completed, shows the Royal Baking Powder to be a cream of tartar powder of the highest quality, pure and wholesome, and superior to all others in strength, leavening power, and general usefulness.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opp. Court-House.
HARRY L. HAMLIN .... Manager
THIRD WEEK OF Audran's Jolly Comic Opera
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
OLIVETTE!
Produced under the direction of MR. C. D. HESS.
Sparkling! Gorgeous! Funny! Cooling!
EVERY EVENING.

HOOLEY'S—The Dead Heart.
Evenings at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.
3d Week AND THE BOOM Continues.
MR. JAMES O'NEILL
In his greatest success, The DEAD HEART.

NATIONAL LEAGUE PARK,
Corner Congress and Loomis-sts.
BASE-BALL.
PITTSBURG vs. CHICAGO.
FRIDAY .... June 13
SATURDAY .... June 14
MONDAY .... June 16
Game Called at 3:30 p. m.
Tickets for sale at A. G. Spalding & Bros., 108 Madison-st., and usual places.

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
EDEN MUSEE. Every afternoon and evening Zanzic, the Great French Magician, and Hungarian Orchestra Concerts. Evenings and regular Matinees the Pretty Lady Dancers in new dances. Wax Groups and Novelties. Refined entertainment. Incomparable prices. Admission to everything, 50c; children, 25c.

WEST SIDE PARK.
RUNNING RACES.
5 Races Today, with 32 Entries, including the Chapin & Gore Stakes.
Admission to grounds and grand stand, 75c.
Trains leave depot, 5th-av. and Harrison-st., at 12:01, 1:15, 1:30, 2:15, and 3:15 p. m.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison
The Laughable Comedy,
TROUBLES OF THE NIGHT,
And the Frolic Quadrille.
Admission 10 Cents. Smoking Permitted.

Hope you realize what an attractive LINE of Boys' Suits we keep for lads of all sizes from 4 years of age and upwards. What we say about the stability of ROGERS, PEET & CO.'S Men's Clothing is equally true of their Juvenile outfits. You mothers ought to appreciate good sewing, good button-holes, good pocket-linings, even more than the "men folks" do, for at a glance YOU experts with the needle can see THESE GOODS are right. They're gotten up with an honest purpose to give you ALL REASONABLE SATISFACTION, and retailed truthfully at a closer percentage of profit than is made on "Calamity Clothing."

Deceptive goods necessitate deceptive methods. Honest goods gain steadily by straightforward methods and their own intrinsic worth. If you do not believe with "Woolly Horse" Barnum that "the people want to be humbugged," you will appreciate our goods and prices.

R., P. & CO.'S Boys' Knee Pants Suits for lads 4 to 16 years of age, $5.00 to $18.00
OTHER MAKES of Knee Pant Suits, best of their kind, $2.75 to $6.00.
R., P. & CO.'S Boys' Long Pant Suits, $10.00 to $23.00.
OTHER MAKES of Boys' Long Pant Suits, $6.50 to $12.00.

F. M. ATWOOD,
Clark and Madison-sts.,
N. W. Corner.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
A HIT. Last Two Nights.
Tonight at 8. Next Mat. Saturday.
THE BOSTONIANS
In DE KOVEN and SMITH'S Latest Comic Opera,
ROBIN HOOD.
ANNOUNCEMENT.
JUNE 19 Chicago Opera-House. 4th Annual Extravaganza Season, THE JUNE 19
CRYSTAL SLIPPER.
Or, Prince Prettywitz and Little Cinderella.
Sale of Seats Next Monday. Watch for Later Announcements. Sale of Seats Next Monday.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
Last Two Nights. Matinee Tomorrow.
JACK GORDON, KNIGHT ERRANT,
Presented by MISS ALICE KING LIVINGSTON and Her Own Company.
SPECIAL. NEXT MONDAY. ONE WEEK ONLY.
MRS. JOHN DREW
In Buckstone's Celebrated Comedy, Illustrating
MARRIED LIFE
With the following Excellent Cast:
Mr. Samuel Coddle .... George Holland
Mrs. Samuel Coddle .... Adeline Stanhope
Mr. Lionel Lynx .... Fred G. Ross
Mrs. Lionel Lynx .... Nini Boucicault
Mr. Frederick Younghusband .... Sidney Drew
Mrs. Frederick Younghusband .... Mrs. Sidney Drew
Mr. George Dismal .... C. Leslie Allen
Mrs. George Dismal .... Emma Maddern
Mr. Henry Dove .... William F. Owen
and
Mrs. Henry Dove .... Mrs. JOHN DREW
Reserved Seat Sale Now Open.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
LE NARDES GAIETIES AND LONDON BALLET.
A GREAT SPECIALTY COMPANY
Sunday, June 15, One Day Only.
GILMORE FAMOUS BAND.
Matinee, 2:30. Evening, 8:15.
The only two Concerts given by this celebrated Band in Chicago this season. Tickets now on sale. State-st. offices—Joseph & Fish and Lyon & Healy.

COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
Thursday, June 19th, 300th Performance. Souvenir Occasion.
DIXEY
and his merry players in the
7 AGES,
An unique elaboration of Shakspeare's soliloquy.
Every Night, Matinee Saturday only.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
TONIGHT
KATE PURSSELL,
QUEEN of the PLAINS.
Matinees Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Next Week—STREETS OF NEW YORK.

JACOBS' ACADEMY—Halsted and Madison.
Tonight at 8. Matinees Saturday and Sunday.
D. K. HIGGINS
IN
KIDNAPPED.
Next Week—KATE PURSSELL.

THE AUDITORIUM.
Thursday Evening and Every Night and Saturday Matinee,
CINDERELLA.
Entire Change of Cast Tonight.
CHURCH CHOIR BOYS.
Prices of Admission—Boxes, $10; Parquet and Orchestra, $1.00; 1st Balcony, 75c; 2d Balcony, 50c; 3d Balcony, 25c.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON.
The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Admission 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

HAVLIN'S—To Secure Seats Telephone 8127.
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES OF
The Greatest of all Melodramas,
THE FAST MAIL
Night prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c.
Matinee prices—15c, 25c, and 35c.
Next Sunday—ANNIE BURTON in DAD'S GIRL.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—$1,000,000 CASH TO INVEST IN Chicago real estate; give description and lowest price. Address A 176, Tribune office.

3,400—IMPROVED STOCK FARM, WELL stocked, to exchange for Chicago City real estate. Address A 177, Tribune office.

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FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Readers of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *who leave the city for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday sent them by mail for 15 cents per week or 67 cents per month.*

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1890.

THE stockholders of the World's Fair company yesterday voted affirmatively on three propositions—to increase the capital stock to $10,000,000, to change the name of the corporation to the World's Columbian Exposition, and to approve of the by-laws adopted by the Board of Directors. The task of getting subscriptions to the five millions additional of stock has already begun, and it will be pushed vigorously. It will take longer to raise the second five than it did the first, but it will be secured before it will be needed. The directors with the five millions from the city can rely on a working capital of fifteen millions. It seems a large sum, but they will need it.

THE Chicago stock market is still quiet, but the tone was firmer yesterday and several stocks closed showing advances. The New York market was dull and almost entirely featureless, although the close was strong. New York exchange was 25 to 40 cents discount. Sterling was firm, but rates were unchanged.—The Chicago produce markets were comparatively quiet and much steadier. The weaker holders had mostly closed out during the excitement of the previous day's suspension, and both sides were disposed to wait for fresh indications. As compared with Wednesday pork closed 10 cents lower, lard and wheat unchanged, ribs 2½ cents higher, corn and flaxseeds steady, oats ⅛ cent lower for September, rye about ½ cent lower, and barley weak.

LITTLE has been said of late of what is called the Riverside site for the World's Fair. That is possibly because those who offered or favored it may have learned that it could not be accepted, no matter how desirable it might be. The grounds chosen for a site must be within the corporate limits of Chicago. The act of Congress provides for "holding an international exhibition in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois." The law would no more be complied with by holding a fair near Chicago than it would be by holding it just across the Indiana State line near Illinois. Therefore it is useless to talk of a site in Riverside, which is outside the city, or in the Town of Lyons, or in the part of Cicero not yet annexed.

WEST FELICIANA PARISH, Louisiana, may claim the honor of the first census return, its list having been filed the 9th inst. The return is a very significant one. It shows 2,178 whites and 12,367 negroes. There are 621 white and 4,312 negro voters in the parish, a total of 4,933 voters, but this parish with 621 Democrats and 4,312 Republicans gave Cleveland in 1888 1,795 votes and Harrison 46, a total of 1,841 votes, which indicates that something over 3,000 Republicans failed to vote in that parish. Of course there may have been some increase in population in West Feliciana Parish since 1888, but by no means enough to explain these curious results which grow out of the census returns.

THE Mayor favors a 24-inch main to carry water from the Hyde Park Pumping-Works to the Town of Lake. Commissioner Purdy favors a 36-inch main. For once Mr. Purdy is right. The population of Lake is growing at an unprecedented rate. The manufacturing establishments at the Stock-Yards are increasing in number and capacity. A great deal of water is needed there now. The demands will go on increasing. The 36-inch main is none too large. It will probably have to be supplemented before many years have passed. At the same time the main is being constructed the work of extending the Hyde Park tunnel should also be in progress. The present inlet is too near shore. The Lake and Hyde Park Aldermen will be wholly to blame if both these matters are not properly attended to.

AT and near Garfield Park there is a surface soil of black loam beneath which, at a distance of a very few feet, is a bed of that tough clay known as the tunnel clay. Whatever moisture reaches this substratum can get no lower. Nearer the lake the soil is sandy to a considerable depth, and its absorptive qualities are far greater than on the West Side, where the mud lingers in the spring months long after it has dried up elsewhere. For this reason it is contended that it would be in the interest of health and sanitation to place the Fair, with its temporary structures and the countless ones which will spring up outside the grounds, on a sandy rather than a clay soil. Wherever the Exposition is held sewers will have to be built, but with equal amounts of artificial drainage the site with the most absorptive soil would in the eyes of the sanitarian be the best.

ACCORDING to an evening paper Mr. Carter H. Harrison says that Chicago will not give a cent for the Fair unless a West-Side site is selected, meaning thereby a site which is acceptable to the residents of the central portion of that division. It is quite likely that the ex-Mayor is correctly reported, for he is often hasty and inconsiderate of speech, and makes remarks which he is soon after glad to qualify or disown. When he thinks the matter over in cold blood he will probably reach the conclusion that the Fair is to be a bigger thing than any one man, even though it be himself, or than the men of any one section of the city. If after the thorough consideration which they will give the subject the Board of Directors recommend a certain site and the National Commission accepts it, the chances are a thousand to one that it will be the best site, and that the people, irrespective of divisional lines, will concur in the action taken. The directors represent men who have pledged five millions already as evidence of their desire to make the Exposition a success. It is not likely they will jeopardize them. The members of the National Commission can only wish for their own credit to make the Fair a success. It is, therefore, to put it mildly, in shocking bad taste—not what one would expect from a Kentuckian—to assume in advance that the judgment of these two sets of men may be so wrong as to make it necessary for Chicago to refuse any aid, and practically to tell Congress to take back its Exposition. There may be some men who will try to fight the deliberate judgment of the directors and the commission. If so they will share the fate of the bull that tried to butt the locomotive off the track. Any person who tries to kill the Fair under pretense of loyalty to a division will be snuffed out by the people on his own side of the river before he has time to repent. The motto of Chicagoans will be "No North, no South, no West—nothing but the Fair."

IT is not unlikely that the movement among the Chicago German Americans to organize a party for "independent political action" is promoted by the fact that the present municipal government has practically ignored the Teutonic element in the distribution of its patronage. There is not a German American at the head of any of the city departments—for the Collector's office cannot be considered one. The "ruling race" is in the ascendant everywhere. It has the Controllership and the Fire Marshalship. It is represented at the head of the Building Department, and controls the nominal heads of the Police and the Public Works Departments, who feebly affect to represent the Anglo-American element. In the subordinate places also the Teutonic element is practically without representation, unless Ebersold, Sugg, and "Yawp" Cohen may be classed as representative German Americans. The "ruling race" has crowded all others out.

THE SANITARY DISTRICT ACT SUSTAINED.

Supreme Court decisions were filed at Ottawa yesterday in the two suits brought to test the validity of the Sanitary District or Drainage act. The law was declared to be constitutional. All the points which the ingenuity of counsel could raise against it were overruled. Nothing now prevents the Trustees from beginning on the great work they were elected to carry out. While there were rumors a month ago that the court would decide against the law, and these rumors have since been repeated, THE TRIBUNE was unable to see how a decision which would destroy the law could possibly be arrived at on the grounds presented by the counsel who were attacking it without reversing previous dicta of the court. THE TRIBUNE was sure that if the law was beaten it would be for some reason not set forth in the briefs. The result vindicates its judgment. The only surprising thing is that the sole dissentient should be Judge Magruder of this city.

Two cases went up to the Supreme Court. One of them was an agreed case, questioning the title of the Trustees, and especially the power of the Legislature, to give the corporate authorities of a Sanitary District the power to levy taxes and create a debt. The other, gotten up by Mr. Root, covered the same ground and a great deal more. He objected to everything.

The points chiefly dwelt on in the first of these cases were: (1) That the act was in violation of that provision of the Constitution forbidding the Legislature to pass a local or special law when it is possible to pass a general one on that subject; (2) that the act was an attempt to evade the constitutional provision limiting the indebtedness of municipalities to 5 per cent on the assessed valuation by the device of imposing one taxing jurisdiction on top of another; and (3) that the authorities of the district were limited to special assessments as a means of defraying the cost of the work as insisted on by the single-tax men, and could not raise money by levying taxes and selling bonds.

The additional points raised in the other suit were: (1) That both the title and the act embraced more than one subject; (2) that the act embraced subjects which were not in the title; (3) that in the election of the Trustees a system of cumulative voting unwarranted by the Constitution had been employed; and (4) that improper duties had been imposed on the Judge of the County Court and two of the Circuit Court Judges in requiring them to ascertain the boundaries of the Sanitary District.

Some of these objections, such as the one about the cumulative voting, will be seen at a glance to be thrown in merely to fill up. The most far-reaching was that as to the power of the Legislature to make such a municipality as the Sanitary District, but that had been fairly met and answered in the South Park case and it was not to be expected the court would reverse itself. All the points were decided in favor of the Trustees. Their title to their office is perfect. They can levy taxes and sell bonds, and the single-taxers with their absurd notions are knocked out. The law is a general and not a special one. There is nothing wrong with its title. It is not an attempt to evade the organic law.

Undoubtedly the litigation over the Sanitary District will not end here. There are conflicting clauses and uncertain provisions which may need judicial interpretation. Legal objections may be raised which have not yet been stated. But the main battle has been fought and won. The power of the Legislature to create a Sanitary District and give its authorities power to levy taxes and create debts has been established and cannot be upset. All else is a mere matter of detail, which, if any point is amiss, can be easily remedied by the Legislature.

The path is now open for the Trustees. They can go ahead and raise money, can put their engineers in the field, can devise a plan of operations, and can soon be in a position to let contracts. The decision has come a month later than was expected, and they may not be able to make much visible progress this year, but by early next spring they should have their dredges hard at work.

CITY BONDS SEEKING A PURCHASER.

A little over a year ago the city sold some 3½ per cent bonds at a premium of 2.78 cents. The Administration and the Democratic papers crowed over this as being due to the fact that the Democracy was in power. It was announced to be the first but not the last or the least of the blessings Chicago would owe to Mr. Cregier. No credit was given to Mr. Roche for an Administration which had raised the financial standard of the city to so high a notch.

The city is now trying to sell some new bonds to take up some old ones. It has advertised widecast, but has been unable to do as well as a year ago. The best the Controller has been able to do is to get a promise from some of the city banks—perhaps the ones which hold the city funds, perhaps others—that they will take the new 3½ per cent bonds at 101.

It is stated on behalf of the Administration that there is so much speculation now, owing to the World's Fair and other causes, and so many profitable local securities on the market, that these city bonds with their low rate of interest are given the go-by. It would have been more gratifying, however, if the bonds had sold as well as last year, for then the Democratic papers could have said that Mayor Cregier's Administration had been so economical and acceptable and had so raised the credit of the city that in spite of an active market and the competition of securities which paid higher rates city bonds were in demand. But since bankers seem disinclined to take them much, if any, above par, the natural presumption is that they at least do not think the city's credit has been improved by Mr. Cregier's Mayoralty.

However that may be, there need be no difficulty about disposing of these bonds at a premium equal to that paid a year ago. All that is necessary is to cut loose from the benevolent syndicate of bankers and appeal to the people. Make the bonds of small denominations—$500 and $100—and the Chicagoans will take them gladly. There are thousands of men and women in this city with money to invest who would jump at a chance to put it into a city bond. They know nothing about the securities, no matter how gilt-edged, which are dealt in on the stock board. Being ignorant, they distrust them. They know the city, however, and have faith in it. Mayor Harrison appreciated this fact, appealed to the people, and was able to dispose of all the 3.65 bonds he had to offer, and could have gotten rid of thrice as many more.

Do not sacrifice these bonds for a cent less than they will bring if the people are asked to come forward and take them. Is a Democratic city government afraid to appeal to the people?

THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A campaign circular has been extensively distributed in the Fourth District in the interests of Congressman Adams. It is a curiosity in literature and calls for notice. The anonymous author begins thus:

> Dear Sir: A bitter fight is being made against Congressman George E. Adams, just at the time when Chicago most needs his services in Washington.

It is not true that "a bitter fight" is being waged against Mr. Adams or that Chicago needs his services in Washington. There is a friendly contest in the district between the friends of Mr. Adams and those of Mr. Willits for the nomination. Mr. Adams has no mortgage on the district. It is not a sin to support another man for the nomination. Any Republican in the district may be a candidate or support some other person than Mr. Adams for the nomination without justly incurring the charge of "bitterness." Mr. Adams has been generously treated in this canvass. If half the truth were told in regard to the use of money among the voters of the district to secure his nomination he might justly say that the truth was "bitter," but he could not even then say that he had been unfairly treated.

The anonymous author continues:

> While Mr. Adams is engaged in our interests at his post of duty we would regard it as a reproach should we fail to rally to his support.

Mr. Adams is not engaged in anybody's interest at his "post of duty." He is engaged in his own interest at home in circulating about the saloons of his district, distributing his cash and his checks indiscriminately with a lavishness unparalleled in the history of primary contests in Chicago. This preliminary canvass will not, it is safe to say, cost him a penny less than $15,000. Since the memorable Astor-Flower contest in New York nothing like it has been known in American politics. Some of the worst elements in the district—as well as some of the best—are arrayed in his support; and it is folly to pretend that his campaign has been conducted on a high plane or that in some parts of the district he has appealed to any but the most sordid motives in asking for support.

Mr. Adams has made a mistake—a fatal mistake—in attempting to get a nomination in a district where he really is not wanted as a candidate.

The anonymous author says further:

> A new and untried man, however worthy his character or abilities, would necessarily fall far short of the usefulness and influence needed at Washington.

This is not so. "A new and untried man" is much to be preferred to "an old man" who has "been tried"—and found wanting. That is precisely the trouble with Mr. Adams. He has been tried in the balance and has kicked the beam. The voters of his district do not want him and will not have him; and though his checks may fly about the district as thick as the leaves of Vallombrosa he cannot buy them to give up their preferences and support him. These checks, which have been cashed at private houses, during the last few days will make an interesting exhibit if they shall be produced in a breach between this time and election day. Mr. Adams' name has not been identified with any public measure that has succeeded, unless the World's Fair bill can be so called, and the whole West was for that. It was no virtue in Mr. Adams to be for it. He could not have lived in Chicago and been against it. With that exception everything that Mr. Adams has taken hold of in Congress—like the Manchester and McMinnville Rebel claim and the Copyright bill—has ignominiously failed.

THE TRIBUNE has waited patiently for some attention to be paid by Mr. Adams to the plump and distinct charge in its issue of Tuesday that he was debauching the district by the use of money. The charge was put in plain language in the editorial columns of this paper, thus:

> Many Republicans in the Fourth District object to the renewed candidacy of Mr. Adams on the score that he has debauched the district by the too free use of money. THE TRIBUNE does not know that this is true, but does know that the charge is freely made *and not denied;* that the name of the bank where the money has been disbursed is given, with some particulars as to the sums paid and the persons to whom they have been paid. *A specific denial of these charges would be useful to the cause of Mr. Adams.* It cannot be to the advantage of the Republican party to have as a candidate for Congress one who is said to have corrupted his district by the use of money at the primaries and before the election, and *is not prepared to enter a prompt and emphatic denial to the charge.*

Mr. Adams is the person of whom Emery Storrs once said that he "could sweat icicles in July;" it appears also that he can sweat greenbacks in June—and he doesn't deny it. He simply makes no response to the pointed invitations to plead "not guilty" to the indictment. And in this instance a failure to plead "not guilty" is equivalent to a plea of "guilty."

TRY FOR THE THIRD MAN.

Two years ago the Democrats of the Eighth Senatorial District, made up of the Counties of Boone, McHenry, and Lake, got into a faction fight and nominated two men for the Lower House. They are so very weak in that district that THE TRIBUNE advised the Republicans, who had already put two men in the field—all they could choose if the Democrats concentrated their votes on one—to pick out an additional candidate and sweep the board. It was pointed out to them that they could not possibly lose—that by no combination of circumstances could their opponents get more than one, and that if the Republicans divided their votes equally among three men there was nothing to hinder the election of them all.

But the advice was not taken. Each of the Republican candidates felt that as things stood he was sure, while if a third man were put up one of them might be defeated. The vote showed that THE TRIBUNE was right. The district gave Harrison 8,453 votes, and Cleveland 4,215. The Republicans therefore could have cast about 8,453 votes for each of three Representatives, and the Democrats 6,322 for each of two. As there was no doubt as to the success of the two Republicans who ran they did not get as many votes as they would otherwise have done—some who would have supported them had it been necessary voting for one or the other of the warring Democrats. Of the two Republicans one got 11,785 votes and the other 11,716½, a remarkably even distribution. One of the Democrats got 7,072 and the other 6,913. Had the votes received by the two Republicans been divided between three, each would have received 7,833 and would have been elected.

The Republicans of the Eighth District have already held their convention, and have as usual nominated but two Representatives. They did not then know what their opponents would do. Since then the Democrats have met and have put two men in the field. That leaves no room for doubt as to the duty of the Republicans of the district. They should put on their ticket another man at once, and take advantage of the opportunity offered them by the Democrats. That extra man may be badly needed. The capture of that seat may decide the political complexion of the House or the Legislature. It will not do to throw away a member when the Democrats are boasting with so much seeming confidence that they mean to carry the General Assembly and send Gen. Palmer to the Senate.

The two Republican nominees should not put an obstacle in the way of the addition of another name to the ticket. If they and the politicians generally will work to induce the Republican voters to deal fairly with all the candidates and give each of them one vote they can all be elected.

CITY SCHOOL REORGANIZATION.

Annexation compels the reorganization of the public school system of Chicago under the jurisdiction of the City Board of Education. There are now about 150 different schools, ranging in grade from the kindergarten to the high school, and in which nearly 2,000 teachers are employed. It is impossible to conduct these schools on the village system which has prevailed up to this time. The present system—if it can be called one—is unwieldy, discordant, and costly. Reorganization from bottom to top is needed.

The first consideration in formulating a new plan should be to center responsibility and authority under the Board of Education in one capable man. Now there are as many bureaus in our school system as there are in our City Government. Thus the chief engineer is a department unto himself. The clerk runs his branch independently of the Superintendent and the bookkeeper, and there is what is called a business manager and also a fiscal agent. Then there are superintendents galore—superintendents of drawing, of music, of singing, of German, of dumbbell exercises, and about a score of assistant superintendents.

A General Superintendent, such an officer as the plan presented at the meeting of the School Board Wednesday provides for, should have complete and absolute control over all superintendents and heads of bureaus. They should all report to the chief and receive their instructions from him. The titles of the various subordinates, too, should be as modest as their capacities and their respective functions. The General Superintendent should, of course, be an educational man possessed of good business capacity, and should be provided with a good educational man for secretary, who ought to outrank the other subordinates. The business and fiscal bureaus and the bookkeeper's department could then be combined under one subordinate or agent. The clerk's duties should be performed by the secretary or assistant secretary, and the special superintendencies should be abolished. The district superintendents or supervisors should be capable of supervising or directing all manner of scholastic work, German, music, drawing, singing, etc., in their respective districts. A considerable saving can be effected in this way.

The proposal of the School Management Committee to increase the number of district superintendents and at the same time group a number of schools in the outlying districts under local school bosses is absurd. The schools now suffer from oversuperintendence. The district superintendents appointed under the old city board, with three or four additional ones for the annexed territory, will do all the supervising that is needed. Half of the so-called superintendencies created by the petty suburban boards before annexation to make places for petty local politicians ought to be abolished and the incumbents turned adrift. They are neither useful nor ornamental.

If Mr. Howland is appointed General Superintendent—and that he will be and ought to be is conceded—his secretary should be more a business-man than a schoolmaster, for Mr. Howland is less a business-man than a schoolmaster. At the same time the secretary should be an educational man who understands pedagogical work and financial management. The scheme presented Wednesday night by the School Management Committee needs mature consideration. It is in its present form crude and appears to have been drafted to suit individuals—to secure certain officers their places and to make places for others. The public discussion of the plan will probably aid in securing an improvement of it.

TEXTS FOR ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN.

The following table shows the increase in rate of duty on many articles in common use proposed by the McKinley bill:

Articles.	*Present duty.*	*Proposed duty.*
Common window glass, 10 by 15, per pound	67.61	73.72
Common window glass, 16 by 24, per pound	115.41	123.10
Common window glass, 24 by 30, per pound	128.58	135.34
Cotton ties, per pound	35.00	115.00
Tin-plate	34.00	74.00
Steel ingots, etc., above 10 cents per pound	11.89	45.00
Wire fence rods, No. 6	45.00	54.00
Penknives, etc	50.00	75.00
Table cutlery	35.00	50.00
Hosiery	40.00	60.00
Shirts and drawers	40.00	65.00
Brown and bleached linens	35.00	50.00
Brown and bleached linens	35.00	60.00
Yarns	69.00	100.00
Woolens and worsteds, knit goods, etc	94.59	125.00
Worsted shawls	61.82	93.00
Belts for presses (printing)	53.14	101.00
Blankets and flannels and hats	69.70	110.00
Women's and children's dress goods	68.00	103.00
Women's and children's dress goods	60.00	73.00
Women's and children's dress goods	85.00	110.00
Clothing, ready made	54.00	84.00
Cloaks, dolmans, etc	60.00	82.00
Webbings, gorings, etc	64.00	99.00
Cheap woolen shawls	88.00	135.00

The following extract from the last report of Mr. William Whitman (President of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, who is understood to be the real author of the woolen schedule in the McKinley bill) to the stockholders of the Arlington mills last March shows that it is not to relieve the manufacturer of woolen goods from the fear of bankruptcy that the duties on these articles are to be so monstrously advanced:

> I have been your treasurer for a consecutive period of twenty years. During this period the average earnings have been 20 8-10 per centum upon the capital. The earnings last year were nearly three and a half times those of the year previous, and there is every indication that the current year will be the most profitable one in the company's history.

These are the texts. Now for the application thereof.

How many of the thirteen Republican House members from this State who through perversity or cowardice voted for the McKinley bill told their constituents when they were pleading for their votes a year and a half ago that they intended to support a bill increasing the taxes on and adding to the cost of these commonest necessaries of life? Do they think they could have been either nominated or elected if they had announced that they were going in to make living harder for those who complained that it was already too hard?

Therefore when they voted for the McKinley bill they broke faith with their constituents. Having promised them they would try to make times better, they have voted for something which will make them worse. Their only possible excuse must be that these extra taxes protect the interests of their constituents or improve their business. But if that is to be their plea they must show what compensating benefits there are, who will get them, and what they will amount to. If they think they can show anything of the kind the columns of THE TRIBUNE are open to them, so that they may set forth with the fullest detail how and to what extent their constituents are to be benefited and how much that benefit will exceed the injury done them.

If they cannot or will not show that the damages are to be offset by benefits—the one as tangible as the other—then the columns of this paper are open to them to explain why they perversely voted to mulct the men who trusted them and who gave them their votes in November of 1888 on the understanding that they would work to lower, not to raise, their taxes. They will have to answer these questions satisfactorily between now and next November or they will lose more votes than they can afford.

It can hardly be believed that Senators Farwell and Cullom will vote to increase the cost of the necessaries of life without having some good reason therefor. It is not likely that the junior Senator will vote to levy extra taxes on the people of Illinois unless he sees that it is a popular measure which will aid him in defeating Palmer for the Senate—unless he sees that additional duties will hold the Republican voters and draw voters from the Democracy to the support of the Republican ticket this fall.

Maybe Senator Cullom, if he intends to vote for these higher duties, can give his reasons therefor and explain the political expediency of such a vote. For he has as much interest in Republican success this fall as his colleague, as, if the Republicans lose the next Legislature, the Democrats will gerrymander the State in such a way that the Republicans will have no hope of carrying any General Assembly for ten years to come, for the apportionment once made cannot be altered for a decade.

How will the Republican Senators vote? Their constituents are waiting anxiously to see. Will they vote to increase the cost of the necessaries of life to the masses or against it? If the latter they will save themselves much trouble. It is easier to give the right vote and be done with it than to give the wrong one and then spend time in trying to explain it when the record is made up and the mischief is done.

Do the Illinois Congressmen think it better worth their while to have the good will of Mr. Whitman than that of their own people? Is it proper that an Eastern manufacturer who is so wealthy that he can afford to visit Washington and labor with members for increased duties on woolens for his special benefit should be preferred to Western farmers who are too poor to go to Washington to lobby, and have put their interests in the hands of representatives they fancied they could trust? Must the man whose mill has been making 20.8 per cent annually be favored still more at the expense of consumers who can barely live? The Illinois members and those from the West generally cannot serve both God and Mammon—their own farmers and townspeople and also Mr. William Whitman. Whom will they chose? Which of the two will give the most votes for their reëlection?

Our Chicago Doctor of Music.

The rapid progress which Chicago has been making in the department of music is emphasized by the action of the Church School at Racine, Wis., in conferring upon Mr. Reginald De Koven of this city the degree of Doctor of Music. The parchment which Dr. De Koven will receive in due course of time is an evidence that his fame is not confined to Chicago but has already spread into the provinces, and that his services for the muse are appreciated in Wisconsin as well as in Illinois.

It is also an occasion for local pride that our composer has at an early stage in his career obtained a distinction which few if any of his contemporaries have yet secured. Prof. Paine of Harvard is an eminent musical scholar and has written many creditable works. Dudley Buck's compositions are as well known in Germany as in the United States. Carl Zerrahn for many years has led the ancient Handel and Haydn Society of Boston. Asgar Hamerik of the Baltimore Peabody Institute is known as a composer of high rank. Mr. Damrosch, though still a young man, occupies an enviable position as the leader of the Symphony and Oratorio Societies of New York and the sub-conductor of the Metropolitan Opera House, and wears with credit the mantle of his distinguished father. Otto Singer of Cincinnati is confessedly one of the highest Liszt representatives in this country. Parker, Kelly, Maas, and others have written works which have passed the European tests. Tomlins is recognized as one of the best choral-leaders in the country. Even Theodore Thomas is acknowledged to know considerable about music, and during the last thirty years is credited with having done a great work in the musical education of this country, but not one of these gentlemen has yet risen to the high honors which has been accorded to Dr. De Koven. The latter's success, however, should act as a spur to them. It is a guarantee that if they will persevere their merit may yet be recognized and they may yet have the title of Doctor of Music attached to their names by some Alma Mater which has not yet discovered their musical ability.

Dr. De Koven deserves to be congratulated upon the honor he has secured, which we have every reason to believe was unsought and unexpected. Chicago, too, is open for congratulation that she has a real Doctor of Music. Racine also may be congratulated that she has had the keenness of observation to recognize our musical scholar and place her laurels upon his young brow. He will be a little lonesome in this country, which is slow in recognizing talent, but in Europe there are many doctors of music who have donned their gowns and read their theses in Oxford and Cambridge, and Drs. Mackenzie, Brahms, Joachim, Stainer, Sullivan, Pole, Parry, Macfarren, Oakeley, and Gore will gladly open their ranks to admit Dr. Reginald De Koven within their charmed circle.

AFTER his return home from Chicago Col. Elliott F. Shepard dropped into poetry, and the editorial page of the *Mail and Express* scintillated with a "humble tribute" to "Our Chauncey." Anybody who thinks the gallant Colonel o'er Pegasus' side ne'er laid a stride is requested to gaze on this:

Who always does the proper thing,
No matter what events may spring,
But plucks gay plumes from Fancy's wing?
Our Chauncey.

And on this:

At public dinner, at county fair,
At expositions, no matter where,
Who so chipper and debonnair
As Chauncey?

Who steers his way twixt fact and "fake,"
And all the time keeps wide awake,
And very seldom makes a break?
Our Chauncey.

Who when, though loving us alone,
To be a President has grown,
Will still remain our only own?
Our Chauncey.

At the very least this ought to be good for a foreign mission for the gifted author when our Chauncey

To be a President has grown.

IN the opinion of the Kansas City *Star* the World's Fair in this city "will mark the renaissance of the glorious Yankee Nation." This is as nice as anything Mr. Depew has said.

THE young people of Atchison, Kas., have begun to hold "original package" parties. This relieves them of any suspicion of contempt of court, even if it does not dignify their courtship.

MISSOURI claims, through the St. Joseph *News*, to be the garden State of the Union. This assumption certainly entitles her to rank as one of the garden sassiest.

THE meeting of anti-Harrison colored men at Indianapolis last Wednesday evening would have been an overwhelming demonstration, it seems, if there had beed any attendance. A lack of anti-Harrison colored men was all that ailed it.

THE Chicagoan who is of the opinion that a 24-inch main is big enough to supply either Lake or Hyde Park with water knows nothing of the magnificent domain south of Thirty-ninth street that now forms a palpitating part of the great city.

HERE it is again, from the New York *Evening Sun:* "The people of New York, those who are the people, not those few hundred who run away in the summer months, but those who live here all the year round, are living in the streets now, on the front steps and front stoop." Tell the whole truth. Don't the maids answer the door-bells in New York?

IF those violent Indians who are making all this trouble out West would only learn the English language and read "Looking Backward" they would see how sadly they are hampering the human race in its upward climb to Bellamyism.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Would Do as a Starter.

"Mr. Swipem," said the editor-in-chief, "I wish you would write an article giving our loathsome contemporary round the corner a good dressing down. Hit him hard."

Mr. Swipem retired to his den and in due season came forth with the following stunner, which he submitted to the editor:

> The slimy reptile that poisons the air through the columns of his cheap hand-bill familiarly known as the *Buzzard* is trying to wriggle out of the pit he tumbled into last week when he accused us of attempting to bribe the village trustees to give us the printing of the minutes of the monthly meeting. We have proved that he stole a hog in Michigan, turned his old mother out of doors, cheated a blind man out of his dog, and was ridden on a rail out of the county. We are prepared to show that he has two wives in Nebraska, was tarred and feathered in Pennsylvania for robbing hen-roosts, ducked in a horse-pond for selling whisky at a camp-meeting in Kentucky, and served a term in the Missouri penitentiary for passing counterfeit money on his old uncle who had saved him from drowning. This is the miserable scoundrel, the sniveling sneak, who preaches to us of morality; the low, infamous, degraded parasite, whose poltroon soul would rattle in the eyeball of the most infinitesimal animalcule that ever inhabited a stagnant mud-hole. Vile, repulsive, and disgusting in appearance, unspeakably coarse and squalid in his tastes and associations, this wretched blotch on the fair face of nature sickens the sight and offends all the senses. When the miserable hound wants to be shown up in all his loathsomeness let him tackle the *Tomahawk* again.

"That will do very well, Mr. Swipem," said the editor, "for a beginning. Give me the article. I will finish it."

The editor of the *Weekly Tomahawk* then sat down and wrote: "Thus far, as the reader will see, we have endeavored to restrain our feelings and treat the wretch mildly. We now proceed to handle him without gloves."

And the editorial he turned out on that occasion is still spoken of in Potato Valley as the crowning effort of his journalistic career.

Our Melville.

Dana, spare his mustache!
Touch not a single hair,
Nor seek, with strictures rash,
Its glory to impair.
'Twas Nature's loving hand
Planted it in that spot.
There, Dana, let it stand.
Thy *Sun* shall scorch it not.

Couldn't Understand It.

Curious Visitor—"Why is it that all these big buildings are faced with hard, smooth brick?"

Resident—"That's for looks."

"And why are these streets paved with soft and rotten wood?"

"That's for use."

PERSONALS.

Ex-Emperor Dom Pedro has made up his mind to settle in the neighborhood of Vienna, and negotiations were recently begun for the purchase of property suitable for the purpose.

Ex-Gov. Holliday of Virginia was in the Transvaal region of Africa when last heard from, on his third tour around the world. There is no half Holliday business about the Governor.

Ex-President Cleveland has been elected a member of the Century Club, an organization made up chiefly of literary men. Mr. Cleveland's claim was probably based upon the fact that he is a man of letters.

King Humbert's tendency to melancholy grows so pronounced that the Queen scarcely ever leaves him alone. It may be also noted that the more Bismarck doesn't let William alone the madder the Kaiser gets, too.

John Russell Young pronounces absurd Mr. Hurlbert's statement that Gen. Grant had said to Sir Theodore Martin that Englishmen live under institutions which Americans would give their ears to possess. "Grant," he adds, "was the most American of Americans, and I never heard him say a word that gives the least color to Mr. Hurlbert's statement."

C. P. Huntington, speaking of the report that he was earnestly opposing the reëlection of Senator Stanford, says: "Mr. Stanford is out of the railroad's Presidency and I am out of politics. If the people of California want to send such a man back to the Senate they can do it, so far as I am concerned. I wouldn't vote for him, but I will not do anything in the way of trying to prevent his reëlection."

Col. Thomas G. Jones, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Alabama, made one of the first speeches after the war calling for fraternity between the people of all the States. Speaking as a man who, under shot and shell, had won the right to do so, he called upon his own people and upon those of the other side to remember that now one flag claimed the loyalty of each, and that ostracism on either side was treason to the common weal.

CURRENT NOTES.

The best illustration of mingled hope and fear is a lazy man looking for work.—*Ashland Press.*

It is only when a man begins to dictate his letters that he finds out how poorly he can talk.—*Puck.*

It is not always proper to address the young man behind the soda fountain as doctor, even though he is a fizzician.—*Toledo Blade.*

When Richard III. offered to give his kingdom for a horse he might have meant a horse that would win when he bet on him in the races.—*Philadelphia Times.*

First Saleslady—"Have you seen Mollie's new fellow. What does he look like?" Second Saleslady—"O, he's jist a bargain counter affair, that's all."—*Terre Haute Express.*

"Purfessor, what's the difference, anyhow, between a fiddle an' a violin?" "Zee same deeferenz zat egzeest between ze veeddler an' ze violinist."—*Harper's Bazar.*

If people generally would only try half as hard to secure health as they do to obtain wealth this would be one of the healthiest countries on the face of the earth.—*Scranton Truth.*

Mr. Jones, hiring a victoria for a drive in the park—"There, wife, we'll put the coachman inside, and you get up on the box with me. We'll be as fine as any of the folks."—*Fliegende Blätter.*

Citizen—"If you know of the approach of great storms why don't you stop them before they reach a place?" Gen. Greely—"Stop them! Why, that is impossible." Citizen—"O, no. All you have to do is to predict them."—*New York Sun.*

"You shouldn't find fault with my temper," said she. "When we were married, you know, you took me for better or for worse." "I know it," was the reply, "but I had a hope of striking something like a general average."—*Washington Post.*

Interest and Sentiment United.

Lincoln *Call:* There are few if any other men in the country who so completely speak for one section and for such an aggregation of wealth, power, and influence as does Mr. Depew. For months the only coldness and indifference manifested in this country toward the World's Fair has come from New York City and the East. Mr. Depew speaks so completely for this section that it may now be said that there is no North, East, South, or West, but a united interest and sentiment behind the coming World's Fair.

The Manifest Duty of Congress.

Boston *Globe:* Mr. Depew is clearly right in saying: "Either let us have an Exhibition national and international in its character, fostered and fathered by the United States, or none at all." The time has come to drop caviling and chaffing on this matter and get down to business. There is none too much time between now and 1892 to organize a World's Fair. Congress should now put the National indorsement on the enterprise and pledge its full financial support or else it should be abandoned.

Oregon Still Looms Up.

Portland *Oregonian:* Perhaps it would be as well to remind our Democratic brethren that the vote on the Republican State ticket (Governor excepted) indicates that Oregon is a pretty good Republican State—a State, moreover, that doesn't promise great things for the Democratic party in the near future. A majority of 8,000 looms up something like a mountain peak.

HIGHWAY A[illegible]BYWAY.

The Convicts an[illegible] Census.

Gallus Muller, Clerk of t[illegible]nois State Penitentiary at Joliet, was app[illegible] enumerator of the prison to take the cens[illegible] has completed his work, with the exceptio[illegible] tabulating his report.

"In taking the census of t[illegible]nvicts," he says, "I found a phase in their [illegible]ucter which was amusing. The convict has [illegible] opportunity of showing his humorous side. [illegible]ommunications are yea and nay. Even whe[illegible] is permitted to have communication with hi[illegible]nds or his legal adviser he does so cognizant [illegible] shadow which envelops him and which he [illegible]ays realizes is the result of his own act.

"When I went among the[illegible] ask the questions formulated by the Gov[illegible]ment I saw a light in the eyes of the mo[illegible]telligent ones which does not often appear. [illegible]veral of them asked me if they had to answe[illegible] those questions. I said that was the orde[illegible] the Government. 'What if I decline?' as[illegible] the several, individually.

"'In that event,' I replied, '[illegible] Government can, if it sees proper, take steps [illegible] inflict a penalty.'

"'That's very good,' one of th[illegible] said, and he laughed. 'I suppose you think,' [illegible]e continued respectfully, 'that I am afraid o[illegible]e penalty of the Government, situated as I a[illegible] shan't lose any sleep on account of that.'

"I must say, however, that the[illegible]ll answered the necessary questions after thi[illegible] of good-natured badinage. But it show[illegible] to me that they were ready to take advantag[illegible] any situation that favored them or wher[illegible]ey thought they had the best of the question. [illegible]hat is human nature."

The First Day in the Penit[illegible]ary.

"How does the first day of a conv[illegible] term affect him?" asked the writer of Mr. [illegible]ler.

He replied: "No matter how hard[illegible]d he may have been or what was the enor[illegible]y of his crime, when he first comes in he is [illegible]come by the sense of the utter loss of his free[illegible]. He is subservient. He has to answer man[illegible]uestions, and as a rule he answers them co[illegible]tly. He doesn't know how much of his rec[illegible] we may have, for every State's Attorney m[illegible] furnish that with the commitment, and the [illegible]vict not knowing what the penalty may be fo[illegible]ceiving us answers truthfully and goes uncom[illegible]iningly to his task. He has everything to los[illegible]y doing otherwise. He has much to gain [illegible] implicit obedience and by being polite."

As Between Men and Wome[illegible]

"All things being equal, are men [illegible]re resigned to their punishment than wom[illegible], Mr. Muller?"

He replied: "All depends upon the [illegible]perament of the convict. Your question c[illegible]not be answered directly. Some of the most [illegible]erful prisoners here are men who are serv[illegible]g life sentences. The most morose prisoners, [illegible] think, are those who have been sent down wh[illegible] their cases are pending in upper courts. Th[illegible] cling to the hope of a new trial, and in that co[illegible] the additional hope of release. With these [illegible]ings before them they chafe under restraint. [illegible]here was one man who was here under those [illegible]cumstances. He was the picture of despair u[illegible]l he received information one day that the [illegible]per court had decided against him. He immed[illegible]ely became resigned to his fate, and is one [illegible] the best men we have. So far as the wome[illegible] are concerned they are much more reconcil[illegible] to their fate than you would suppose."

The Prisoner's Mail.

As is known to the intelligent reader o[illegible] the newspaper of today every letter sent to a [illegible]nvict must be read by a duly appointed clerk before it is delivered to the convict. The sam[illegible] is true of newspapers. If there is anything in either relating to any prison affair it is eliminated. The prisoner's letters, those which he writes himself, are of course examined.

But no one in a State prison can open the letter or newspaper addressed to any convict unless the convict has, upon his entering the prison, given written authority to have his mail examined. A recent Attorney-General gave the opinion that the mail matter of even a convict was sacred and could not be legally opened without his authority. So every convict who wishes to do so can receive his mail, with the provision above named, by authorizing in a legal way the authorities to examine such matter before it is delivered.

"Only a few have refused to do this," said Mr. Muller. "In such cases we send back the letter, unopened, to the office where it was mailed."

A Burial at the Prison Cemetery.

There is a prison cemetery not far from the building. It contains five hundred graves; five hundred men who had no friends, no homes, or if they had refused to furnish any information concerning either. There was a time in the history of this State when, in case of the death of a friendless convict, his body was sold to the medical college. This species of barbarity is no longer in vogue. When a convict dies in prison his relatives or friends are notified. If no information is received in a specified time the body is buried in the prison graveyard. These burials are done by that class known as yardmen, or men who are not confined to the shops. One is delegated to dig the grave. The pall-bearers are selected from convicts in the yard. The chaplain reads the service. The pall-bearers lift the coffin—always a plain box—on a wagon. This is driven to the grave by two convicts. There is no hearse, no carriages, no cortége. The grave is reached, the coffin lowered by the convict pall-bearers, the earth thrown in and rounded up, the name, age, and date of death are written on a head-board, and the burial is over.

The men return to work. The entry is made in the books. No. —— is marked on the record as dead; the date is entered. But his photograph remains in the "family album," for there is no such thing in the Joliet Penitentiary as a "rogues' gallery."

Sometimes, after months or years, friends of a deceased convict send for his body, and it is disinterred. Then there is trouble. The living convict has no superstition about burying his dead, but he has about digging up the dead after burial. It is sometimes necessary to enforce the strictest discipline to have this work done.

The Corps of Trusties.

It may seem like a paradox to speak of a man who is serving out a term in State's prison for a crime as a "trusty," or one who is trusted to do certain things outside of the usual prison labor, and on no other bond than the convict's honor.

There are men of intelligence wearing the ungainly stripes who look forward to a time when they can begin life anew and reinstate themselves in the good opinion of their fellow-men. These are the convicts who are put in places of trust. A reasonable amount of intelligence and an aptness for the work are the requisites, both always based on good behavior. A man is selected for bookkeeper or cashier in the Warden's office. It is not always that a competent man can be found in the cells or the workshops. Sometimes one is found who occupied a place of trust before he committed his offense. If he is willing and well-behaved he is given the place of accountant, and it is a blessing to him to get it. What incentive has he to make a wrong entry or to attempt any concealment of funds, or do any wrong whatsoever? The slightest inclination on his part to do so means a return to hard work in the shops and loss of time to his credit for good behavior.

This is true of every trusty.

"How many have taken advantage of the trust?" was asked.

"None in many years," was the reply.

The hostler of the prison was sent there for a life term for murder when he was almost a lad, ten years ago. He takes care of the horses, drives the carriage to town, and does whatever chores he is told to do, and is sometimes gone for several hours, and has always returned in season. There is not a discredit mark against him. He is polite and correct. What has he to gain by violating the trust reposed in him? It would be the complete extinguishment of the last spark of hope which flickers about a possible pardon. For under the Bartillon system of identification, in vogue at Joliet, his capture would be but a question of time.

The Romance of a Prison.

"Sometimes there have appeared in print stories of ex-convicts who, having served their terms, have returned of their own accord and asked to be restored to prison life. Do you know of any instance of that sort?" was asked of Warden Berggren.

He replied: "I know of no such instance. That is a romance. In the first place we cannot do anything of that sort if we would. I do not know of any ex-convict who wants to come back. Sometimes one comes back on business, but he has shown no desire to go farther than this office. There have been a few instances where an ex-convict has been employed in a clerical position, but he did not remain long. I know of but one exception.

"I know of but two instances in the history of this prison that were novel. A man in Joliet was convicted and sentenced. The Sheriff gave him his commitment, and he walked here with it, of his own accord, without any guard, and entered upon his service.

"The other was that of a man who was sentenced in another county. He asked the Sheriff to let him go home to say good-by to his family. This was granted, and the Sheriff met him at the railroad station the next morning and brought him here."

QUIT SCHOOL FOR GOOD.

GRADUATING-DAY EXERCISES AT THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Addresses by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Secretary Proctor, and Gen. Sherman—Speech by George William Curtis at the Vassar Anniversary Celebration—Commencements at Knox and Illinois Colleges—Exercises at Other Institutions—Educational Matters.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 12.—[Special.]—This was graduation-day, and everybody was happy. Mothers and fathers whose sons got diplomas were happy. Sisters whose brothers have graduated were happy. Sweethearts were happy because those of their choice are now commissioned officers of the army. The second, third, and fourth classes were also happy that their superiors are gone.

At 10:45 sharp the second, third, and fourth classes marched down Observation avenue and formed in line opposite the Library Building, in front of which there was a large canopy, where the exercises of the day were held. A moment later the graduating class came along. As they passed the line their comrades presented arms, while the band played "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." As the graduates found their seats the band played "Yankee Doodle," and the thousands of ladies and gentlemen cheered and waved their handkerchiefs. At 11 o'clock the canopy was crowded, and the many guests who could not find seats therein were obliged to stand about as a fringe to the great throng. Col. John M. Wilson, the Superintendent of the academy, took charge and was flanked on either side by Secretary of War Proctor and Gen. Sherman.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale delivered the address to the graduating class on behalf of the Board of Visitors. Among other things he said:

"Few men have so large a part in this great duty of the citizen as that which may be taken by the accomplished officer in the American army. For, wherever you go, the Nation is visibly behind you. What you say, you say it in some sort as her representative. What you do, you do it in some sort in her name. If the boys in the street watch and follow your example, why, it is because the Nation gives you her commission. If a community in doubt turns to you for counsel, it was because the Nation has given to you your instructions. You have been in good hands here. The country knew what she wanted. And she got it, as she always does."

Secretary of War Proctor said in part: "You may think you ought to be congratulated, but I really think sympathy is what you deserve. Many of you may serve on some remote posts as lieutenants for twenty-five years, and while today you seem so happy to get into the service, at the end of that service you may be glad to get out of it. Our times of peace are your times of trial. You must learn to keep your temper. You will have many trials. I know well when danger threatens your records are such that the country can depend upon your doing your duty. Your duty should be in such times to improve the service. Keep in touch with the people."

Secretary Proctor then delivered the diplomas.

Col. Wilson then introduced Gen. Sherman, who, he said, was the grandest old soldier of our day. Uncle Billy got a great reception. The cadets got up and yelled and the grim old warrior appreciated it. He admonished the boys to stand by the flag wherever it may lead.

VASSAR'S ANNIVERSARY.

How It Was Celebrated on the College Grounds at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 12.—[Special.]—Vassar College went a-camping today. In a great tent spread on the campus not far from the historic spot where the spade turned the first sod for the foundation of the institution all the fair pilgrims to the shrine of Alma Mater heard told her history in eloquent words. They celebrated her triumphs in song and painted her future in colors none too vivid to be lasting.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of Vassar College has been celebrated. The program for the morning included a historical address from Benson J. Lossing, LL. D., of the Board of Trustees; an oration from that prince of graceful orators, George William Curtis; and a triumphant cantata composed by Dr. Retter, head of the College of Music, and rendered by an orchestra from the New York Philharmonic Club, and a chorus and soloists from among the undergraduates. After the choirs had sung Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise the oration was delivered by Mr. Curtis. Mr. Curtis said: "Our dogmatism in sheer speculation is constantly satirized by history. Education was not more vehemently alleged to be absurd for women than political equality to be dangerous for men. Happily our own century has played havoc with both beliefs, however sincerely supposed to be ordinances of nature. The century began with saying contemptuously that women do not need to be educated to be dutiful wives and good mothers.

"Does good wifehood consist exclusively in skillful baking and boiling and neat darning and patching? No, says the enlightened century. 'If the more languages a man hath the more man is he, the more knowledge a woman hath the better wife and mother is she.' And if any skeptic should ask: 'But can delicate woman endure the hardship of a college course of study?' it is a woman who ingeniously turns the flank of the questioner with a covert sarcasm at her own sex: 'I would like you to take thirteen hundred young men and lace them up and hang ten to twenty pounds of clothes upon their waists, perch them upon three-inch heels, cover their heads with ripples, chignons, rats, and mice, and stick ten thousand hairpins into their scalps. If they can stand all this they can stand a little Latin and Greek.'"

Miss Perry of Chicago, a graduate of Smith College, was appointed teacher of English in place of Miss Robinson, deceased.

DOINGS AT KNOX COLLEGE.

The Forty-fifth Annual Commencement Exercises—The Graduates.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 12.—[Special.]—The forty-fifth annual commencement week of Knox College has been filled with pleasant doings. The gentlemen's contest in declamation occurred Tuesday evening and the first prize was awarded Mr. Hugh S. Weston of Elmira, and the second to Mr. Ferdinand J. Karasek of Chicago. The prizes in the ladies' contest in declamation were awarded to Miss Anna P. Ward of Camp Point and Miss Jennie N. Hurin of Granville.

The Board of Trustees were in session two days. President Newton Bateman's annual report showed an enrollment of 608 students, which is the largest attendance in the history of the college. In the places of John W. Dieterich of Galesburg and the Rev. John H. Barrows, D. D. of Chicago, resigned, Mr. C. M. Avery of Peoria and Attorney Fay of Chicago were elected members of the board.

The Alumni Association of the college met Wednesday afternoon and elected these officers: President, Rev. J. A. Adams, Chicago; Vice-President, S. S. McClure, New York; Secretary, Mrs. J. T. McKnight, Galesburg; Treasurer, George Churchill, Galesburg. The association accepted plans for the new alumni hall, and bids for the erection of the same at an early date are now in the hands of the Building Committee.

Wednesday evening occurred the social event of the week—the alumni tea.

The graduating exercises were held in the opera-house today. The program of orations and essays was a selected one, those taking part having excelled in scholarship. The salutatory was given by Horace L. Strain of Galesburg, the master's oration by John H. Finley of New York, and the valedictory by Miss Lola Maddox of Galesburg.

AT THE ILLINOIS COLLEGE.

List of the Graduates and the Degrees Conferred—Other Commencements.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 12.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of the Illinois College took place today on the campus. The graduates were Albert Baldwin and Elmer Cobenous of Perry; Edward P. Morton, Mattoon; Lucius D. Skinner, Duquoin; Isaac D. Rawlings, Emporia, Kas.; Charles E. Blackburn, Harry M. Capps, Joseph Disilva, and Frederick W. Sanford of Jacksonville. Degrees were conferred upon a large number. That of M. A. on Charles Ridgely of Springfield and James Martin of Oakland, Cal. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Senator Shelby McCullom and Congressman William Springer.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 12.—[Special.]—The College of Letters and Science of the Illinois Wesleyan University held its commencement exercises today in Amie Chapel in the university. The spacious hall was densely crowded. The following was the program:

Oration, "The Influence of Labor," Carrie May Darnell; oration, "American Feudalism," Delmar Duane Darrah; oration, "The Cross and the Crescent," Frances May Gooding; oration, "The Charm of Historic Association," Carrie Malintha Hainline; oration, "Whence and Whither?" Mary Morilla Hainline; oration, "The Hypothetical Syllogism," Alice McCoy; oration, "A Necessary Consequence," Lydie Birchard McCoy; oration, "The Iron Chancellor," William Lincoln Mahon; oration, "The Golden Chain," Martha Josephine Myers; oration, "The Mission of the Abolitionist," Joseph Cookman Nate; oration "The Decadence of National Patriotism," Nellie Josephine Pollock; oration, "Selfishness as a Regulative Principle," Ralph Farrington Potter; oration, "Our Social Status," James Francis Wardle; oration, "The American Press," Harvey Sherman Watson; oration, "Luther at Worms," George Thieley Witzel.

The Board of Trustees and Visitors has made several changes in the personnel of the faculty, the most notable of which is the abolition of the chair of belles-lettres.

A reunion of the classes of 1879 and 1880 was held this afternoon at the home of Mr. Horatio Bent. The board today decided to establish a censorship of the several college papers. This is the result of the somewhat reckless editing that has been given to the papers in the past.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., June 12.—[Special.]—The usual program of commencement week culminated today in the graduating exercises of the Northwestern College. The regular graduates—numbering twenty-four—are as follows: Blanche H. Belmont, James H. Breasted, Emma L. Lerch, William B. Rilling, Mattie E. Smith, C. W. Wagner. German Department—E. J. Bollenbach, J. P. Doreau, Emma Helmer, Fred Reinert, J. H. Siewert, F. S. Zimmerman. Commercial Department—Charles H. Colton, Cyrus W. Field, Bert Jones, Bert Kunz, Fred A. Luben, Raphael Marshall, Herman A. Page, Frank W. Paul, James E. Paxton, Henry C. Ulmer, A. F. Rathje, E. M. Schwartz, J. A. Windeschafer.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 12.—[Special.]—Today the commencement exercises at the State University closed, six young men graduating. The Board of Regents elected Prof. Reynolds to the chair of metaphysics, and Dr. E. M. Turner to the chair of English. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Prof. Berkley.

ANDOVER, Mass., June 12.—The final exercises in connection with the eightieth anniversary of the Andover Theological Seminary took place today. The graduating class numbered twenty-six, divided as follows: Resident licentiates, 3; fellows, 2; advanced class, 8; seniors, 13.

NEW YORK, June 12.—[Special.]—Friends of the graduating class of the New York University filled the Metropolitan Opera-House tonight at the fifty-eighth commencement exercises. On the stage were the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Chancellor; the Rev. J. H. M. MacCracken, Vice-Chancellor; Dr. Charles Butler, President of the council, and others.

THEY ALL WORE MARGUERITES.

Sixth Annual Commencement Exercises of St. Margaret School—The Graduates.

The sixth annual commencement of St. Margaret School, Adams street and Ogden avenue, was held yesterday morning in the chapel of Epiphany Episcopal Church, Ashland avenue and Adams street, commencing at 10 a. m. The chapel altar was decorated with rare plants and choice flowers. Only the immediate friends of the graduates and the members of the school were present. The Rev. Mr. Morrison, the rector conducted the religious exercises.

The graduating class consisted of six young ladies, each of whom was attired in white, the flower of the school, the Marguerite, forming a conspicuous part of the costume. The essays were excellently written and well read, frequently eliciting applause. The graduates, with the subject of their essays, are as follows:

Miss Fanny Holden, "Thought"; Miss Laura Orvis, "Astronomy"; Miss Anna Raster, "Advantages of the Study of Latin"; Miss Ida Ridgeway, "Napoleon and Wellington"; Miss Carloyne Wise, "Effects of Surroundings on Character"; Miss Martha Simpson, "Beauty."

Last evening, in the presence of a large audience, the Rev. Mr. Morrison presented the diplomas to the graduates. After the audience had been seated the graduates, each accompanied by three little girls bearing floral gifts from admiring friends, filed from the reception rooms into the main aisle of the chapel and marched forward to the altar followed by the singing chior boys. The Rev. Mr. Wilson of St. Mark's delivered an eloquent address to the graduates, after which the rector presented a set of books to Miss Fanny Holden, who has not missed a day nor been tardy once in two years. Like presents were made to Miss Essie Myers and Miss Kittie Blunt, who have not missed a day in the last year. The rector pronounced the benediction and the audience gathered in the reception-room of the church, where the graduates received their friends, an orchestra furnishing music.

Today at 2 p. m. the alumni will meet in the parlors of the Auditorium Hotel, toasts and later a dinner being features of the program. The school is under the supervision of Miss Sayre, and the kindergarten department of Miss Payne. The present attendance exceeds 150 and the friends of the school expect to erect a building next year.

GIRL GRADUATES ATTRACT A CROWD.

Commencement Exercises of Dearborn Seminary at Recital-Hall.

Standing-room was not to be had at Recital-Hall last evening, and the ushers were compelled to close the doors about 8 o'clock, so numerous were the friends who responded to the invitation of the graduating class of Dearborn Seminary to attend the thirty-second commencement of the school. Lucky were they who came early, for, attractive as is the sweet girl graduate individually, collectively she makes a picture more fresh and blooming than a whole garden of June roses. The scene was a pretty one. The Rev. S. J. McPherson, who delivered the annual address, was crowded into a small semi-circle in the center of the stage and scarcely dared move for fear of stepping upon two or three great big bouquets or soiling the immaculate cover of a "Paradise Lost."

The following is the list of young ladies who were awarded the highly-prized sheepskins last evening:

Misses Jennie Gilbert Bacon, valedictorian; Elizabeth S. Cochran, Grace Lockwood Dickie, Maysie Fellows, Thekla Greensfelder, Mary Cheney Halsey, Adel G. Springer, and Gertrude Stern.

The music for the occasion was furnished by a mandolin orchestra.

The Kirkland School.

The graduating exercises of the Kirkland School, No. 275 Huron street, were held last evening in the presence of several hundred spectators. The numbers on the program, consisting of musical and literary selections, the latter in the form of essays, were given by the young lady graduates and were much appreciated. The members of the class were: Mary Louise O'Neil, Marie Girvin Owens, Gertrude Gane, Margaret Carolyn Erskine, Harriet Pauline Hale, and Maude Josephine Wilcox.

COWLES CLEARS HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

He Makes a Statement That will Secure Hale's Discharge.

MONTREAL, Que., June 12.—Judge Desnoyers this morning tried to induce Eugene H. Cowles to lay a charge against C. C. Hale for shooting him. Cowles refused, and said he had warned Hale that any one interfering to take his child would be shot by him. He said he believed Hale was temporarily out of his mind when he shot.

This statement practically clears Hale, who will probably be discharged.

Killed Her Husband and Herself.

ALBANY, Ore., June 12.—Near the Town of Lebanon, a few miles from here, this morning, Mrs. Aurnsbaugh shot and killed her husband, Grant Aurnsbaugh, and then blew her own brains out. A sister of Mrs. Aurnsbaugh had been living with the family, and Mrs. Aurnsbaugh had suspected that her husband and her sister had been on intimate terms. About 3 o'clock this morning she missed her husband from her side, and upon going to her sister's room found her sitting in her husband's lap. Mrs. Aurnsbaugh drew a revolver and shot her husband in the breast. She then shot herself in the head. Both died instantly.

Frightened into Insanity by Miners.

CADILLAC, Mich., June 12.—[Special.]—Thomas Colgrove of Burlington, N. J., last Sunday set out to visit an uncle in the Upper Peninsula. He got as far as Sidnaw, Ontonagon County, where he had to wait for the train. He was given a room in a rough boarding-house, where he was routed out and badly frightened by ruffianly miners. He started back to Philadelphia, but the excitement from his experience caused insanity. He was taken to Traverse City this morning, having become violent. He is 30 years old, was intelligent, and has some money.

IT IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT SUSTAINS THE DRAINAGE ACT.

Justice Magruder Dissents—Expressions of Opinion by Members of the Commission—Complete Text of the Decision—All Points Raised Against the Act Overruled by the Court—Trustees May Now Begin Their Work.

[Continued from second page.]

the jurisdiction of the body making the assessment. It is manifest from the phraseology of the first clause of Sec. 9, Art. 9, of our present Constitution that it was adopted to remove restrictions on the power of the General Assembly held to exist under Sec. 5, Art. 9, of the Constitution of 1818.

In Updike vs. Wright, 81 Ill., 49, it was held that this first clause of Sec. 9, Art. 9, is a prohibition against special assessments by the corporate authorities of other municipalities than those of cities, towns, and villages, and the contention of counsel for appellant is that by the same rule of construction it is also a prohibition against the making of local improvements by the corporate authorities of any other municipalities than those of cities, towns, and villages by general taxation.

That the words "or otherwise" at the end of the first clause of this section mean "by general taxation," and that the clause therefore should be construed as reading the corporate authorities of no municipal corporation but cities, towns, and villages shall be allowed to make local improvements by special assessment, by special taxation of contiguous property, or by general taxation."

Not a Local Improvement.

It would be a sufficient answer to this to say that it is not shown by anything in the record before us that the improvement here contemplated is a "local improvement" within the meaning of those words as used in this clause. In a general sense all improvements within a municipality are local—that is, they do not extend to all parts of the State. They have a locality, are nearer to some persons and property than to others, but it is evident that is not what is here meant by "local improvement," for if it were it would have been more natural and lucid to have said "improvements" as that other qualification, or simply "municipal improvements." We are to give all the words employed some meaning if we can and so we must consider "local improvements" in connection with "special assessment," for the local improvement contemplated is one that can be made by special assessment, if only the corporate authorities shall elect to make it in that way. The words "special assessment" had received a construction by this court in the Larned case and in other like cases, under the Constitution of 1848, and at the time of the adoption of the present Constitution it was held and has since been held to mean assessment to pay for an improvement for public purpose upon real property which is, by reason of the locality of the improvement, specially benefited. (Gould vs. Chicago, 32 Ill., 472; City of Sterling vs. Galt et al., 177 id., 11.)

But improvements within a municipality are not by reason of their locality a special benefit to some real property beyond their benefits to real property generally throughout the municipality, but many times the result is directly the reverse—that of a positive injury in the loss of values.

Could Not Be Made by Special Assessment.

In such cases it is clear the improvement could not be made by special assessment, and it is not to be presumed that a constitution would contain the absurdity of prohibiting the doing of an impossibility, as, for instance, that the General Assembly should not authorize any but the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages to make local improvement by special assessment when such improvement is of that character that it cannot be made by special assessment.

That this is the correct view is further confirmed by the fact that in numerous cases decided by this court under statutes enacted since the adoption of the present Constitution the right to levy and collect general taxes by Park Commissioners for park purposes, by Highway Commissioners for road and bridge purposes, and by School Directors for the building of schoolhouses, has passed unchallenged and been tacitly recognized by us to be within constitutional authority, and it can surely need no argument to prove that such corporations are of precisely the same class or grade as are sanitary districts.

We must hold the words "local improvement" in this connection to mean an improvement that can be made by special assessment. Whether in a given case an improvement is of that character that it can be made by special assessment is a question of fact and not of law. It is quite probable that the relation of benefits and cost of improvements to particular property would be very different in the case of a great drain intended to benefit an extended area of city and county by affording outlets for a vast number of sewers and also an outlet for the stagnant waters of rivers and lakes than they would be in the construction of an ordinary sewer benefiting only contiguous property-holders by carrying off the sewage flowing from their property.

We cannot take notice as a matter of law that the drain here contemplated is a local improvement within the contemplation of the first clause of Sec. 9, et al., of the Constitution, so that it can be made by a "special assessment," and there is no allegation to that effect in the bill. But we need not rest the decision of the question on this ground. It is a familiar rule of construction that when general words follow particular words the former can mean only things or persons of the same kind or class as those which are particularly mentioned. [Sedgwick on Statutes and Constitutional Law, 236; Drake et al. vs. Phillips, 40 Ill., 388; Brush vs. Lemma, 77 ib., 496] and so here the words "or otherwise" in this clause, which are general, must mean "or otherwise assessing the cost of the improvement against the property actually or presumptively benefited thereby," that being the kind or class of assessments particularly mentioned.

But again there could have been but two purposes in adopting this clause, one to remove the restriction held in the Larned case and other like cases to be imposed upon the General Assembly by Sec. 5 of Art. 9 of the Constitution of 1848, and of course by like language in the present Constitution unless qualified by other language preventing it from authorizing local improvements to be made at the expenses of the contiguous real estate on the basis of frontage; and the other as held in Updike vs. Wright, supra, to restrain the power of the General Assembly and limit it to conferring authority upon cities, towns, and villages only to make local improvements in the way provided by this clause.

General Taxation Not Included.

If the words "or otherwise" include general taxation they include every possible way in which local improvements can be made except by special assessment and special taxation of contiguous property, and so to hold that it was intended that no municipal corporation except cities, towns, and villages shall be authorized by the General Assembly to make local improvements by special assessments, by special taxation of contiguous property, or by general taxation, as contended by counsel, is but to hold that it was intended that no municipal corporation except cities, towns, and villages shall be authorized to make local improvements. That this could not have been intended we think is obvious for several reasons. In the first place special assessments were not condemned in the Larned case and other like cases under the Constitution of 1848, and so, even if this clause had not been inserted, would have been admissible under the present Constitution. The words, "by special assessment," could not therefore have been used to prevent any restriction that would otherwise have existed under the present Constitution. But they express a mode of making a local improvement in contradistinction to that by general taxation, and so must have been used in connection with the words "or by special assessment of contiguous property" to limit the local improvements which cities, towns, and villages only could make to those modes, and hence by the same rule of construction applied in Updike vs. Wright—namely: that the express mention of one thing is the exclusion of another. (Smith's Const. on Statutes and Constitutional Law, Sec. 508.)

While municipal corporations other than cities, towns, and villages shall not be authorized to make local improvements by special assessments or by special taxation of contiguous property, they may be authorized to make them by general taxation. In this view it is most probable that the words, "or otherwise," were used to exclude the possibility of misapprehension, because only cities, towns, and villages could be authorized to make local improvements "by special taxation of contiguous property."

They could not be authorized to make them by general taxation. The prohibition is not against cities, towns, and villages, for the effect of the first clause is to remove all restrictions upon the General Assembly in empowering them to make local improvements, but it is against the other municipal corporations. This, however, is solely by virtue of the clause requiring taxation to be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same, and can extend no further. The words, "for other corporate purposes," in the second clause cannot be held to mean "for other corporate purposes than those of local improvement, as contended by counsel for appellants, but must mean "for other corporate purposes than those of local improvement by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property"; for it is the way of making a local improvement, and not the fact of making it, that is the subject of the first clause. The section is plainly intended to cover the entire field of taxation, the first clause that of making local improvements by a mode different from that by general taxation, in which the cost of the improvements is assessed against the property actually or presumptively benefited thereby, and the second clause that of general taxation, in which the rule of uniformity as to persons and property taxed shall be observed, and so we hold in Murphy vs. The People, 120 Ill., pp. 242-'43.

It Makes no Difference.

In the natural order of statement the first clause of Sec. 9, Art. 9, should have succeeded the second clause, but this can make no difference if we shall only keep in mind that the first clause is in fact but a removal of restrictions which but for it would be imposed by the other provisions. In the light of our previous decisions we must read so much of Sec. 9, Art. 9, as is pertinent to the present question as regards a prohibition, as it has been held to be, upon the General Assembly, as follows:

1. The General Assembly shall not authorize taxes to be imposed by the corporate authorities of municipal corporations otherwise than in uniformity upon persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same except in cases of local improvements by cities, towns, and villages.

2. No municipal corporation other than cities, towns, and villages shall be authorized to make local improvements by special assessment, by special taxation of contiguous property, or by otherwise assessing the cost of the improvement against the property actually or presumptively benefited thereby.

Sec. 31 of Art. 4, as it now reads, was submitted by the General Assembly of 1877 to the vote of the people at the November election of 1878, and it was adopted by a majority vote at that election. Strictly speaking, only the first clause of the section is an amendment of Sec. 31 of Art. 4 of the Constitution, which provides that "The General Assembly may pass laws permitting the owners or occupants of lands to construct drains and ditches for agricultural and sanitary purposes across the lands of others, and that the next preceding section which relates to "private ways" were obviously originally adopted because of the ruling in Nesbitt vs. Trumbo, 39 Ill., 110, and Cream vs. Crowley, 40 id. 175, holding that one person could not acquire an easement on the land of another against his consent, because that would be depriving the person from whom the easement was obtained of his property otherwise than pursuant to the law of the land, and hence in violation of Sec. 8, Art. 13 of the Constitution of 1848.

The balance of the section was adopted to invest the General Assembly with power to authorize the formation of drainage districts and invest their corporate authorities with power to make drains, levees, etc., and keep them in repair by special assessment which in Updike vs. Wright, supra, it was held that it did not possess under the then existing provisions of the Constitution, and it operated therefore as an amendment in part of that section; also Blake vs. People, 109 Ill. 505; Owners of Lands vs. the People, 113, id. 306. We must therefore now read Sec. 9, Art. 9 as thus amended, and so reading it, its language must be thus: "The General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, villages and drainage districts with power to make local improvements by special assessments. The General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages with power to also make local improvements by special taxation of contiguous property. For all other purposes all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes, but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same."

Interpreting the Constitution.

This and this only is the extent of this amendment to the Constitution so far as it has bearing upon any question arising upon this record. Before its adoption drainage districts could not be invested with power to make local improvements by special assessment; only cities, towns, and villages could be invested with such power. Since its adoption drainage districts as well as cities, towns, and villages can make local improvements by special assessments, but cities, towns, and villages can also make local improvements by special taxation of contiguous property, which drainage districts can't do. The effect of the amendment is the same as a grant of power to the General Assembly in that it enables the General Assembly to now do what by reason of previous constitutional restrictions it could not before do; but it is not in fact a grant, but a simple removal of the previous constitutional restrictions, enabling the General Assembly to exercise original powers which it was by those restrictions prohibited from exercising.

The rule of construction that we referred to in the commencement of this opinion—namely: that the Constitution is not to be regarded as a grant of legislative power to the General Assembly, but merely as restriction upon its powers being kept in view, the first clause of Sec. 9, Art. 9, as amended only amounts to this: First, the General Assembly shall not vest the corporate authorities of municipal corporations other than cities, towns, villages, and drainage districts with power to make local improvements by special assessment. Second, the General Assembly shall not vest the corporate authorities of municipal corporations other than cities, towns, and villages with power to make local improvements by special taxation of contiguous property, etc. And so the power to authorize the formation of sanitary districts, and to invest therein corporate authorities with power to levy and collect general taxes for corporate purposes is entirely unaffected by this amendment. It may be that the General Assembly is prohibited from authorizing the formation and investing their corporate authorities with power to make improvements otherwise than by special assessment because such purposes are, as intimated in Hessler vs. Drainage Co., 53 Ill., 105, and Houston vs. Board of Directors, 71, id., 318, private and not municipal. But as to this we express no opinion, for it cannot affect the present case, since as we have seen sanitary purposes are beyond all question legitimate objects of municipal government.

Second, the language of Sec. 12, Art. 9, of the Constitution is: "No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any way or for any purpose to an amount including existing indebtedness exceeding in the aggregate 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness." It would be difficult to employ language making it plainer that the prohibition is on each corporation singly, and not upon two or more in the aggregate. The boundaries of this sanitary district are not coterminous with the City of Chicago or any other municipality, nor are the persons and property within its limits the same or substantially the same as those within the limits of the City of Chicago or of any other municipality.

Distinct from City Government.

The district was organized pursuant to an affirmative vote of the electors within its limits as a municipal corporation for sanitary purposes entirely distinct from and independent of the government of the City of Chicago and of that of every other municipal corporation, and it has municipal authorities of its own elected by the electors within the district pursuant to the requirements of its charter whose functions are in no wise connected with any other municipal government. The case is therefore wholly unlike Durham vs. The People, 96 Ill., 331, where it was held the park district was for the City of Chicago.

This corporation is as independent of every other municipal corporation as is a township under township organization, and the case is therefore analogous to W., St. L. and P. railway company vs. McCleave, 108 Illinois, 368, where it was held that a like objection was untenable. But it is said that if new corporations may be created and vested with some of the functions of local government of pre-existing corporations this section of the Constitution may be rendered a dead letter by the mere multiplication of municipal corporations.

It will be quite time enough to meet that question when it shall arise. A case presenting the question of the power of the General Assembly to authorize the redistribution of the power of an existing city, town, or village, to a number of corporations equal to the number of the powers distributed for the purpose of getting rid of restrictions upon the old corporation is so essentially, palpably different from the present case that it would be entirely irrelevant to stop to consider it. The present Legislature may be unwise, improvident, even vicious, but it does not follow that it is unconstitutional. Under the most perfect Constitution there must be much discretion in the Legislative Department for an abuse of which there can be no remedy in the courts.

This legislation represents to the fullest extent the principle of local self-government; the law is not forced upon an unwilling community. The mode of fixing the limits of the district is, it is true, arbitrary, but this is inevitable in the organization of any new municipality. Before there can be any good some power must arbitrarily determine where its boundaries shall be, for otherwise it cannot be known who are to take part in organizing, electing, etc. And so there can be here no valid objections in that respect. So far as it is possible in any case for the inhabitants of a district to select for themselves a municipal government. This municipal government has been selected by the people of this district. As we have before seen, we can only condemn legislation for unconstitutionality where some provisions of constitution can be pointed to as plainly and palpably violated. It is not enough that the principle of some particular restriction would, if extended, prohibit the Legislature. The prohibition of a thing by name in the Constitution is equivalent to an admission of what is not named. [Prettyman vs. The Supervisors, etc., 19 Ill., 411]. Since, therefore, we have been unable to find any denial, express or implied, in the Constitution of power in the General Assembly to authorize the formation of a sanitary district as provided in this act, we must hold that the clause of the Constitution in question applies to this district precisely as it does to any other independent municipal corporation and that therefore the indebtedness of other municipalities cannot be taken into consideration in determining the limit to which it may incur indebtedness.

3. The only prohibition against the formation of municipal corporations by local or special legislation is Sec. 2, Art. 4 of the Constitution. Sanitary districts, or drainage districts for sanitary purposes, are not enumerated in that section. The municipal corporation expressly mentioned are only "cities, towns, and villages," and the rule hereinbefore alluded to that the expression of one is the exclamation of another is applicable. (Smith's Cons. on Statute vs. Constitutional Laws U. B. L. supra; Prettyman vs. Supervisors of Tazewell County et al., supra.)

Drainage Districts Not Prohibited.

We hold in Owners of Land vs. The People, 113 Ill., 296, that a drainage district was not within the prohibition of this section, and in principle that must be conclusive here. The general clause in the same section has been repeatedly held to be addressed to the General Assembly and not the subject of review by the courts. (Johnson vs. J. & C. R. R. Co., 23 Ill., 202; The People vs. Harper, 91st id., 37; Owners of Lands vs. The People, supra.)

We find no sufficient reason for disturbing the decree below, and it is therefore affirmed.

Von der Ahe has laid off Chamberlain and released Jim Davis.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION CONGRESS.

The Present Attitude of the Party Antagonistic to Workingmen.

NEW YORK, June 12.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists showed up at the Tabernacle today bright and early. The brethren from away down East looked refreshed and recreated after their two days' holiday from the farm. The sisters accompanying them improved their stay to the extent of buying new hats and fixings, and looked "real peart."

The first event was the discussion of the topic "Should there be a political party whose dominant idea is the prohibition of the liquor traffic?" It was opened by H. K. Carroll. He found fault with the phrasing of the question, and then told the brothers and sisters that Congress had no power to legislate upon prohibition; that it was a State right never conceded. Mr. Eaton of Texas was called for by Dr. Deems, a straight-out Prohibitionist, to throw oil on the troubled waters. The doctor said Mr. Eaton came near being elected to Congress. Mr. Eaton began: "I am all the way from Texas," and he looked it. The applause was tremendous. He followed up the train of thought by saying he had come to town to introduce and maintain prohibition here. The applause was deafening.

"Look," yelled the Texan, "behind every bar-counter in New York, and you will find either a Republican or a Democrat. [Applause.] Look at the head of every distillery and you will find either a Republican or a Democrat. [More applause.] Look at the Brewers' Congress and you will find every member either a Republican or a Democrat." [Wild applause.]

Dr. Deems, seeing nothing else to do, rang the bell, and the voice of the Texan was silent.

Before the last event was concluded a clerical gentleman arose and wanted to know if the congress here was a Prohibitionist or temperance party, but Dr. Deems rang the bell twice on him.

The Rev. Dr. John Bascom, late President of Wisconsin University, said the Republican party is now under the most unscrupulous leadership. It cannot be trusted to secure prohibition, hence the necessity of a prohibition party.

The next subject taken up was "The Relation Between Temperance Reform and Improved Dwellings."

The first topic for discussion on the afternoon's program was "To What Causes Is to Be Attributed the Failure of the Prohibition Amendments in the Late Contests in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island."

The feature of the afternoon session was the discussion of the attitude of the labor unions toward the liquor traffic. It was opened by Samuel Gompers. He said underpaid laborers, unable to procure proper nourishment, sought relief in liquor, and looked upon any attempts to deprive them of it as a movement to secure for the rich privileges which they could not enjoy. Mr. T. S. Wakeman said that the present attitude of the prohibitionists was antagonistic to the workingmen. The prohibitionists should discard the religious fanaticism which seems to guide them at present.

A Prohibitionist mass-meeting was held in the evening. Mrs. Mary Hitchcock, President of the Nebraska Women's Christian Temperance Union, spoke about the Nebraska amendment. Then Joseph Cook of Boston made an "Appeal to Philip Sober." Speaking of the power of the saloon, he said:

"I fear that we may ultimately need the musket. We may have barricade riots yet. When the path to political preferment leads through the gin-mill, free government is a farce, and the future may conceal a tragedy."

He pitched into high license, and quoted with approval an epigram, the author of which he said ought to be remembered 1,000 years: "Low license asks for your son; high license for your daughter also."

Rumsellers, he said, were excluded from membership in most Protestant churches. He wished that he could pull the Roman Catholic Church up to the same high level in this respect. Then the rumseller would be practically without a church.

TORIES IN BAD HUMOR.

They Do Not Like the Course of Their Leaders in Parliament.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, June 12.—A crowded meeting of the Conservative party was held this afternoon at the Carlton Club to consider the present state of business in Parliament. The Government summoned the meeting in consequence of the obvious inability to pass its three great measures for dealing with the licensing question, tithes, and Irish land purchase. Lord Salisbury took the chair. All the other members of the Cabinet were present. The cheering with which they were received was much less cordial than usual.

Lord Salisbury dwelt at some length on the backward condition of business and on the impossibility of fighting against obstructionists with present weapons. He therefore proposed a great alteration in the rules of the House of Commons, enabling bills to be taken up at each session at the stage where they were left the previous year. This evoked stormy opposition, most unusual in a Conservative meeting, where everything proposed by the leaders usually meets with acceptance. The warmth of feeling evidently took the Ministry by surprise. At one time it looked like a revolt. Member after member protested against the revolutionary proceeding and urged an autumn session in preference. A vote was demanded, but this was judiciously avoided. The Ministry, seeing the force of the wind, trimmed their sails accordingly. Instead of pressing their proposals they undertook to consider well what had been said, and the meeting broke up with nothing decided. Mr. Smith spoke and was cordially received. Mr. Goschen prudently kept in the background.

It is many years since such formidable dissensions have broken out in the Conservative party or the leaders have been so boldly taken to task. The result must be the abandonment of the Ministerial plan and an autumn session, probably involving changes in the Cabinet. The exultation of the Gladstonians over this outbreak is boundless. They will now press harder than ever for a general election. I hear that Mr. Smith will retire from office and from the House of Commons as one result. It is quite uncertain who will be his successor, but there will be much dissatisfaction if Goschen is chosen for the post.

There is much gossip tonight in the House of Commons, some of it pointing to other changes in the Cabinet, and there can be no doubt that the unexpected spirit of revolt developed at the Carlton Club has severely shaken the position of the Ministry.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

BURLEIGH RENOMINATED.

Maine Republicans Favor Prohibition and Protection.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 12.—Chairman Manley of the State Committee called the Republican State Convention to order at 11 a. m. today, introducing Frederick A. Powers of Houlton as Temporary Chairman. Twelve hundred and ten delegates, an unusually large number for an off year, were present.

After the naming of the committee Attorney-General C. E. Littlefield moved that Gov. Burleigh be renominated by acclamation, and he was so renominated. The convention then adjourned until 2 p. m., when the Committee on Resolutions reported.

The platform adopted favors laws for the protection of labor; sympathizes with honest efforts to eradicate intemperance, and renews its adhesion to prohibition of the liquor traffic. It demands of Congress the enactment of such legislation as shall enable each State to exercise full control within its borders of traffic in all liquors, whether imported in original packages or otherwise.

Want to Amend the Education Law.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 12.—[Special.]—Senators John Humphrey of the Seventh District and Philip Knopf of the Ninth District on behalf of their constituents today telegraphed Gov. Fifer asking that the matter of an amendment to the Compulsory Education law be included in the call for a special session. The Governor, of course, did not determine the matter, though it is understood his mind is made up in the event of a call of a special session to include nothing in it but the two propositions asked directly in the interest of the Fair.

Political Notes.

The Jo Daviess County Democratic Convention to nominate county officers and select delegates to the Congressional and District Conventions will be held at Galena Aug. 28.

The Third Maine District Republican Convention has nominated Seth L. Milliken of Belfast for Congress by acclamation.

FOR CHRIST AND CHURCH.

CONVENTION OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Enthusiastic Meeting at St. Louis—Founded Nine Years Ago with a Membership of Ten Young People the Society Now Has in Its Ranks 660,000 People—Leading Divines from Many States Present at the Meeting—The Exercises.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 12.—[Special.]—Never before in the history of the church were so many young people assembled as representatives of one religious organization as were gathered together at the ninth annual convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor in the grand music-hall of the Exposition Building today.

About 4:20 o'clock the President and founder of the society, the Rev. Francis E. Clark of Portland, Me., entered in company with the Rev. J. Niccolls, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, and Gov. David R. Francis. Deafening cheers, accompanied by waving of handkerchiefs, greeted the trio as they entered the door. When the applause subsided the massive curtain on the stage was lifted, exposing to view the grand chorus. In the presence of 3,000 people and precisely at 4:30 the exercises began. After the singing of a hymn by a choir of 450 voices the Rev. Mr. Gebhart of New York read a chapter from the Bible.

The Officers Elected.

The work of perfecting the organization was then in order. The Rev. H. W. Sherwood of New York was elected Scribe and the Rev. C. B. Holbridge of Illinois his assistant. Mr. W. B. Shamway of Philadelphia was selected as timekeeper. When these gentlemen took their seats upon the stage the ministerial representation was as follows: W. H. Claggett, A. Van der Lippe, W. J. Lee, T. H. Haggerty, A. O. Bartholomew, Dr. Stimpson, J. H. Shields, Dr. J. H. Garrison, A. C. Palmer, Dr. Rhodes, Dr. Wilson, and Dr. Adams of St. Louis; Charles Dickmann of Boston, J. H. Barrows, D. D., of Chicago; R. W. Brook of Springfield, Mass.; John L. Sewall of Plymouth, Mass.; N. B. Boynton of Boston, Dr. Ormond of Buffalo, Mr. McGilvrey of Montreal, Mr. Rodgers of Nova Scotia, and many others. Besides these the lay members of the Board of Trustees occupied seats on the stage. Gov. Francis occupied a center seat in the row with Dr. Niccolls on the left and Dr. Barrows of Chicago on the right.

"Among our missions," said the President, "is that of making better citizens as well as better Christians. We have here among us his Excellency David R. Francis, Governor of the State of Missouri, whom I now present to you."

Gov. Francis in fitting terms extended a welcome to the State.

President Clark in brief terms introduced the Rev. Dr. S. J. Niccolls, a former Vice-President of the society, to the convention, who extended a welcome in behalf of the Christians of the West.

The Rev. J. H. Barrows of Chicago in behalf of the trustees responded as follows:

Dr. Barrows' Address.

The trustees of the organization and this immense army of the young soldiers of Christ respond most gratefully to these hearty greetings. We are glad to be welcomed by the honored Governor of Missouri, one of the foremost of the forty-two Commonwealths which make our magnificent Republic, and we are equally glad to be welcomed by the pastor, who through twenty-five years of notable service has become a beloved Bishop in this beautiful city. You have given us eloquent and hearty salutations, but if St. Louis should bestow upon us only one tithe of her usual abundance of courteous and general hospitality we should deem ourselves rich and happy in the memory of those golden words. But there is always a solid substratum of kindliest deeds beneath the efflorescence of your hospitable welcome, as the prolonged labors and admirable arrangements of the St. Louis committee have already convinced us. You have done your part to make this the greatest of all conventions, and it will be difficult to surpass it when we shall proudly greet you on the shores of Lake Michigan at the Christian Endeavor convention in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. Divinely blest be the ties that bind our hearts together; thrice blest by all the sanctities of common faith and a patriotic enthusiasm and world-wide Christian sentiment are those cords holding us gratefully to these servants of Christ who have toiled for us, their unknown friends, who in such multitudes, from all parts of America and from other lands, have come to kneel with us at the Father of Waters and to lift up hearts to the Father of Light, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift. I deem it an honor to be asked by my brethren of the united society to speak a greeting at this magnificent reception. The ample favor of Almighty God has followed this movement because it has been kept true to Christ and his glorious church. I need not say to the people of St. Louis, among whom its beneficent workings are well appreciated, that each society of young Christians planted in the heart of the church exists primarily and chiefly for the benefit of the individual church. There are hundreds of pastors here from every part of America, including the immense and beautiful Dominion of Canada; men from the pine woods of Maine, where the Christian Endeavor movement was born, and from the taller pines of California, where it has greatly flourished; men from the green hills of Vermont and the snowy peaks of Colorado; men from the populous Atlantic seaboard and the throbbing heart of the Mississippi Valley, and from the miraculous cities of Puget Sound, who tell you with thankful hearts what these youthful disciples banded together in Christian Endeavor societies have done to lift or to lighten their burdens, and augment their pastoral efficiency. It may be well to say again that these organizations do not exist for themselves; that their ambition is not to exalt themselves; that their object is not to primarily build the best and largest societies, but to do the utmost for the Christian prosperity of the local church. We are fighting against the common enemy in different divisions and we will make our own regiments the best in the army of Israel. We will go back to our homes and churches better Christians and patriots, and we will bless God for the Christian Endeavor Convention of 1890.

The Chicago Delegation.

The Chicago delegation, numbering 321 individuals, came in over the Chicago and Alton railroad. The delegates are quartered at the St. James Hotel, the ladies occupying suites on the parlor floor. All wear badges with their names inscribed, and the formality of introducing one another is dispensed with. As soon as the members arrived—at 7 p. m.—they attended the evening session of the convention. After the convention an informal reception was tendered the Chicagoans at the Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church, which was largely attended.

The Chicago Christian Endeavor Union is well represented, including P. F. Chase, President; R. D. Samuels, Vice-President; Otto C. Bruhlman, Secretary; and Thomas Wainwright, Treasurer. Of the Executive Committee are Fred B. Cleveland and Thomas James; also of the district officers Fred M. Steele, George Kirkland, L. Higgins, George W. T. Oakes, S. O. Robertson, and H. L. Hooker.

At the evening session the hall was crowded. The Rev. F. E. Clarke, President of the society, made the principal address. The Rev. P. S. Henson of Chicago also spoke.

Railway Construction in the South.

NEW YORK, June 12.—In its issue of this week the *Engineering News* publishes statistics showing the progress and prospects of railway construction in the States south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi River for the present year. The statistics show that 892 miles of track have been laid since Jan. 1, 1890, 2,814 miles are in process of construction, 4,883 miles are located or under survey, and 7,450 miles are projected, with fair prospects of construction.

Drove the Enumerator from His Farm.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 12.—[Special.]—Census Enumerator Frank Lang of Danville Township, Worth County, while in the discharge of the functions of that office called at the home of one of his neighbors, F. E. Payne, who, as soon as he saw Lang, drove him off of his farm and would listen to no words of explanation. A fight ensued, during which the enumerator's horse took fright and demolished the carriage. Lang swore out a warrant for Payne's arrest. An old grudge has existed between them. Both are respectable farmers.

Was It Los Mit Chauncey?

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Chauncey M. Depew was a promising candidate for Mayor of New York until he went out to Chicago and said so many pleasant things to the natives. It is just as well; Mr. Depew may run for President some day, and then he will find that he has lost nothing by his politeness to the bustling Northwest.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE Secretary, Washington, D. C., May 28, 1890.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until two (2) o'clock p. m. Monday, June 23, 1890, for supplying 4-ply rubber and seamless, unlined linen hose, of the best quality, with the necessary fixtures, to all buildings under the control of the Treasury, east of the Rocky Mountains, from time to time as the requirements of the service may demand, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. Instructions to bidders will be furnished upon application. Bids should be accompanied by samples of the hose and swinging racks upon which the proposals are based. The right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects is reserved by the Department. Proposals should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed "Proposals for Hose." Acceptance of proposals dependent on appropriation by Congress.

W. WINDOM, Secretary.

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ADAMS AND HIS BARREL.

MONEY THROWN AROUND TO DRAW FRIENDS TO THE PRIMARIES.

Yesterday's Features of the Fourth-Term Congressman's Struggle to Secure a Renomination—"Distributers" Who Failed to Distribute and Thereby Got Into Trouble with "Heelers"—"Barrel-and-Beer" Tactics That Have Disgusted Respectable Republicans.

The contest at the primaries in the Fourth District this afternoon will be one of the sharpest known in the history of Cook County politics. Mr. Adams' friends have determined that if profuse expenditure of money can secure him the nomination he shall have it. For days money has been flowing as freely as beer on the North Side in aid of the fourth-term Congressman. The heelers have had it all as they wished it. The "stuff" was up and the fluid was flowing.

The principal distribution was made yesterday in the Sheriff's office, where some was also placed last Tuesday, and the recipients are well known.

It is stated on excellent authority that John Weisbrod, a committeeman from the Twenty-third, received a large block of "fives" for distribution among the Adams men a few days ago. When called on to "deliver up" yesterday he refused. The fellows who "got left" threaten to do Weisbrod up today. They surrounded his place yesterday like a lot of hungry wolves. Senator Garrity is another of the persons who was intrusted with stuff for Adams and John Lambin, a third, all for use in the Twenty-third. Those patriots have the reputation of "hanging on to the stuff," and it remains to be seen whether they will make good their reputation to day.

George H. Woods, Henry Spears Jr., and the Sheriff himself will attend to the distribution in Adams' own ward. It is rather hard on the fourth term Congressman that his neighbors can only be got to the polls in his behalf by the use of money, but his adviser, Matson, thinks that it is absolutely necessary.

In the Twentieth the boodle distribution has been intrusted to Homer Squires and George Reich. They are the persons to whom the heelers will have to look for the "stuff."

Col. Thompson, Jake Hessmer, and Henry Hall are the disbursers in the Twenty-fourth Ward. Col. Thompson wanted to disburse $150 yesterday to Mr. Louis L. Wadsworth, but the latter is a Willits man and tartly declined the gallant Colonel's offer. Then the Colonel went off to console himself with Billy Dassier, the sub-Postmaster, who is out for Adams despite the latter's attachment to civil-service rules.

All of the Sheriff's employés who could be drummed into line for the support of Mr. Adams will be out today, and there was a rumor last evening that they would be reinforced by those former trusty servants of the people and special pets of Mr. Matson, ex-Bailiffs Hanks and Solomon and W. J. McGarigle. It is true that McGarigle is a Democrat, but then he is under special obligations to the Sheriff. Fred Greisheimer, a Democratic State committeeman, is also evincing a great interest in Mr. Adams and is spending "stuff" for him. Mr. Greisheimer must be Mr. Adams' tailor, as he has recently cashed some of Mr. Adams' checks.

It is the general opinion, notwithstanding the free use of money by Mr. Adams, that Mr. Willits will secure the support of two-thirds of the delegates to be chosen today and that he will be nominated on the first ballot. Mr. Adams' saloon and barrel canvass has disgusted the decent men who formerly supported him.

PLAIN SAILING FOR COL. TAYLOR.

The Opposition Cannot Unite on a Candidate—Other Features of the Fight.

It looks as though Col. Taylor will have little opposition in the First District. J. Frank Lawrence has pulled out. The anti-Taylor men refuse to support Hamline or Cary and cannot unite on any candidate. The fight today will be about committeemen, and not much interest is felt in the contest.

Lincoln Hall, No. 284 Thirty-first street, was filled last night with Third Ward Republicans, who were loud in their praise of Col. Abner Taylor and enthusiastic for his reëlection to Congress. T. S. Cunningham was Chairman. John Lyle King was introduced to the meeting and favored the reëlection of Col. Taylor on account of his experience, his business ability, and his assistance in securing the World's Fair for Chicago, and because, having served one term in Congress, he would have more influence than a new man.

Col. Taylor was called for and was cheered when he took the rostrum. He recited some of the measures passed by the last Congress, said the reduction of the tariff on sugar was a saving of $60,000,000 to the people; that $150,000,000 would be distributed through pensions to disabled soldiers or their widows; and that Congress was about to pass a silver bill that would take all the product of the country and put $60,000,000 in circulation. He also expressed the hope that the next Congress would pass such a bill as would enable every man to vote without fear or favoritism and know that his vote would be counted.

Speeches were also made by Col. Munn, Col. C. C. Manderwell, William Baker, and others.

R. T. Perry then read the following resolutions, which were cheered at every point and were adopted with applause:

WHEREAS, Certain persons falsely representing themselves as Republicans at a meeting held in Arlington Hall June 11, for the purpose of concealing their own treachery to the party at the spring election, passed certain resolutions charging members of the Lincoln Third Ward Republican Club with being responsible for the election of the present Democratic Assessor, and

WHEREAS, Said resolutions made charges known to be false by the parties making them, and

WHEREAS, The said resolutions were accompanied by a circular letter calling upon all Republicans to go to the primaries June 13 and vote the ticket opposed to Col. Taylor, and

WHEREAS, The members of this club faithfully supported the Republican ticket at the spring election, and

WHEREAS, Many supposed Republican members of the Arlington Hall Club openly fought the ticket and voted for the Democratic candidate for Assessor, and

WHEREAS, Certain members of the Arlington Hall Club, while wearing the badge of Republican ticket peddlers, worked hard to secure the defeat of the Republican ticket, and

WHEREAS, Certain members of the Arlington Hall Club accepted money from the Chairman of the South Town Republican Campaign Committee to help elect the Republican ticket and used the same to defeat that ticket; now, therefore,

Resolved, By the Republican Club of the Third Ward in mass-meeting assembled that this is a Republican organization pledged to vote and work for the success of the Republican party; and

Resolved, That we believe the best interests of the district demand the return to Congress of our present Congressman, the Hon. Abner Taylor. His familiarity with the special legislation necessary to render the World's Fair a success marks him as a more valuable member than any new man can possibly be; and

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to attend the primaries Friday and use our best endeavors to secure the election of the delegates pledged to vote for the nomination of Col. Taylor and to support whosoever is nominated at the Congressional convention.

The Thirteenth Senatorial Convention will be held July 11. On account of Senator Garrity's alleged double-dealing in the Congressional fight there is a disposition to throw him and take up ex-Ald. Kowalski for Senator. Garrity, it is said, has killed whatever chance he had by going over to Adams.

JUDGE LINDLEY IS CONFIDENT.

He Believes He Will Have No Trouble in Winning the Treasurership.

C. J. LINDLEY.

Judge Cicero J. Lindley of Greenville, one of the candidates for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer and President of the State Farmers' Alliance, came to Chicago again yesterday and immediately established himself in his headquarters in Room 21 of the Grand Pacific, where he received numerous political callers during the day, among others Senator Crawford, Mr. George F. Morgan of Hyde Park, H. Dorsey Patton, and Dr. T. N. Jamieson.

Mr. Lindley has done a great deal of work since he left here last Sunday evening for his home. "I opened court in Bond County, of which I am Judge," he said, "arranged for proper procedure therein, laid out the work on my farm, received calls from my political friends, read numerous promises of support from influential men, replied to my correspondents when I thought the occasion demanded it, came up to Springfield, looked over the situation there, and here I am now among my Chicago friends."

The Judge looked the picture of rural health. There was no trace of fatigue. He is, in fact, in splendid trim for a campaign. He is a well-built man of about 44 years of age, with a broad, open, candid countenance, quick in his movements, sprightly and affable in intercourse. He stands about six feet high and weighs about 180 pounds. In general appearance he is not unlike ex-Treasurer Tanner. That he is popular among his own people is proved by the fact that he has been frequently elected to positions of trust and honor. He was a Gresham delegate at the Chicago convention of 1888, and went down flying his colors.

Speaking yesterday of his candidacy for the State Treasurership, he said: "I have every reason to believe that I will be successful. This is the farmer's year. The Democrats have nominated a farmer. The Republicans see the wisdom of meeting them on ground of their own choosing. They will, I am certain, nominate me to try it out with Farmer Wilson. As I understand it, Cook County wants Mr. Amberg, who is my chief competitor, for the office of County Treasurer, a more lucrative office than that which I seek. I am aware that much of the support I am receiving here is due to the fact that Mr. Amberg is looked upon as the proper man to lead the county ticket to victory next fall. I need not say that I am on the friendliest terms with him. I know his worth and appreciate his great popular strength. His neighbors appreciate it, too. That is why they want him at home."

"Have I received many pledges of support? Why, certainly I have, else I would not be in the field. My own section will be solid for me and I expect support from every district. Here in Chicago I was led to believe that it was no use for me to hope to get any support on account of Mr. Amberg's popularity. Well, you see I am receiving support, and the good thing about it is that I am getting support on account of Mr. Amberg's popularity. Cook County Republicans seem to want to utilize that at home.

Judge Lindley said he would remain here some days and would push his canvass as vigorously as he could. He had already received many assurances of support and was not without hope that Amberg could be induced to withdraw from the contest for State Treasurer to take the nomination for County Treasurer later on. About the Superintendency of Public Instruction Mr. Lindley refused to declare himself. He added in conclusion: "I am strongly in favor of the amendment of the Compulsory Education law so as to meet the reasonable demands or suggestions of the patrons and advocates of the private and parochial schools. Further than that I will not go. I am determinedly opposed to a repeal of the measure."

While it is true that Judge Lindley has received some promises of support in this city there is not much doubt that if Mr. Amberg persists in seeking the State Treasurership he will have the Cook County delegation at his back when it comes to the test.

WILL NOT BE PHOTOGRAPHED IN TIGHTS.

Miss Manola Will Wear Them, but There She Draws the Line.

NEW YORK, June 12.—[Special.]—Miss Marion Manola, who impersonates the impecunious nobleman in tights and tinsel in "Castles in the Air," is in distress because she refuses to be photographed in tights. Some time ago Manager Benjamin D. Stevens of DeWolf Hopper's opera bouffe company conceived the idea that it would be an excellent thing to have the various members of the company photographed in the costumes worn by them in the opera. Miss Manola positively refused to be photographed in tights.

She was asked this evening by a reporter why she objected.

"Well," was Miss Manola's reply, "I am not prudish and I should not like to be made to appear so. I have no objection to wearing tights on the stage—that is a part of the business of my profession. But I object to being photographed in such a costume. My chief objection is that I have a young daughter, only 10 years old, and I don't want her to see pictures of her mother in shop windows in such costumes as that I am now wearing."

Miss Manola intimated that she would resign from the company rather than abandon the position she had taken. Mr. Stevens said he should insist that she accede to his request.

Preventing Chinese Immigration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 12.—Special Agent Irvine and another officer were appointed to go with the Chinese who arrived at this port in transit to Guaymas. They sailed April 25 on the steamer Newbein for Guaymas in company with sixty Chinese. Arriving at Guaymas the Chinese left on the railroad in the direction of Nogales, accompanied by the officers, but when within sixty miles of Nogales, and close to the border of the United States, the Chinese left the train and went into camp. The Mongolians did not cross the border and some time after were joined by more, making a total of 180 Chinese in camp. Two weeks ago a Chinese letter was intercepted, which showed that the Chinese had been informed of the preparations for their capture. This explained their long delay in attempting to cross the border. Twenty-four more were recently captured by Inspector McCoy and are held at Tucson. Four may have perished on the desert.

The Chinese in camp near the border find themselves in an unpleasant predicament. If they cross they will be captured. They cannot go south or east because of Apaches, and on the west and northwest lies the great desert.

Bade Farewell to Canada.

QUEBEC, June 12.—[Special.]—A large number of citizens congregated at the Allan line wharf today to see the royal visitors, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, off to Liverpool in the steamship Sardinian. The party, accompanied by the Governor-General and Lady Stanley, arrived at the wharf at half-past nine and were given a hearty reception. The royal pair were accompanied to their quarters on the steamship by Lord and Lady Stanley, and shortly after all four appeared on the deck and the Duke and Duchess bade farewell to Canada amid rousing cheers.

A Bessemer Plant at West Superior.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., June 12.—[Special.]—The West Superior Iron and Steel company has awarded the contract for the construction of the Bessemer plant and machine shop to the Pittsburg Iron and Steel Engineering company. The contract for the rolling-mill will be let shortly. The company will expend $500,000 in developing the plant this year. The company hopes to have everything in readiness to manufacture steel rails, ship-plates, angles, etc., within twelve months. The blast furnace, 407x150 feet, including the casting-room, is now being built.

A Credit to the Boys' League.

The Lincolns of the Boys' League and the St. Ignatius College nine played a remarkable game on the college grounds yesterday afternoon. After a struggle of thirteen innings the Lincolns finally batted out the game. The features were the batting of the Lincolns and the pitching of Reeves, the latter striking out twenty-two men. The third-base play of the St. Ignatius and Seng's work at second for the Lincolns and John Adams' phenomenal one-hand catch in center field were also noteworthy. The score:

Lincolns..............1 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 4—9
St. Ignatius..........0 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—J. Adams, F. Boser, Stone (2). Three-base hit—St. Ignatius, 1. Base hits—Lincolns, 14; St. Ignatius, 4. Double play—Reeves-Stone-Seng. Bases on balls—Reeves, 4; Whalen, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Reeves (2). Struck out, by Reeves, 22; Whalen, 4. Umpires—Kirby and Sauter.

Knocked Out by Kilrain.

NEW YORK, June 12.—[Special.]—There was plenty of excitement at an Eighth street theater tonight when Frank Straub, an ex-policeman, tried to win glory and $50 by staying four rounds with Kilrain, and he fell only a little short of getting both. Straub was sent to the floor six times in the fourth round, and would have won the $50 had he staid one minute longer.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Ed Hoffman and J. Nicholson, trainmen, were killed in a collision of freight trains near Ortez yesterday.

Paul Bard, a Lutheran minister of Nauvoo, Ill., was married yesterday to Miss Clara Groth of Schwerin, Germany.

Mrs. Henry Jaha, aged 76, and the last survivor of the Nipuck tribe of Indians, died yesterday at Worcester, Mass.

F. N. Finney, the new President of the Soo line, says there is no truth in the reported resignation of General Manager Underwood.

Mrs. Albert Conrick was struck by lightning at Corry, Pa., Wednesday, while running a sewing-machine near the door of her house.

Miss Rose Blake Keeling, daughter of the Rev. Dr. R. J. Keeling of Aberdeen, S. D., and Mr. Stilson Hutchins, the well-know journalist, of Washington were married at Baltimore last night.

As Philip Homann and Mike Bongrasser, two farmers, were hauling hogs to Ackley, Ia., a bridge gave way, precipitating the two men with their teams and loads into the stream. Homann was fatally injured.

Sir Joseph Hickson of the Grand Trunk railway, and staff, have spent four days in Port Huron, Mich., inspecting the tunnel, which is nearly completed. Another tunnel alongside the present one will be built at once. The cost will be between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

THEY DIDN'T TRY TO PLAY.

MISERABLE WORK BY THE PITTSBURGS ON THE BALL FIELD.

The Colts Had Things All Their Own Way and Made Sixteen Runs While Their Opponents Scored Three—Comiskey's Men Successful in a Game with Cleveland—Results of Other League and Brotherhood Contests—General News of the Diamond.

Nat'nal L.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.ct.	Players' L.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.ct.
Cincinnati	27	13	.675	Boston	26	15	.634
Phila'phia	27	14	.658	New York	23	18	.560
Chicago	23	16	.589	Brooklyn	24	20	.545
Brooklyn	23	17	.575	Philad'phia	21	20	.512
New York	19	23	.452	Chicago	19	20	.487
Boston	19	22	.463	Cleveland	16	20	.444
Cleveland	13	24	.351	Pittsburg	17	21	.447
Pittsburg	9	31	.225	Buffalo	11	23	.323

American.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.ct.	Western.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.ct.
Athletic	26	13	.666	Minn'apolis	22	15	.594
Rochester	25	16	.609	Denver	20	15	.571
Louisville	23	17	.575	Milwaukee	21	16	.567
St. Louis	22	19	.536	Sioux City	19	15	.558
Columbus	18	22	.450	Des Moines	20	19	.512
Toledo	16	22	.421	Kansas City	18	16	.529
Syracuse	15	23	.394	Omaha	14	24	.368
Brooklyn	12	25	.324	St. Paul	10	24	.294

Illinois-Iowa.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.	Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.ct.
Monmouth	21	11	.656	Burlington	26	10	.722
Ottawa	21	12	.636	Evansville	22	12	.645
Dubuque	20	12	.625	Terre Ha'te	18	15	.545
Ottumwa	20	12	.625	Quincy	14	22	.388
Aurora	16	16	.500	Peoria	12	17	.415
C'dr Rapids	15	18	.454	Indianap'lis	8	24	.250
Sterling	10	24	.294				
Joliet	7	25	.218				

Attendance at Yesterday's Games.

National League.		Players' League.	
At Chicago	1,047	At Cleveland	475
At Cincinnati	1,611	At Brooklyn	600
At Brooklyn	551	Total	1,075
Total	3,209		

Postponed.

The Philadelphi-Boston (National League), the Philadelphia-Boston and the Pittsburg-Buffalo (Players' League) games were postponed yesterday on account of rain.

Syracuse-Rochester and Athletic-Brooklyn (American Association).

Games Scheduled for Today.

National League—Pittsburg at Chicago, Cleveland at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at Boston, New York at Brooklyn.

Players' League—Chicago at Cleveland, Pittsburg at Buffalo, Philadelphia at Boston, New York at Brooklyn.

Inter-State League—Evansville at Burlington, Quincy at Indianapolis, Terre Haute at Peoria.

PITTSBURG'S PAINFUL WORK.

Apparently Making No Attempt to Play Ball—The Old Story.

There is an aggregation of ball-tossers moving around the country called the Pittsburg club which should be called in, as the most careful search fails to uncover any good reason why it should be kept alive. If its members would play the best ball in their power there might be some excuse for carrying them around the country. When, however, they get out on a ball-field and make no attempt to show the little ability they have they should be called down. They put a young pitcher named Schmidt in the box, and he put up about as slovenly a game as has been seen here this season. He did not seem to care whether he did good work or not, and disgusted the spectators with his antics. He gave twelve men bases on balls, hit one, and made three wild pitches. Not content with this, he caused the game to drag by his slowness in the box. Hecker should have taken him out in the sixth inning. As it was Miller became so disgusted in the ninth inning that he went into the box and finished the game. Schmidt's work seemed to demoralize the entire team and after the fifth inning they played in listless style. Decker, behind the bat, was an exception. He had a hard day's work, but acquitted himself in fine style and made a favorable impression. Sunday, Hecker, and Kelty also played well.

The playing of the home team was in marked contrast to that of the visitors. It was brilliant and full of snap.

Hutchinson pitched his third game on as many successive days and was effective. While batted at intervals he managed to keep the hits scattered and they were not as a rule productive of runs. Hutchinson seems to be in better form than ever this season and promises to make a great record for himself.

Kittridge caught in his usual fine form. Cooney kept up his fine work. Out of five times at the bat he made three hits and accepted the three chances offered him without an error. Carroll, too, was a power at the bat, making three hits—one of them over the left-field fence for a home run. Anson hit over the right-field fence for a home run, and the entire team took a hand in the hitting except Wilmot. The team's field work was perfect, not being charged with an error of any kind. The attendance was given at the office as 1,047.

In the first inning Cooney went to base on balls. Carroll hit to Roat, who threw low to second, and Cooney went to third, Carroll landing safe at first. He stole second, and on Crane's muff of Decker's throw Cooney scored. Wilmot hit to Crane and went out at first, Carroll going to third, whence he scored on a wild pitch.

Pittsburg was not to be outdone. Decker opened with a line drive to left for a base. Sunday was presented with a base on balls. Miller bunted the ball and was thrown out, Decker and Sunday advancing. Berger followed with a drive past third and Decker and Sunday scored.

In the fifth Cooney reached first on Crane's fumble of his hit. Carroll hit safe to right. Wilmot flew out to Decker, but Anson lifted a ball over the right-field wall for a home run, sending Cooney and Carroll in before him. For Pittsburg Miller hit to right for two bases, advanced to third on a wild pitch, and scored on Berger's sacrifice. In the sixth O'Brien hit to Miller and landed safe on his wild throw. Hutchinson hit safe to center. Kittridge went out. Cooney flew out to Kelty. Schmidt then sent Carroll, Wilmot, Anson, and Andrews to base on balls forcing three runs across the plate. Burns hit safe to right and Wilmot and Anson scored. In the seventh O'Brien landed safe on Roat's wild throw to first. Kittridge went to base on balls. Cooney hit to right and O'Brien was caught at the plate. Carroll hit to left for two bases and Kittridge and Cooney scored. In the ninth Kittridge and Cooney made singles and Carroll hammered a ball over the left field wall for a home run. Andrews hit to right for three bases. Burns went to base on balls and O'Brien and Hutchinson hit safe, Andrews scoring. The score:

Chicago.	AB	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	AB	B	P	A	E
Cooney, ss	5	3	0	3	0	Decker, c	4	2	6	2	0
Carroll, lf	5	3	3	0	0	Sunday, c f	4	1	3	0	0
Wilmot, cf	3	0	2	0	0	Miller, ss	4	1	3	2	1
Anson, 1b	3	1	10	0	0	Berger, rf	4	1	2	2	0
Andrews, rf	4	2	0	0	0	Hecker, 1b	4	1	8	0	0
Burns, 3b	4	1	3	3	0	Roat, 3b	4	2	1	0	2
O'Brien, 2b	6	1	5	1	0	Kelty, lf	4	1	3	0	0
Hutchi'son, p	6	2	1	9	0	Crane, 2b	4	1	1	4	2
Kittridge, c	5	1	3	2	0	Schmidt, p	4	1	0	4	0
Totals	41	14	27	18	0	Totals	36	11	27	14	5

Chicago..........................2 0 0 0 3 5 2 0 4—16
Pittsburg........................2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hits—Miller, Carroll, Crane. Three-base-hits—Hecker, Andrews. Home runs—Anson, Carroll. Sacrifice hits—Wilmot, Miller, Crane, Berger. Bases stolen—Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 0. Bases on balls—Chicago, 12; Pittsburg, 4. Struck out—Chicago, 3; Pittsburg, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Pittsburg, 10. Hit by pitched ball—Anson. Double plays—Crane and Hecker. Passed ball—Kittridge. Wild pitches, Schmidt, 3; Hutchinson, 1. Umpire—Lynch. Time of game—2 hours.

Notes of the Game.

Hecker at first base is an improvement over Paul Hines. Hecker is playing good ball now.

Anson's home-run was only about a foot inside the foul lines. It cleared the fence about five feet.

Wilmot seemed unable to solve Schmidt's slow balls and was the only member of the home team who did not make a hit.

Overcoats were at a premium, and the crowd tried every way to keep warm. It was no use, however, as the air seemed to penetrate the thickest clothing.

The Pittsburgs left Baker, their crack pitcher, at Cincinnati, he being under the weather. Sowders, Gray, and Schmidt will do the pitching here.

Kelty played left field for the visitors, thus giving a denial to the story that he had been released. He is on probation and if he keeps straight he will be retained.

President O'Neill occupied a box. He was disgusted with Schmidt's work, and said he would not put him in again here. Sowders and Gray will do the rest of the pitching.

Today's Game.

This will be professional-day at League Park and many of the leading members of the theatrical profession now in the city have promised to attend. There promises to be a large attendance of ladies. Coughlin and Kittridge will be the battery for the home club, while Sowders and Decker will do duty for the visitors. Play will be called at 3:30.

Brooklyn, 12; New York, 6.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 12.—A nasty mist made it most disagreeable at the National League game in Washington Park today. Attendance, 551. The score:

Brooklyn.........................0 1 1 4 1 4 1 0 *—12
New York.........................0 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 2—6

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Burns. Lovett, Burkett. Three-base hit—Denny. Stolen bases—Brooklyn, 4; New York, 3. Double plays—Pinckney, Collins, and Foutz. First base on balls—By Rusie, 9; by Sharrott, 2; by Lovett, 1. Struck out—Brooklyn, 1; New York, 4. Passed balls—Sommers, 1; Bushong, 1. Wild pitches—Rusie, 2. Time—1:46. Umpires—McQuaid and Powers. Batteries—Lovett and Bushong. Rusie and Buckley. Hits—Brooklyn, 11; New York, 6. Errors—Brooklyn, 8; New York, 4.

Cincinnati, 8; Cleveland, 0.

CINCINNATI, O., June 12.—The Cincinnatis were taking their turn at the bat in the eighth inning of today's game with Cleveland when a heavy rain-storm prevented further play. The Clevelands were unable to bat Rhines' pitching, making but one hit in eight innings. The Cincinnatis bunched their hits in the first, fifth, and seventh innings, winning the game easily. Attendance, 1,611. The score:

Cleveland..............................0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Cincinnati.............................3 0 0 0 3 0 2—8

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4. Two-base hits—McPhee, 2. Three-base hit—Holliday. Hits—Cincinnati, 10; Cleveland, 1. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 3. Stolen bases—Beard and Gilks. Double plays—Beard and Reilly; Smalley, Ardner, and Veach; Ardner, Zimmer, and McKean. First on balls—By Rhines, 2; Beatin, 2. Struck out—By Rhines, 3. Wild pitch—Beatin. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington; Beatin and Zimmer. Time—1:35. Umpire—McDermott.

THEY GET THERE AT LAST.

Comiskey's Men Win a Game at Cleveland by a Score of 11 to 6.

CLEVELAND, O., June 12.—[Special.]—Chicago won today's Players' League game because Darby O'Brien, pitcher of the Cleveland club, was fearfully wild and very easy to hit. The White Stockings pounded him for eleven hits, and these, taken with eight opportune bases on balls, three wild pitches, and two men sent to first by being hit by the ball, gave the visitors eleven unearned runs. They could not help winning. Bartson went in for Chicago and he had a sufficiently big dose after three innings. In that time seven hits with a total of nine bases were made by Cleveland, and Comiskey fired in Mark Baldwin in double quick time. Mark pitched an elegant game, keeping the base hits well scattered. Chicago made two runs in the first after Duffy had struck out on O'Neill's base hit, Ryan's duplicate of it, a base on balls to Comiskey, which filled the bags, and Pfeffer's corking single hit.

On two hits in the third they made four more. Pfeffer fouled out, but Latham made a baser and stole second. Farrell was given a base on balls, Boyle was hit by a pitched ball, and the bases were full. Bartson was given a base on balls and forced home a run. Duffy made a hit, another man scoring, and still three men on bases. O'Neill hit to Tebeau, who made a wild throw to plate, making three runs. Sutcliffe threw wild to second, allowing Duffy to go to third, and he scored on a wild pitch.

Two singles, a base on balls, a stolen base, and a wild pitch gave Chicago two more in the fourth.

In the fifth inning, O'Neill and Ryan made singles, Pfeffer sacrificed and another wild pitch allowed Tip to score.

Delehanty's error, a base on balls, and Sutcliffe's wild throw gave Chicago its tenth run and the final one was made on Radford's error which gave Latham life at first, a stolen base and Baldwin's drive for two bases.

Cleveland scored three runs in the opening inning on a base on balls to Radford, Delehanty's force, Browning's single, Larkin's two-bagger, Boyle's error and Twitchell's force out.

A solitary tally was made in the second. O'Brien made a base hit, and went to second on Radford's sacrifice. Delehanty's force out gave him third, and he went home on the Gladiator's base hit.

The run in the third inning was scored on Tebeau's hit, a stolen base, Farrell's over throw, and Sutcliffe's double-header to center field.

In the seventh, Tebeau was given a base on balls, Twitchell sacrificed, and Tebeau scored on McAleer's single. The score:

Cleveland.	AB	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	AB	B	P	A	E
Radford, 2b	3	0	2	1	1	Duffy, r. f.	5	1	2	1	0
Delehanty, ss	5	2	1	4	1	O'Neill, l. f.	5	2	0	0	0
Browning, lf	4	2	1	0	0	Ryan, c. f.	3	2	4	0	0
Larkin, 1b	4	1	7	0	0	Comiskey, 1b	4	0	9	1	0
Tebeau, 3b	4	2	2	3	1	Pfeffer, 2b	5	1	7	4	0
Twitchell, rf	4	0	2	0	0	Latham, 3b	4	2	0	3	0
McAleer, cf	5	1	5	0	0	Farrell, c	4	1	4	2	1
Sutcliffe, c	3	2	4	1	2	Boyle, s s	2	0	0	5	1
Snyder, c	0	0	0	0	0	Barston, p	1	1	0	1	0
O'Brien, p	4	2	0	1	0	Baldwin, p	3	1	1	2	0
Totals	36	12	24	10	5	Totals	36	11	27	19	2

Cleveland ....3 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—6
Chicago ....2 0 4 2 1 0 1 1 *—11

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Larkin, Sutcliffe, Baldwin. Sacrifice hits—Radford, Twitchell, Sutcliffe, O'Neill, Pfeffer. Stolen bases—Radford, Tebeau, McAleer, Comiskey, Pfeffer, Latham, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Chicago, 11. Struck out—Delehanty, Duffy, Comiskey. Double plays—Radford, Delehanty, Larkins; Boyle, Pfeffer, and Comiskey. Hit by pitcher—Latham, Boyle. Wild pitches—O'Brien (3.) Time, 1:50. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

The White Stockings' Return.

Capt. Comiskey's White Stocking team will return home Sunday, and will meet the Cleveland Spiders at Brotherhood Park Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next. The team's pitchers, outside of King, who have not been in shape, are gradually getting in pitching form, and a few days of warm weather will bring them out all right. Capt. Comiskey writes that the team is gradually getting in trim, and by the time they meet the Eastern clubs here they will be greatly improved in every way.

New York, 7; Brooklyn, 5.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 12.—The Giants Players' team and the Brooklyns had a desperate struggle today, but good batting won the game for the visitors. The crowd was estimated at from 600 to 800 people. The score:

Brooklyn..........................0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 2—5
New York..........................0 0 1 1 0 3 0 2 *—7

Earned runs—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Connor, O'Rourke, Hatfield, Bauer, Seery. Three-base hit—Brown. Stolen bases—Joyce (2), Ward, McGeachy, Seery, Van Haltren. First base on balls—Joyce, Ward, McGeachy, Kinslow, Connor, Johnston. Struck out—Johnston, McGeachy, Seery, Hayes, Kinslow, Whitney, Van Haltren. Passed balls—Brown, 2. Time—1:44. Umpires—Knight and Jones. Batteries—Van Haltren and Kinslow; Crane and Brown. Hits—Brooklyn, 8; New York, 10. Errors—Brooklyn, 9; New York, 6.

ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.

Games Won Yesterday by Cedar Rapids, Monmouth, and Sterling.

JOLIET, Ill., June 12.—[Special.]—The Joliet club played the Cedar Rapids today on the Joliet grounds. The game was a very interesting one, and a large number of people were present. The score:

Joliet...........................0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 5—7
Cedar Rapids.....................2 0 0 0 5 0 2 0 *—9

Batteries—Kane, Gregg and Riley; Wilson and Reachy. Errors—Joliet, 6; Cedar Rapids, 6. Earned runs—Joliet, 4; Cedar Rapids, 5. Base hits—Joliet, 7; Cedar Rapids, 8. Two-base hits—Joliet, 2; Cedar Rapids, 3. Struck out—By Gregg, 2; by Wilson, 5. Passed balls—Riley, 1; Reachy, 1. Wild pitches—Wilson, 1. Time of game—1:40.

AURORA, Ill., June 12.—[Special.]—Aurora played in hard luck today. Three of the best men were crippled and a fourth was called away by a telegram. Under such circumstances it was impossible for the team to win. The score:

Aurora...........................0 2 0 3 0 2 0 0 3—10
Monmouth.........................0 6 0 0 0 1 0 7 *—14

Batteries—Friend and Inglis; Clausen and Zeis. Errors—Aurora, 5; Monmouth, 10. Earned runs—Aurora, 2; Monmouth, 3. Base hits—Aurora, 10; Monmouth, 13. Two-base hits—Aurora, 5; Monmouth, 4. Passed balls—Monmouth, 3. Wild pitch—Monmouth, 1. Time of game—2:20.

STERLING, Ill., June 12.—[Special.]—A beautiful game was played here today in the presence of a large crowd, and the visitors played well, but were no match for the home team and suffered another defeat. The score:

Sterling ....1 1 2 2 0 0 2 0 0—8
Dubuque..........................0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0—3

Batteries—Browner and White; Keas and Hupp. Errors—Sterling, 2; Dubuque, 3. Earned runs—Sterling, 5; Dubuque, none. Base hits—Sterling, 11; Dubuque, 5. Two-base hits—Sterling, 2; Dubuque, 2. Umpire—Lynch. Time of game—1:20.

INTER-STATE LEAGUE.

Indianapolis, 6; Burlington, 5—Evansville, 6; Quincy, 1.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 12.—[Special.]—The Indianapolis team surprised everybody by defeating the leaders of the Inter-State League today in an exciting game of eleven innings. The home team played four new men—Randall of the Tri-State League in left field, Burke of California in the box, and Pettiford of Texas in right. They showed up as first-class men. Stephens, Burlington's pitcher, was hit very hard, particularly by Weihl and Pettiford. Goldie played a beautiful second base, and in fact Indianapolis outplayed the champions all around. The score:

Indianapolis.....................0 0 0 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 1—6
Burlington ....0 1 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0—5

Batteries—Burke and Sharp, Stephens and Fuller. Errors—Indianapolis, 1; Burlington, 2. Earned runs—Indianapolis, 4; Burlington, 2. Base hits—Indianapolis, 10; Burlington, 7. Two-base hits—Weihl, Burke, Tully. Passed balls—Sharp, 2. Wild pitch—Burke, 1. Time of game, 1:55.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 12.—[Special.]—The locals defeated the Quincys again today in a pretty game. The features were the excellent work of both batteries and the home-run hit by Fuller. The score:

Evansville.......................1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3—6
Quincy...........................0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Batteries—Evansville, Dolan and Frost; Quincy, Neal and Meeks. Errors—Evansville, 2; Quincy, 4. Earned runs—Evansville, 2. Base hits—Evansville, 7; Quincy, 3. Two-base hits—Murray, Long. Three-base hit—Miller. Home run—Fuller. Passed ball—Meek, 1. Time—1:30.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Kansas City, Milwaukee, Denver, and Omaha the Winners Yesterday.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 12.—

Sioux City.......................0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Milwaukee ....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 *—4

Earned runs—Milwaukee, 2. Two-base hit—Poorman. Three-base hit—Kreig. Base on balls—Burdick, 1; Thornton, 1. Struck out—Burdick, 6; Thornton, 4. Base on errors—Sioux City, 1; Milwaukee, 1; Left on bases—Sioux City, 3; Milwaukee, 4. Time of game—1:30. Umpire—Henderson.

OMAHA, Neb., June 12.—

Omaha............................1 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 *—8
Des Moines.......................0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0—4

Runs earned—Omaha, 7; Des Moines, 2. Two-base hits—Walsh, Kearns, Clare, Patton (2). Three-base hits—Kearns, Andrews, Clark, Flannagan. Bases on balls—Off Clark, 1. Struck out—By Roach, 4. Umpire—Hart.

DENVER, Colo., June 12.—

Denver...........................2 0 1 2 1 5 1 2 0—14
St. Paul.........................1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 7—11

Earned runs—Denver, 7; St. Paul, 3. Two-base hit—Rowe. Three-base hits—Curtis, Daily, and Phillips. Home runs—Rowe and Reynolds. Bases stolen—Denver, 8; St. Paul, 2. Double play—McClellan-White-Rowe. Base on balls—Off Kennedy, 5; off Banswine, 3. Hit by ball—McGlone. Struck out—By Kennedy, 10; by Banswine, 3. Passed ball—Farmer, 1. Time of game—2:05. Umpire—Cusick. Wild pitches—Kennedy, 2. Left on bases—Denver, 6; St. Paul, 2.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 12.—

Kansas City......................0 2 0 1 2 1 0 0 2—8
Minneapolis......................0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 1—5

Earned runs—Kansas City, 3; Minneapolis, 3. Two-base hit—Stearns. Three-base hit—Hoover. Home run—Myers. Struck out—By Duke, 2; by Shreve, 2. Wild pitches—Duke, 1; Shreve, 1. Umpire—Hurst.

Indiana League.

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne, 5; Elkhart, 1.
At Anderson—Anderson, 5; Peru, 1.
At Bluffton—Bluffton, 20; Kokomo, 10.
At Muncie—Muncie, 7; Marion, 1.

American Association.

At St. Louis—Columbus, 13; St. Louis, 6.
At Louisville—Louisville, 1; Toledo, 0.

SURPRISES AT ST. LOUIS.

HEAVY ODDS AGAINST A COUPLE OF YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

The First Race Captured by Solid Silver, a 30 to 1 Shot—The Oaks Taken by Daisy F.—Sister Linda, Glockner, and Workmate the Other Successful Ones—Results at Kansas City—Morris Park and West Side Events—General Sporting News.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 12.—[Special.]—The weather was all that could be desired today, but the track was slow and heavy. The racing furnished a couple of veritable dumps, a 30 to 1 chance winning the first race and a 15 to 1 the third. The Oaks went to the second choice, Daisy F., the favorite, Julia Magee, coming in a bad last. Daisy F. is by MacDuff, and is owned and trained by Hardy Durham. Considering the condition of the track the race was a good one. The attendance was not large, and, speaking in a general way, the meeting so far has not been successful. There are forty bookmakers, but twenty would be enough to attend to the business offered. Unfavorable weather at times has been one of the drawbacks, but coupled with that there seems to be a lack of popular interest in the sport, which has barely been up to a respectable average.

First race, mile and seventy yards—John Morris, 101 (Fox), 2½ to 1; Brookful, 110 (Brittan), 4 to 1; Harry Glenn, 113 (Elkie), 4 to 1; Castaway, 119 (Griffith), 6 to 1; Solid Silver (Thorpe), 30 to 1; Mary K., 93 (Stewart), 10 to 1; Liedkranz, 113 (Hill), 20 to 1; Panama, 107 (Richardson), 20 to 1; Hocksey, 103 (Davis), 20 to 1; Columbus, 106 (Jones), 30 to 1.

John Morris and Panama maintained a slight lead for about six furlongs, when both gave it up, and Brookful, Castaway, and Solid Silver moved to the front. On the stretch Castaway and Solid Silver drew away and a fighting finish resulted in a nose victory for Solid Silver. John Morris was third, three lengths away. Time, 1:51.

Second race, St. Louis Fair Oaks, mile and a half—Julia Magee, 113 pounds (Britton), 4 to 5; Daisy F., 113 (Overton), 9 to 5; Lulu B., 113 (Elkie), 10 to 1; Miss Maud, 113 (Newman), 15 to 1.

Lulu B. set the pace for a full mile, leading by nearly two lengths, Daisy F. and Julia Magee almost lapped behind, Miss Maud two lengths away. After that there was a general closing up and going round the last turn the quartet were closely bunched. Entering the straight Daisy F. and Julia Magee were lapped in the lead, the other two close up. A little further on Julia had enough of it and fell back beaten, while Daisy F. had two lengths the best of it by the time the eighth pole was reached, Lulu B. now second and the other two beaten. Daisy held her advantage to the string, winning by two lengths, Lulu B. five lengths before Miss Maud. Time, 2:44¼.

Third race, six furlongs, for 2-year-olds—Bramble Bush, 110 pounds (Allen), 2 to 1; Average, 105 (Atkinson), 3 to 1; Jay Jay Cee, 110 (Williams), 6 to 1; Bob L., 110 (Sloan), 7 to 1; Sister Linda, 95 (Keys), 15 to 1; Rose Howard, 105 (Davis), 12 to 1; Miss Courtney, 95 (Porter), 20 to 1; Ammunition, 110 (Thorpe), 50 to 1.

Rose Howard led until the straight was reached, where she quit, and Sister Linda and Average drew away, having the finish all to themselves. Sister won by a head. Average four lengths before Bramble Bush. Time, 1:19.

Fourth race, mile and a furlong, with only two starters—Glockner, 122 pounds (Britton), 1 to 4; Wahoo, 107 (Griffith), 3½ to 1.

Wahoo led for about seven furlongs, after which Glockner gradually overhauled him and passed him rounding the last turn and winning just as he liked by two lengths. Time, 2:00.

Fifth race, one mile—Cecil B., 102 pounds (Porter), 6 to 5; Workmate, 97 (Fox), 2½ to 1; Little Crete, 97 (Thorpe), 6 to 1; War Peak, 105 (Smith), 15 to 1; Rascal, 92 (Winchel), 15 to 1; Eli, 97 (Britton), 15 to 1; Lottie S., 92 (Keys), 20 to 1; Pantolette, 107 (Richardson), 20 to 1; Burnett, 112 (Gentry), 25 to 1; West Anna, 92 (Stewart), 30 to 1.

Little Crete and Workmate had the race to themselves almost from the start. The former held a slight lead to the far turn, where Workmate got on even terms with her and they ran almost lapped to the string. Workmate winning by a scant head, Cecil B. was third, three lengths away. Time, 1:45¾.

Today's Entries.

First race, one mile and one-sixteenth—West Anna, 92 pounds; McCauley, 112; X., 112; Fred Taral, 117.

Second race, selling, one mile—Venango, 98 pounds; Lottie F., 97; Knoxville, 98; Sailor Boy, 102; Dutchman, 105; Red Leaf, 105; Princess Limo, 105; Birthday, 105; Kyrie B., 105; Bertha, 109.

Third race, handicap, one-mile and three-eighths—Hypocrite, 106 pounds; Glockner, 122; Elyton, 112.

Fourth race, the Great Western Handicap, five eighths of a mile—Ida Pickwick, 120 pounds; Monterosa, 123; King Solomon, 111; Ammunition, 115; Dundee, 123; Chimes, 113; Ethel Gray, 112; National, 113; Eli Kindage, 115; Sister Linda, 115.

Fifth race, handicap, one mile and an eighth—Crayson, 107 pounds; Kyrie B., 105; Mary K., 110; Cameo, 102; Marie K., 110; Miss Maud, 110; West Anna, 90; Queer Toy, 105.

SMALL FIELDS AT MORRIS PARK.

Only Fair Sport Witnessed by a Big Crowd—The Results.

NEW YORK, June 12.—[Special.]—There was nothing remarkably brilliant in the program at Morris Park today and the weather was as bad as it could be, yet a large crowd visited the course to see the races. The track was in a wretched condition, and as a natural consequence the fields were small.

Only four started in the first race, a sweepstakes at one and one-fourth miles—Come-to-Taw, Lysander, Verdeur, and Woodburn. Come-to-Taw was an overwhelming favorite and won without effort in 2:17. Woodburn was second, Lysander third. It was no race at all.

The second race, the Chester Brook Handicap, one and three-quarter miles, brought to the post Eleve, Philosophy, and Tom Boy, all at light weights. Tom Boy waited in the rear till the others had pumped themselves out, then, striding over them, he won at his leisure in 3:10. Philosophy second, Eleve last. Tom Boy was a slight favorite.

Six good youngsters started in the Anticipation Stakes, for 2-year-olds, six furlongs, and the winner turned up in J. A. and A. H. Morris' filly, Reckon, a 5 to 1 chance. Dr. Hasbrouck, from the same stable, was the favorite, and he finished second. Boodlum was a poor third. The judges censured Garrison, who had the mount on the favorite, for not riding out at the finish, as all the public's money was on Dr. Hasbrouck, but Garrison, who had bet $50 of his own money on his mount, convinced the officials that he could not possibly have won. Time, 1:15¾.

Burlington again demonstrated his superiority over the 3-year-old division by taking up 127 pounds and winning the trial stakes, at one and one-quarter miles, from Judge Morrow, Padishah, and King Thomas, to each of whom he was conceding five pounds. Judge Morrow made him run at the finish, but he got home with something to spare by a neck. Of course he was the favorite. Murphy rode him. Bergen was on Judge Morrow. King Thomas and Padishah were badly beaten. Time 2:13½.

L. J. Rose's bay filly Fairy had no difficulty in winning the fifth race, a sweepstakes for 2-year-olds at five furlongs. The favorite, Eclipse, was out-paced all the way and finished third. Blithe, the third choice, ran second. Time, 1:01½.

Guy Gray captured the last race, a selling affair at one and one-eighth miles, in 2:02. Cast Steel was second, Little Jim third. Rover, the favorite, ran disappointingly.

Today's Entries.

First race, six furlongs: Woodcutter, Melrose, 106 pounds; Bertha Campbell, 103; Chatham, 118; Fairview, 113; Jessie W., 110.

Second race—One mile and a sixteenth: Druidess, 112 pounds; Watterson, 115; Folsom, 117; Devotee, 117.

Third race—One mile and three-sixteenths: Zephyrus, 122; Chadley Dreux, 121; Now or Never, 121; Sir Dixon, 125; Fitz James, 114; Bravo, 102; Buddhist, 110.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Servitor, 91 pounds; Retreat filly, 91; Sir Rae, 108; Seabird, 85; Paola, 85; Ellen, 85; Evangeline, 103; Highland Lass, 111.

Fifth race—One mile, selling—Cliff Wood, 107 pounds; Homeopathy, 100; Bliss, 97; Glauffalon, 97; Monroe, 112; Dalsyrian, 110.

Sixth race, five furlongs, selling—Cecilia, 106; Ocypete, 106; Red Light, 107; Meriden, 107; Toreador, 88; Mance, 101; Arab, 112; Rose, 92; Speedwell, 119; Buckstone, 99; Radiant, 119; Dalsyrian, 104; Daisy Woodruff, 104; Bliss, 86; Rosemary, 96; Murray gelding, 96; Young Duke, 124.

RESULTS AT KANSAS CITY.

But Two of the Five Favorites Get Beyond the Wire First.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 12.—A beautiful day with the prospect of good races brought 5,000 people out to enjoy the third day's racing at the Kansas City Jockey Club track. The track was good, though not fast. Only two of the favorites won.

First race, selling, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Starters: Shawnee (101 pounds), 10 to 1; Ed Leonard (101), 3 to 1; Bon Ton (99), 15 to 1; Parapet (101), 8 to 5; Bill Nye (100), 15 to 1; Flora R. (104), 40 to 1; Planchette (104), 5 to 1; Joe Woolman (104), 10 to 1; Eastern John (104), 40 to 1; Grandpa (107), 10 to 1.

After three trials they got off, Shawnee and Planchette leading, Bill Nye close up, the rest in a bunch. At the quarter Planchette was still in the lead by two lengths, Parapet second, Woolman a good third. At the stretch Ed Leonard came up with a beautiful spurt and won in a very exciting finish by one length from Woolman, second, Flora R. third by a length, all whipping hard. Time, 1:05 2-5.

Second race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds, one mile—Starters: Amelia II., 112 pounds, 5 to 2; East Love, 112, 5 to 1; Foeman, 112, 12 to 1; Homeward Bound, 112, 7 to 1; Morse, 122, even money.

After three unsuccessful attempts, during which Foeman ran the mile track twice, the flag dropped on a fair start, with Amelia II. in the lead, Homeward Bound second, East Love third, Morse waiting on them. At the quarter East Love passed Homeward Bound, and Amelia II. led by a head. At the three-quarters East Love led by half a length, Amelia II. second, Morse half a length behind. At the stretch Morse made an attempt to come to the front, but East Love and Amelia pulled away from him easily, East Love coming under the wire in a whipping finish half a length in front of Amelia II. second, Morse three lengths behind, Foeman distanced. Time, 1:48 4-5.

Third race, the Brewers' Handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards, $1,000 added, one mile and a quarter—Starters: Verge d'Or, 108 pounds, 6 to 1; Dollikins, 102, 8 to 1; Blue Vail, 102, 6 to 1; Pilgrim, 107, 2 to 1; Climax, 102, 8 to 5.

At the first trial they all got off in a bunch, with Dollikins in the lead. At the stand Climax was first, with Verge d'Or a good second, the others half a length behind. At the quarter Blue Vail was leading, Climax one neck behind her. At the half-mile Blue Vail was still in the lead, a half length in front of Verge d'Or. At the three-quarters Verge d'Or was in front, Blue Vail second, Climax third, the others well up. At the stretch Griffin gave Climax his head and with a beautiful rush he came to the front and passed under the wire a winner by three lengths. Verge d'Or, the winner of the Kansas City Derby, made a brave effort for second place, but Blue Vail, coming up with a spurt, wrested the place from him in an exciting and whipping finish. Time, 2:13 3-5.

Fourth race, selling purse $500, six furlongs, heats—Starters: L. H. (90 pounds), 5 to 1; Belle K. (95), 8 to 1; Consignee (98), 6 to 1; Jim Mulholland (100), 4 to 1; Sam Jones (100), 4 to 1; Germanic (102), 4 to 5; Jessie McFarland (104), 6 to 1; Castillion (104), 8 to 1; Regardless (108), 8 to 1.

After several attempts they got off to a fair start with Mulholland in the lead, Jessie McFarland second, Castillion third. At the stretch Castillion came up with a rush, but was probably premature, as they were all in a bunch. Consignee and Germanic neck and neck, all whipping at the eighty-yard post. Consignee came up with a splendid burst of speed, taking first place from Germanic, the favorite, and winning by half a length, Germanic second, Castillion third, Belle K. distanced. Time, 1:17.

Second heat was also won by Consignee. Lowrie running a good waiting race. Regardless got off first at the start and held the lead till the three-quarter pole, where Lowrie gave Consignee his head, coming to the wire easily three lengths in front of Jessie McFarland, second, Regardless third. Time, 1:18.

Fifth race, selling purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one and one-sixteenth of a mile—Starters: Bugle, 87, $25 to 1; Metal, 102, $8 to 1; Panola, 103, $30 to 1; Bettina, 108, $8 to 1; Balance, 106, $8 to 5; Pat King, 106, $20 to 1; Oro, 106, $8 to 5; Le Premier, 112, $4 to 1.

At the start Bettina got away with Pat King second the rest all bunched; Oro, the favorite, was in a pocket. Bettina continued increasing her lead until at the three-quarter pole she was fully four lengths in front of Le Premier, Oro third, coming steadily and waiting for a final struggle. At the stretch he shot ahead of Le Premier, Metal following close on him, and then began a most exciting match between Bettina and Oro. At the eighty yards Oro was second by a neck. Steppe called on Bettina for a spurt, but the game little mare had done her utmost and responded feebly. They ran the last fifty yards neck and neck, both whipping hard, Oro coming first under the wire by a head, Bettina second, Metal a good third. Time, 1:52.

Today's Entries.

First race, one mile—Lady Ali, 90 pounds; Voltine, 93; May Hart, 103; Lillian, 108; Dyer, 112; Osgood, 112; Red Sign, 112; Probus, 112.

Second race, one mile—Longshore, 90 pounds; Vandalight, 95; Mollie B., 102; Mabel, 107; Churchill Clark, 108; Osborne, 112; Climax, 112.

Third race, Gun Club Stakes, one mile and an eighth—Pick Up, 81 pounds; Kiro, 94; Madolin, 98; Little Minnie, 104; Brown Duke, 105; John Daly, 107; Cashier, 105.

Fourth race, five furlongs, heats—C. I. Fly, 94 pounds; Councillor, 96; Tracy Boy, 96; Kehomo, 98; Servia, 98; Silence, 101; Orphan Boy, 103; T. W., 106; Orleans, 108; Viranza, 110.

Fifth race, handicap, one mile and a quarter—Hamlet, 111 pounds; Pell Mell, 110; Maggie Reed, 104; Lev, 100.

COPPERFIELD DUMPS THE TALENT.

By Defeating the Favorite He Causes Dismay in the Ring.

The knowing ones at the West Side track started out well yesterday and kept the bookmakers busy paying winning tickets until the third race. Here the worst dump of the meeting rather staggered them, but they came to the front again in the last two events. The third race was generally supposed to be in the nature of a walkover for Wrestler, and Kiley's colt was played so strong that the pencilers finally cried "Hold, enough," and rubbed him off the slate. The talent even went the extreme limit of trying to "whipsaw" the race and backed Prophecy for a place almost as strongly as they did Wrestler to win. Long odds prevailed against every other horse, and barring a few people who habitually bet on short horses, little money went in on any of them. Copperfield was most of the time at 30 to 1, and some of the books offered as high as 50 to 1 against him. A few bets were placed at these odds. The race was a picnic for Copperfield. He kept alongside of Wrestler until well into the stretch, and when called upon came away easily and won in fast time over a heavy track. Wrestler was put to the lash, but was not in it with the winner.

In the second event Joe Blackburn and Harry Kuhl were heavily backed, and started equal favorites. They had the track alone for the last eighth of a mile, and Blackburn won by a head in a fighting finish. Superior riding on the part of Francis won the race.

In the steeplechase, which closed the day's sport, Irish Pat fell over the fifth jump and Gov. Hardin ran out of the course. Jockey Little remounted Irish Pat, both having fallen in a soft place, and went over the remainder of the jumps. In the meanwhile Elphin and Ascoli went ahead and finished in the order named. The summaries:

First race, purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third, seven furlongs—Starters: Emma McDowell, 105 pounds (Lewis); Dora Thorne, 105 (Fisk); Jackstaff, 106 (Abbas); Norwood, 107 (Brown); Flora McDonald, 98 (McLennen); Jennie Gounod, 105 (Corwin); Later On, 106 (Francis); John Clarkson, 103 (De Long); Corticelli, 110 (Moore); Jack Batchelor, 107 (Lynch); Imogene, 105 (Seaman); Tall Bull, 110 (Nye); Council Platt, 100 (Lindry); Arizone, 105 (Gardner); Miss Longford, 105 (Porter); Jasper, 107 (Dandridge); Rock, 107 (Curtis). Later On won by three lengths, Jack Batchelor second, two lengths in front of Tall Bull, third. Time, 1:32½.

Betting: Later On, 2 to 1; Jack Batchelor, 4 to 1; Corticelli, 4 to 1; Tall Bull, 15 to 1; others, 15 to 50 to 1.

Second race, selling, purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third, one mile—Starters: Charles Reed, 105 pounds (Seaman); Joe Blackburn, 107 (Francis); Katie S., 114 (Rowe); Harry Kuhl, 97 (De Long); Story Teller, 101 (Abbas); Neva C., 104 (Freeman). Joe Blackburn won by a head, Harry Kuhl second, two lengths in front of Story Teller, third. Time, 1:46¾.

Betting: Joe Blackburn, 2 to 1; Harry Kuhl, 2 to 1; Neva C., 7 to 2; Story Teller, 12 to 1; others, 15 to 1.

Third race, handicap, purse $500, of which $75 to second and $50 to third, for 3-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Starters: Wrestler, 108 pounds (Francis); Prophecy, 114 (Kingsbury); Bonnie Annie, 90 (Leary); Copperfield, 100 (Gardner); Lady Blackburn, 96 (Doggett); Gilford, 106 (Lindry); Vattell, 106 (De Long). Copperfield won by a length, Wrestler second, half a length in front of Prophecy, third. Time, 1:15¾.

Betting: Wrestler, 2 to 5; Prophecy, 5 to 2; Vattell, 12 to 1; Copperfield, 30 to 1; others, 20 to 50 to 1.

Fourth race, selling, purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Starters: Laura Doxey, 110 pounds (Francis); Katie J., 105 (Abbas); Irma B., 97 (De Long); Ferryman, 98 (Ezell); Bert Jordan, 102 (Narvice); James V., 98 (Brown). Laura Doxey won, Ferryman second, Katie J. third. Time, 1:05.

Betting: Laura Doxey, 4 to 5; Bert Jordan, 3 to 1; Ferryman, 8 to 1; Irma B., 8 to 1; others, 20 to 1.

Fifth race, handicap steeplechase, purse $400, of which $75 to second and $50 to third, full course—Starters: Irish Pat, 138 pounds (Little); Elphin, 173 (Billings); Ascoli, 145 (Johnson); Gov. Hardin, 120 (Cochran). Elphin won, with Ascoli second. The others fell or ran out of the course. Time, 7:10.

Betting: Elphin, 4 to 5; Gov. Hardin, 3 to 1; Irish Pat, 5 to 1; Ascoli, 6 to 1.

Today's Program.

The card for today should furnish some good sport. The Chapin & Gore stake for three year-olds has only four in it, but these should make a good race.

First race, for two-year-olds, five-eighths—Glen Rush, 105 pounds; Bernedene, 105; Sly Lisbon, 110; Burr Cooper, 111; Appomattox, 118; Annie Brown, 115; Eccentric, 113.

Second race, selling, one mile—Montpelier, 97 pounds; Hollywood, 97; Armiel, 80; Armudel, 108; Famous, 110; Waterbury, 98; Vattell, 108; Lizzie B., 99; Lulu Geib, 76.

Third race, Chapin & Gore Stake, one mile and three-sixteenths—Red Light, 122 pounds; Robespierre, 127; Wrestler, 122; Jed, 122.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Lewis Clark, 110 pounds; Joe Wynne, 92; Wrestler, 92; Little Minch, 100; McMurtry, 92; Daniel, 95; Amelia, 95; Red Light, 95.

Fifth race, one mile—Ormie, 109 pounds; Santalene, 123; Gracie J., 92; Miss Longford, 87.

Trotting at Janesville, Wis.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 12.—[Special.]—The races today were largely attended. The racing was of the highest order and the track in excellent condition. Summary:

2:29 trot:

Tyrone	4	1	1	1
Harmonia	1	5	6	5
Dan H	2	2	3	3
Harry Medium	2	3	2	2
Knight	3	3	2	2
French Grit	5	6	4	4
Sir Joe	6	7	7	6
Katie B.	Drawn.			

Time—2:25¾, 2:24¼, 2:24¾, 2:26¼.

2:32 trot:

Nellie Allison	1	1	1
Red Cloud	4	2	2
Kensett Maid	2	4	3
Ledger Girl	3	3	4

Time—2:29, 2:29¼, 2:33.

2:14 pacing:

Maggie	1	1	1
Westmont	2	2	2

Time—2:22, 2:24¾, 2:21.

Trotting at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 12.—[Special.]—The third day of the races was fairly well attended.

The 2:28 trot was won by Victor Wilkes, owned by F. L. Rathburn of Denver, in three straight heats. Best time, 2:29¼. Chief Cook was second.

Second race, pacing—Won by Kittie C., owned by F. D. Clark of Warrensville, Ia. Time, 2:28¾. Red Rover was second.

Third race, trot for 3-year-olds or under—Won by Brown Cedar, owned by George W. Baldwin of West Liberty, Ia. Time, 2:30. Mista was second.

TO START IN THE SUBURBAN.

Proctor Knott and English Lady to Compete in the Big Race at Coney Island.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 12.—[Special.]—A telegram received from Hiram Scoggan here today states that Proctor Knott and English Lady were shipped from Latonia this morning for New York to run in the Suburban Handicap. For months the eyes of Kentucky turfdom have been centered on these two stars in the Western turf firmament. Not until today was it known positively that they would start. Everything depended on the trial at Latonia. English Lady was good. There was no doubt about her, but could a 3-year-old filly measure strides with such giants as Tenny, Salvator, and Raceland?

"She has a good chance," her owner remarked, but was it worth while to send her a thousand miles or more on a pure speculation when there were so many small stakes at her mercy in the West? Decidedly not. Now, if Proctor Knott were fit it would be different. Together their chances would be most flattering, but could Knott be brought into condition? That question was decided at Latonia yesterday. It was the grand "prep" to which so many had been looking forward with anxiety. The day upon which Spokane and Proctor Knott started in the purse race at Latonia was the day originally set upon to determine the matter. Proctor Knott was to have been sent on an additional quarter after the completion of the race, and if he covered it in 2:09 both he and English Lady were to start immediately for Coney Island, but the race was unsatisfactory. The big gelding refused to extend himself. He was too fat, he lacked condition. Monday, however, he was given another trial. This was more satisfactory in every way, and the stable began to take hope. But the time was getting short, and the matter must be determined one way or the other. So Wednesday was set apart for the final test. It was determined to give him a bruising trial at a mile and a quarter, and if he did it in as good as 2:09 he would make the Suburban trip. The answer to that trial is given in the first few lines of this article. Proctor Knott and English Lady are now on their way as fast as steam can carry them to Coney Island. Mr. Scoggan said today that the trial was satisfactory in every way so far as a poor track would permit, but declined to give figures.

"How about English Lady?"

"Fast as the wind. If she is in the van at the head of the stretch they'll never catch her."

LOOKING FOR A RACE.

An Offer from the Owner of Constatine—Lexington Turf Matters.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 12.—[Special.]—Councilor Crawford says he is willing to enter Constatine, the bay colt, 3 years old, by Wilkes Boy, against Sappho, Dr. Sparks, or any other 3-year-old, $1,000 entrance, the winner to take all the money. Constatine is the colt Crawford paid $20,000 for last year.

B. J. Treacy of Lexington has lost by death the chestnut mare Rosa Wilkerson, 16 years old, by Humboldt, dam by Wagner. She produced Wilkin, 2:27½, and other good ones.

John T. Hunter of Seville, O., has lost by death the bay stallion Hotspur Chief, 19 years, by Hotspur, dam by Bacchus. He sired Grey Dave, 2:22½, Brewster, 2:26, and other fine performers.

George H. Hopper of the Elmwood farm, Marionville, O., has sold to Miller & Sibley of Franklin, Pa., the 4-year-old brown stallion Connoisseur, by Electioneer, dam Consolation, by Dictator, second dam Belle, by Alexander's Norman, third dam Vic, by Mambrino Chief. Price, $10,000.

NEW JERSEY YACHT CLUB RACES.

Result of the Nineteenth Annual Regatta—The Starters.

NEW YORK, June 12.—[Special.]—The nineteenth annual regatta of the New Jersey Yacht Club took place today, the start being made off Liberty Island and the finish at the Narrows. A brisk wind was blowing from east southeast. Ten yachts out of twenty-one entered got down to the line, which they crossed in the following order: Messrs. James and John Bell's Growler, Mr. James Dorsey's Vivid, Mr. John Barlton's Eagle Wing, Mr. William E. Kinze's Thorn, Mr. Salter's Eddie, Vice-Commodore John Artlieb's Henry Gray, Mr. Edward W. Kitchen's Charm, Messrs. Leeger and Rowe's Anonymous, Mr. Edward C. Heineken's Minnie, and Mr. William Beck's Sunbeam. The following table gives the winners and results:

Class and Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corre'd Time.
Class B, sloops 26 to 31 feet—Growler	11:18:55	1:34:21	2:15:26	[illegible]
Class C, open sloops, 26 feet and under—Thorn	11:19:32	1:42:35	2:23:03	[illegible]
Class D, catboats, 21 feet and over—Henry Gray	11:20:14	1:43:00	2:22:46	[illegible]
Class E, catboats, 18 ft. and under—Eddie	11:19:40	1:49:31	2:29:51	[illegible]

PITTSBURG WILL STICK.

President O'Neill Says the Smoky City Team Will Finish the Season.

President J. Palmer O'Neill was seen yesterday and denied the stories that the Pittsburg club was to be transferred to Indianapolis or any other city. "Those people that said we would not last until the 1st of June do not know us. We are in the business to stay and will go through the season playing in Pittsburg. The stories that the league is supporting the club are untrue. There has not been a dollar given to our club except by our own stockholders. I cannot vouch for the other clubs, but I know about ours."

Base-Ball Notes.

Fields' home run off Bartson at Pittsburg was the first ever made on those grounds.

Deacon White is back at first base for the Buffalos.

Harry Stovey is now as big a favorite in Boston as he was in Philadelphia.

Larry McKeon has been resurrected and is playing first base for the new Indianapolis Club.

Harry Wright sticks to phenomenal John Smith and still has hopes of making a pitcher of him.

Chamberlain has been reinstated by St. Louis and will take his regular turn in the box from this out.

The threat of St. Paul to withdraw from the Western League is considered a bluff by those in power in the league.

The Baltimore preachers have risen in protest against the club playing Sunday games. They will be played just the same.

Amateur Notes.

The Warriors will play the Northwest Athletics at the grounds Sunday, June 15, at 2:30 o'clock.

The Locals play the Watertown club of Wisconsin July 4. They would like a game with Racine for July 5, or Sunday, July 6.

The Columbia Stars would like to sign a few good 14-year-old players. Address Joe Kostal, No. 614 South Center avenue.

A fair ball player would like to join some 15 year-old club playing Sunday games. Address Robert Kurtz, No. 113 Mather street.

The Warriors would like to arrange a game with some 15-year-old club for July 4. Address A. Maasberg, No. 748 Clybourn avenue.

A battery and three good all-around players are wanted to join a 16-year-old base ball club. Address Louis Simon, No. 21 Newberry avenue.

Manager Meyers of the Central club would like to meet Murphy and Tirkoff of the Standards at the Central and Standard game Sunday, June 22.

The Virginia Brights would like to hear from a good manager for a good 16-year-old club. Address Charles Clark, No. 50 South Curtis street.

The Throops would like to hear from any club, average 10 to 13 years of age, for Saturday morning. Address John Spencer, No. 412 Madison street.

James Mulligan, who was released by the Rovers, would like to play shortstop with some 16 or 17 year old club. Address J. Mulligan, Thirty-third street and Ashland avenue.

The Myrtle Leafs would like to hear from the Chicago Diamonds for June 29. Challenges from any other 16-year-old club will be considered. Address all challenges to A. McDonald, No. 236 Laflin street.

The Standards gave Flaven his release and have signed Lebein of the Liberty Boys, to do their pitching. He is one of the best pitchers in the Boys' League. Hereafter the Standards will make it hot for the other clubs.

The Virginia Brights will cross bats with the Actives at Rockwell and Twelfth streets Sunday, June 15, for $5. The batteries will be Clark and Grunders for the Virginias, and Bishop and Gaffney for the Actives.

General Sporting Notes.

The Thistles, champions of the West, will play the Chicago Swifts at Douglas Park Saturday afternoon, June 14, at 5 o'clock.

Huntress died of internal hemorrhage at Warrenton, Mo., early yesterday morning. George Hankins will embalm the body and have it shipped to Covington, Ky., and buried in one of the pleasant knolls at the track where she won her last turf victory. He will also erect a marble slab giving a brief history of her career. Secretary Hopper has promised to see that the grave is kept green.

Dave C. Clarke of the National Pleasure Club of Chicago challenges William Smallman, champion of Iowa, to a rowing match. Distance to be two miles or less, to take place on Lake Michigan within two months from date, for $50 or $100 and a silver medal awarded by the National Pleasure Club. D. C. Clarke will be at THE TRIBUNE office Sunday to sign articles of agreement. Clarke is training under the care of Ryan of the Delaware Boat Club.

LOOKS BAD FOR CORCORAN

COLLINS SAYS HE REGISTERED THREE MEN IN TWO PRECINCTS.

Worked Under Instructions from Mike—Two Sensations Fail to Materialize—Twelve Men Sworn In—Longenecker's Speech—The Registers Identified—Repeaters Picked Up in a Billiard-Saloon—One from the West Side, Another a South Sider—$2 for Their Work.

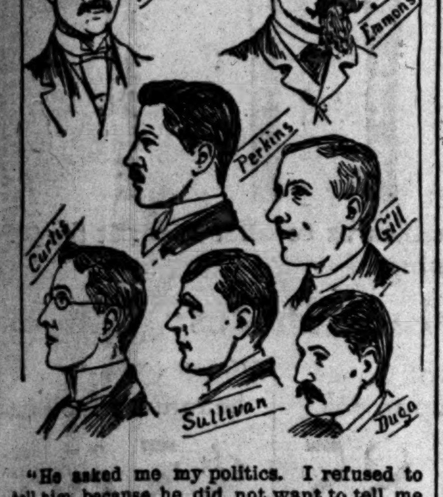
Twice during the proceedings in the Twenty-fourth Ward election fraud trial yesterday it looked as if a huge sensation was about to be sprung. Both times it petered out and disappointed an anxious crowd of listeners.

During the morning session Miles H. Morris of No. 8 St. James place was being examined as to his qualifications for a juror, when in reply to a question if he knew either of the defendants, he said:

"I saw that man at my house last night," pointing to defendant, Ald. McAbee.

Every one pricked up his ears in anticipation of a new jury-bribing plot.

"What did he say to you?" asked Mr. Neeley.



"He asked me my politics. I refused to tell him because he did not want to tell me what he wanted to know for. I asked him if it was with reference to my being called on the jury, and he said he could not say."

"Did he tell you his name?"

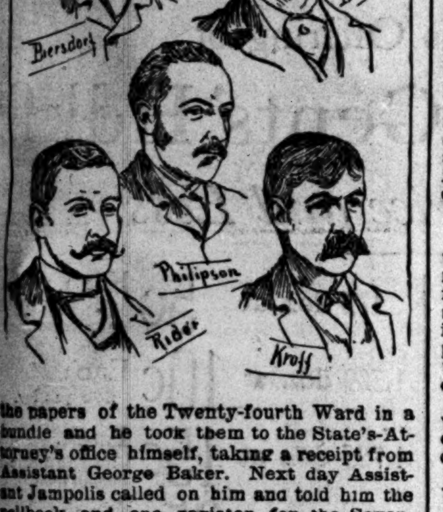
"No, sir."

"Did he say anything else?"

"No, sir."

That ended the episode.

Again curiosity was excited when Chief-Clerk Twohig of the Election Commission gave his testimony and incidentally remarked that the pollbook and one of the registers of the Seventeenth Precinct of the Twenty-fourth Ward were missing. This is the precinct in which most of the crooked work is said to have been done. Mr. Twohig explained that in response to a request from the State's-Attorney he had one of the clerks in the Election Commissioners' office do up the papers of the Twenty-fourth Ward in a bundle and he took them to the State's-Attorney's office himself, taking a receipt from Assistant George Baker. Next day Assistant Jampolis called on him and told him the pollbook and one register for the Seventeenth Precinct were missing. Mr. Twohig had a search made at the office, but the books were not found.



Their Scheme Failed.

It was suspected that the fine hand of some of the friends of the accused had removed these books, attempting to do the defendants a service. But if such was the case the effort failed. "There are two registers of the precinct yet," explained Mr. Twohig after he left the stand, "and each register is as good as a poll-book, for the name of every man who votes is marked where it stands in the register. Probably these books got lost by being sent to the wrong office, the County Clerk, City Clerk, or City Controller."

The case is at last under full headway. Two witnesses were examined as to formal matters, and then one of the "squealers," Steve Collins, was put on the stand. Collins is an example of the careless, improvident, but not necessarily evil-disposed, hangers-on of the saloon and pool-room. He had enough shame to try to hide what he was confessing by speaking fast to get rid of it and never looking at anybody. Corcoran had given no previous expression to any sentiment, but a look of disgust crept over his face when Collins began his story and detailed how he was hired to fraudulently register fellows like himself.

The Jury.

The last four jurors were obtained at the conclusion of the morning session and sworn in at once. The jury now consists of the following:

D. D. Emmons, an employé of C. H. Fargo & Co., boot and shoe dealers.

H. A. Perkins, a clerk for the Rock Island railroad, and temporarily employed in the County Treasurer's office.

Henry Diesness, an employé in Berry's showcase factory on Kinzie street.

Edward H. Biersdorf, a hardware dealer at No. 154 Wells street.

Daniel Sullivan, a farmer from Palos.

T. J. Rider, a grocer at No. 1298 West Monroe street.

Adolf Gill, a dry-goods clerk at No. 847 Milwaukee avenue.

Charles H. Curtis, cashier at the Paris Gaieties.

F. C. Kroff, assistant foreman in the Pennsylvania railroad car-shops.

Walter S. Marder, son of the senior member of Marder, Luse & Co., type founders.

Walter Duga, a carpenter working as foreman for Gallagher & King, contractors.

Joseph Philipson, dry-goods dealer at No. 91 Jefferson street.

State's-Attorney Longenecker made his opening address in the afternoon, speaking for about forty-five minutes. He devoted the greater part of the address to an exposition of the law of conspiracy and the necessity of showing the common design of the conspirators, and reiterated again and again that it was not necessary to show that any illegal voting had been done, but only that a conspiracy was entered into by the defendants to procure other men to register and vote fraudulently. He added, however, that for the purpose of showing the common design the prosecution would prove that the men who were hired actually carried out the conspiracy, and did register and vote or offer to vote illegally.

Longenecker's Speech.

"This case is somewhat unusual," said the State's-Attorney. "A conspiracy to interfere with the rights of citizens, a conspiracy which strikes at the foundations of our institutions, is something that we do not have every day in the week. A conspiracy that defeats the liberal, grand, and noble part of our Government is something that, we are glad to say, does not often come, even for years, into our courts. No matter who he is, when he begins to interfere with the ballot-box, when he undertakes to defeat the election of men by honest ballot, then he is bordering on treason. We will show not only the conspiracy, but that illegal votes were actually cast and that McAbee and Corcoran paid for them. We thought that these men who stood behind these poor, ignorant, some of them corrupt, men, and got them to go to the polls and paid them for it, were far worse than those who did the acts.

"We shall probably call some witnesses whose reputation is not quite as good as that of others. We are going to exhibit a witness whose character is terrible, whose reputation is vulnerable. But we are going to put him on the stand and let him testify to what is true, and it will be demonstrated to you that he has told the truth. You must remember that if you seek to get men to cast illegal votes you do not go into the churches, you do not go into the places where men are engaged in business and in honorable occupations, but you go into the walks of men who are robbers, cut-throats, thieves, and sometimes murderers, to get them to commit these crimes. And they have done it in this case."

The State's-Attorney went briefly over the evidence to be given by the informers and added that the same system which was followed on election-day was also used at the Democratic primary which preceded the election. The defense waived their opening until after the testimony for the prosecution should be all in. So the State's-Attorney called his first witness.

Judge Longenecker addressed the jury promptly on the opening of the afternoon session, making in his opening address a brief synopsis of the nature of the charge against the defendants, and an outline and apology in advance for the character of the witnesses, confessed criminals themselves, who would be called to sustain the charges. The State's-Attorney began his address by saying he was a little embarrassed, not because of his surroundings, but because he did not know just where to begin or where to stop. The case was an unusual one. Conspiracy cases were tried every week, but this was a conspiracy striking at the foundations of the Government, a conspiracy to strike at the purity of elections, and that, he was thankful to say, did not often occur.

"These two defendants here," he continued, "and others are charged with conspiracy to induce men to vote illegally at elections. Their personalities are not on trial, nor their motives. What their motives are they know better than we can tell. If we can prove that they conspired to commit a felony we have established a case, for under our law to vote illegally is felony, and it is not necessary for us to show that a single illegal vote was cast. Under this indictment you will be bound to convict. We may go farther, and we will, and prove that illegal votes were cast and paid for by James B. McAbee and Michael J. Corcoran, but we will do it only to corroborate our other evidence—to prove our theory. This indictment is cumbersome, but it is not necessary to prove everything in it; the main allegations are enough. And you get my idea that the conspiracy is the main thing."

The State's-Attorney then read the various statutes relating to conspiracies, fraudulent registrations and voting, etc.

"If we had indicted these men who were hired to vote illegally we could undoubtedly send them to the penitentiary," continued the State's-Attorney, "but we felt that the men who hired these poor dupes, who sent them to the polls to vote, were the ones who should be punished, and we believed that if we indicted them for conspiracy you would inflict the highest punishment, just as though they were indicted for election frauds. Gentlemen, we are going to call some men as witnesses whose reputations are bad. We are going to put one man on the stand who is a wicked wretch. But he will testify to the truth, and before the trial is over you will believe him. But you must remember that men who want to hire tools to commit crimes don't go into the churches to find them. We will call one man—Stephen Collins—to whom W. F. Mitchell, who is conspicuous for his absence in this case, went in February and told that Corcoran wanted him to register men in the Twenty-fourth Ward to help elect his friend—McAbee—to the Common Council. Collins went to Corcoran, who promised to pay him well. Men were taken to No. 7 and No. 13 North Clark street and to the Hotel Superior, where McAbee guaranteed that their board would be paid. On election day other men were given slips of paper with these names on and they went to the polls and voted and from Corcoran or White received 50 cents in a certain saloon after each vote. We will bring four men to swear to these facts. They are guilty of crime, but the only question is, will you believe them? If you do we have certainly proven these men guilty of conspiracy. This is a brief outline of our case. But wait till you hear all the evidence. I think you will be satisfied that these defendants have been properly indicted. I think that is all, gentlemen."

Identified the Registers.

James W. Twohig, Chief Clerk of the Election Commission, gave some formal testimony, identifying the registers and returns from the Twenty-fourth Ward, giving the names of all the judges and clerks of election in the ward, the location of the polling-places, and the dates of the days of registration and revision of the registers, and the election April 1.

Deputy City Clerk James R. B. Van Cleave was called to testify to the calling of the election, but the point was admitted by the defense and his testimony was not needed.

The first of the "squealers," Steve Collins, was then placed on the stand.

"Did you have a conversation with one William H. Mitchell in relation to the election for Aldermen in the Twenty-fourth Ward and did you afterwards see Corcoran?" asked the State's Attorney.

"I met Mitchell on the day of registration at the corner of Clark and Madison streets. He told me that Corcoran wanted to see me about the election. I went with him to Corcoran's place at No. 85 Clark street and saw him there. Corcoran said he wanted me to go on the North Side and help register some of the boys for the coming election. He wanted to help out McAbee. I asked him what I had to do and he said: 'Get a few of them over there and register them.' I asked him where from and he said: 'From No. 7 and No. 13 North Clark street and No. 50 Wells.' He wrote the names of the houses and the addresses on a card. After registering them I was to bring the names to him."

"Was there anything said as to where to get the men?"

"He told me to go and pick them up any where. I went over to the billiard-halls and got four or five to go. I took Tim Sullivan, George Stearns, and 'Judge' Rooney."

"What did you do then?"

"We went to the registration place on Illinois street, between Clark and La Salle."

Messrs. Duncan and Forrest objected to any evidence as to what Collins did to carry out his instructions, as that was immaterial in proving the conspiracy, but Judge Baker allowed the testimony to go in.

Registered Under Assumed Names.

"We went to the Seventeenth Precinct," Collins went on, "and registered Sullivan under the name of Tim O'Reilly from No. 7 North Clark street, Stearns under the name of George Stevens from No. 13 North Clark street. 'Judge' Rooney registered from No. 50 Wells street, but I don't remember the name he took."

"Did you register there?"

"No; I live in the First Precinct. I registered from No. 30 Bellevue place. I was a voter in that precinct."

"Did you register anybody else from your house?"

"Yes, we went to the place of registration, No. 367 Rush street, and registered Sullivan under the name of James Sherman from my place. George Stearns registered as Clarence Densmore, and Judge Rooney took the name of L. Rogers, all from my place, No. 30 Bellevue place."

"Did any of these parties live in that place?"

"No, sir."

"Did they live in the ward?"

"No, sir. One lived on the West Side and one on the South Side. I don't know where the third man lived."

"After you got through where did you go?"

"We went to Corcoran's saloon."

"What did you do there?"

"I gave him a list of the names that each man had registered. I went into the back room with Mike Corcoran and gave him the names. He asked me if I thought it would be all right and I said I thought so. I said the boys wanted some change for supper, and he gave me $2 for us. We bought the drinks for half a dollar and then went out for supper."

The testimony was here interrupted by the adjourning of court to this morning.

CELEBRATED ITS 250TH ANNIVERSARY.

Big Jubilee in an Old Town on Long Island.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., June 12.—Southampton Town today celebrated the 250th anniversary of its settlement. The town was in gala attire, flags flying, bands playing, church bells ringing, and cannons saluting. The streets were crowded with people from all the villages and neighboring towns. Among the visitors were a few remaining Indians of the Shinnecock tribe, which originally owned the land upon which the town stands.

Platt's Chlorides a True Disinfectant.
An odorless liquid, very cheap and efficient.

LAKE LINES IN THE WAR.

THE CUTS OF THE RAILROADS MET BY A GENERAL SLASHING OF RATES.

A Reduction of 2½ Cents in All Lake and Rail Tariffs Ordered to Take Effect Next Monday—What Led to the Move—The Ogdensburg Line Steamer W. J. Averill Ashore on South Manitou Island and Jettisoning Her Cargo—More Whaleshaped Steamers.

In the war over east-bound freight the lake and rail lines squarely locked horns with the railroads yesterday, and late in the afternoon orders were received from the General Managers' meeting at Buffalo to drop tariff rates on fifth and sixth classes 2½ cents to all points, the reduction to go into force next Monday, the 16th inst. The new rates are:

To—	Fifth class.	Sixth class.
Boston	23 cents.	20 cents
New York	18 cents.	15 cents
Philadelphia	16 cents.	13 cents
Baltimore	15 cents.	12 cents

The special commodity rates by all rail lines are 23 cents to New York on lard and provisions, and 20 cents on flour, grain products, and oilcake. The lake and rail lines, by the reductions, preserve the differential of 5 cents per 100 pounds, which has long been customary, but which the railroads seem disposed to reduce if not entirely wipe out this season.

The most remarkable thing about the move of the lake and rail lines is that at a meeting in the morning it was decided to maintain the old rates, but at the afternoon session this action was reconsidered, and the reductions ordered. It is said that the cause of this change was evidence that the old rates were being cut by lines which did not care to be frozen out of traffic during the progress of the east-bound war of the railroads. The lake and rail managers had hesitated about joining directly in that struggle, but with evidence that rates were being cut in their possession they took a decided stand.

The Lehigh Valley and the Lackawanna are the lines charged with doing the cutting, but for the Lehigh Valley P. H. Fleming, the Chicago agent, entered a specific denial. "If I were cutting rates the line would be getting more package freight than it is," said he, and the clearances at the Custom House show that the Lehigh Valley boats are carrying grain principally. At Milwaukee, however, it is claimed that line is getting more flour than all the others combined. Custom House reports show that none of the lines are carrying a fifth part of the package freight usual at this season of the year, and that is doubtless the main cause in the determination to join issue with the railroads rather than rate cutting, although the latter was the straw that turned the scale.

THE W. J. AVERILL ASHORE.

On South Manitou Island—Jettisoning Her Cargo.

GLEN HAVEN, Mich., June 12.—[Special.]—The steamer W. J. Averill of the Ogdensburg line went ashore on the west end of South Manitou Island this morning in a heavy fog. She is out to her ten-foot mark forward, but has seventeen feet under her stern up to her No. 3 gangway.

She has thrown over her deck load and is throwing over grain. She is not leaking much and has sent to Cheboygan for assistance. The weather is extremely thick.

The Averill cleared from Chicago last Wednesday with 50,000 bushels of corn and 25,000 bushels of oats for Ogdensburg. She carried between decks a small quantity of package freight.

GENERAL MARINE NEWS.

The City of Traverse Crashes Into a Milwaukee Breakwater.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 12.—[Special.]—During the fog between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning the Lake Superior line's steamer City of Traverse crashed into the south end of the north arm of the Government breakwater in Milwaukee Bay. She must have been under considerable headway at the time, as her stem was driven through the timber of the cribwork and forced upon the rock filling so hard that it took the tug W. H. Simpson twenty minutes to pull her clear. She bears no visible scars as the result of the bout. The damage to the breakwater is considerable.

Two Cents to Buffalo the Rate.

Two cents promises to be the Buffalo rate on corn and 1⅝ cents on oats for some time. Everything is taken at these rates without question, and vesselmen are not talking of an advance. To Kingston 3¾ cents is being paid on corn, and to Ogdensburg 3⅞ cents was bid. Georgian Bay and Sarnia are flat at 1¼ cents for oats. Hugh MacMillan, agent of the Western Transit company, states his line did not hold out against through lake and rail rates on grain, but led that movement. His new grain tariff, dated June 9, bears out his statement. At Buffalo coal freights were firmer all along the line.

CLEVELAND, O., June 12.—The *Marine Review* says: "There is every indication of better ore freights. One steamboat was chartered for ore from Ashland for the balance of the season at $1.35, or 15 cents above the going rate. Escanaba tonnage was wanted today, but boats could not be induced to take 85 cents, and as there were a few quiet engagements it is probable that better than that figure was paid. The last week the supply of coal has been fairly liberal at all of the docks, and cargoes for both Lake Michigan and Lake Superior have been obtained readily. Vessel-men are slow in accepting 45 cents to Lake Superior."

Whaleback Steamers to Be Plentiful.

DULUTH, Minn., June 12.—[Special.]—The American Steel Barge company has decided to give the steamers names instead of numbers, and the last one, launched yesterday, will be called Colgate Hoyt. The keels of the 108 and 110, both steamers, will be laid at the new yards next week.

Around the Lakes.

CHARLEVOIX, Mich., June 12.—[Special.]—The schooner John Mee, bound to Elk Rapids, went ashore near here this morning in the fog. The tug Martin released her tonight.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 12.—The steambarge Charles E. Ryan, with the barges Journeyman and Cohen in tow, all loaded with ice, left Midland for Buffalo last Thursday, June 5. Saturday afternoon when the tow had got well across Lake Huron toward Point au Barques the Ryan was found to be leaking rapidly. The water continued to gain on the pumps and it became evident that the steamer must be abandoned and that quickly. The yawl was lowered and all hands escaped excepting Patrick Slattery of Buffalo, mate. He refused to leave the Ryan, and went down with her. As there was considerable sea on Slattery probably thought there was no chance of the yawl living. The crew were cast about for three days until finally picked up by the schooner Breck and brought to this port.

The Ryan was valued at $32,000, and was insured for $22,000—Ætna, $3,000; Greenwich, $3,000; Reliance of Liverpool, $5,000; Security, $5,000; Exchange, $6,000.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 12.—[Special.]—The steamer Alaska of the Anchor Line, bound down, ran aground on Cheboygan Light Point at an early hour this morning during a dense fog. The Leviathan and Favorite, each with a gang of extra men, went to her assistance, but the Captain of the steamer refused to engage either to release her. She released herself about noon and was not injured in the least. A thick fog has been hanging over the straits for the last forty-eight hours.

Nautical Notes.

The largest charters for a long time at Toledo were made yesterday—1,000,000 bushels of corn to Buffalo by Reynolds Bros. at 1 cent.

Fog and thick weather were reported last night from all upper lake points. In Chicago River the fog at 8 o'clock was so dense that steamers were blowing their fog whistles.

Capt. Murphy, the Detroit wrecker, who was in town yesterday, said he had lent Capt. Reid three pontoons to be used in raising the Armour. Reid's patent balloons got covered by the corn when the Armour was lifted the first time and cannot be extricated.

A mistake, remarkable for the time it passed unnoticed, came to light in an order from Commissioner Bates yesterday to insert the correct official number, 18,746, in the papers of the schooner George Sturges. For seventeen years the boat, then known as the Higgie, had sailed under No. 11,180. The blunder was made by some clerk and was not discovered until the recent change in the boat's name caused a reference to the original enrollment.

The suit for the recovery of the value of the propeller Selah Chamberlain, which was sunk in a collision with the propeller John Pridgeon, came up before Justice Harlan yesterday in appeal from the District Court. The collision occurred Oct. 13, 1886. Five of the crew of the Chamberlain, who took to a yawl, lost their lives. The loss was placed at $65,000 by the libelants and Judge Blodgett decided in the District Court that they were entitled to recover, and a decree for $60,000 was entered. The case was fully argued yesterday and was taken under advisement by Justice Harlan.

Grain, Coal, and Ore Charters.

CHICAGO—To Buffalo: Boston, Owego, corn, at 2 cents; Mercur, corn; C. S. Parnell, oats, at 1½ cents. To Kingston: Horner, Halsted, corn, at 3¾ cents. To Port Huron: J. Loomis McLaren, oats, at 1¼ cents. Total capacity—Corn, 225,000 bushels; oats, 134,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND—D. C. Whitney, Wayne, Ashtabula, to Fort Williams, coal, 45 cents; 102, grain to Duluth, or West Superior, coal, 45 cents; Sitka, C. Tower, 101, 103, coal, Ohio ports to Duluth, or West Superior.

BUFFALO—For coal: Albany, Britannic, Lizzie Law, to Chicago, 60 cents; M. B. Grover, Buell, A. Stewart, to Milwaukee, 50 cents; Omaha, to Marquette, on contract; Edward Smith, to Michigan City.

Vessel Movements of June 12.

TOLEDO—Cleared—Franz Sigel, coal, Manitowoc.

SANDUSKY—Cleared—Watson, coal, Milwaukee.

PORT DALHOUSIE—Down—Acadia, Pridgeon, Rugee.

ERIE—Cleared—Aztec, Galatea, Chicago, coal; Nowatt, Milwaukee, coal.

CLEVELAND—Cleared—Jim Sherriffs, stone, Duluth; E. P. Beals, coal, Milwaukee.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—R. P. Flower, Minnesota. Sailed—Apprentice Boy, L. Doak, Winnie Wing, Manhattan, Parks Foster.

DETROIT—Up—Superior, Sandusky, 12:20 p. m.; Harlem, San Diego, 1; Susquehanna, 1:40; Wesley, 2:10; A. P. Wright, 2:30. Down—Syracuse, 12:10 a. m.; Commodore, 1:30; Chemung and raft, 8:40; Mark Hopkins, Porter, 4:30 p. m.

Later—Up—Albany, 8:40; Egan, Estelle, Sigel, 9:40.

ESCANABA—Arrived—C. G. King, Fontana, Naragansett, Manchester, Davidson, Helena, Massachusetts, Itasca, Danforth. Cleared—Cumberland, Foster, Topeka, Helena, Buffalo; Manchester, Austin, Chicago; Ford, Fruitport; Lasalle, Two Fannies, Home, Cleveland; Wells, Ashtabula.

BUFFALO—Arrived—Philadelphia, Omaha, Britannic, Lizzie Law, Portage, Inter-Ocean. Cleared—With sundries—Rochester, Delaware, Harlem, Chicago. With coal—Albany, Florida, Chicago; Maggie Duncan, J. I. Case, Kenosha; Edward Smith, Michigan City; Omaha, Marquette; City of New York, Atwater, Albany, Spademan, Milwaukee.

PORT HURON—Down—Sam'l Mather, 5 p. m. Up—Ruby, 3:50 a. m.; John Plankinton, 4; Queen of the West, Brunette, 4:40; Cayuga, 5:40; Sachem, 6; Chicago, Progress, Georger, 6:20; Wyoming, 7; Wright, Peterson, Gilmore, Mont Blanc, Burnsides 8:20; Barnum, Sheldon, Ogemaw, 9; Josephine, Parker, 11; Helena, 6 p. m.

Later—Up—Saginaw Valley, 6:30; Susquehanna, 7:30. Down—Jewett.

SAULT STE. MARIE—Up—Phil Minch, Onoko, 8:30 a. m.; America, Mariska, 8:30; Hadley, 10:15; Butteroni, Paige, 11:30; Hackett, Brown, 12:30 p. m.; Cowle, Mariner, Warne, 1:40; S. C. Baldwin, Dashing Wave, India, Grace Whitney, 3; Joliet, Spinner, Shawnee, Godfrey, 4; Bulgaria, Northwest, 7; Card, Nimick, 7:30. Down—Samoa, Vance, 9:30 a. m.; Tuttle, Queen City, 10:30; Oades, Saveland, 11; Gladstone, Robert Mills, 1:15 p. m.; Hale, Bradley, 2:20; New Orleans, 3:30; Montana, Wheeler, 6:10; Water, 4:11.

MACKINAW CITY—Down—Outhwaite, Genoa, 7 a. m.; Lake Forest, 10; Roby, 10:20; Wilbur, Canisteo and consorts, John Merrill, 1:10 p. m.; Greene and consorts, Gladiator, Mabel Wilson, Typo, Corsica Wolf, 3:40; Saranac, 4:20; Tioga, 4:25; La Salle, 4:40; Wissahickon, 4:55; Hudson, 5:20; Marion, Allegheny, 6. Up—John Eddy, Shaw, 2:50 a. m.; Naiad, Mason, Milwaukee, Pahlow, Vesta, 11; Argonaut, 11 Wm. Chisholm, Lansing, 12:15 p. m.; Haskell, Scranton, 12:30; Sturges, 12:40; Wallace and consort, Oswego, S. L. Watson, Clint, 4:40; Downing, F. M. Smith, 8:30. Wind west, light, cloudy.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber—D. J. Foley, Washburne; Westford, Alpena; Keiderhouse, St. Martins Bay; American Union, Washburne; Jesse L. Boyce, America, Ada Medora, Menominee; Minerva, Coral, Muskegon; D. R. Martin, Cedar River; Rainbow, Cedar River; Monitor, H. C. Potter, Lady Franklin, Senitor Blood, Alpena; Margret Dall, Sturgeon Bay. With sundries—Lycoming, Clarion, Alma Monroe, City of Duluth, H. M. Nitle, Owego. With coal—Fred Kelley, Erie; W. H. Sawyer, Buffalo; H. R. Wainer, Erie; C. E. Redfern, H. C. Tuxburg, Buffalo. With ice—New Era, Grace Grummond, Surprise, Sturgeon Bay. Light—T. W. Palmer, Milwaukee.

Cleared light—Huron City, Deer Park; Westford, Buffalo; W. H. Sawyer, Tonawanda; Toltic, Escanaba; Lincoln, Marinette; Minerva, Muskegon; Noque Bay, Peshtigo; A. L. Potter, Senator Blood, Monitor, Buffalo, C. E. Redfern, H. C. Tuxburg, Tonawanda; Miztec, Escanaba; D. R. Martin, Cedar River; G. J. Boyce, America, Rainbow, Sheboygan; Jason Parker, Whitehall; Grace Grummond, Surprise, Sturgeon Bay; Challie, Marshall; Apprentice Boy, Lady Franklin, Alpena. With grain—Arabia, T. W. Palmer, Avon, Owego, Lackawanna, St. Louis, Buffalo; May Durr, Midland; Fayette, Port Huron; J. T. Johnson, Midland; Crosthwaite, Kingston; Barbarian, Collingwood; W. C. Kimball, Northport.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Committee Makes Reductions on Several Articles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—[Special.]—The Finance Committee of the Senate has finished its first review of the McKinley bill and will now go over the whole bill anew and definitely decide the disputed points that were temporarily passed over for convenience, and it is not unlikely that some of the schedules already agreed upon may be changed again. In its first review the committee was as unstable as the Ways and Means Committee. The committee wabbled from day to day, changing some items twice and in at least one instance changing its decision four times. This seesawing was partially due to the fact that the committee was nearly evenly divided on some questions and one or more absent members coming in changed the work of the day before.

It is understood that the committee has made in all about 150 changes in the bill, some of which are not important, but many of them are reductions of rates provided in the McKinley bill. The duty on lumber is reduced from $1.50 in the McKinley bill to $1 per thousand. Senator Washburn of Minnesota, Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin, Senator Stockbridge of Michigan, and one or two other representatives who are said to be largely interested in pine lands in Canada informed members of the Finance Committee that they would not object to a reduction in the duty on lumber. Representative Wheeler of Michigan, the shipbuilder, who buys a great deal of lumber, and other manufacturers say that such a change would not reduce the price of lumber to the consumer, but would merely result in giving the Canadians an increased price for their product. A member of the Ways and Means Committee states that at one time the committee decided to put lumber on the free list, but Representative Burrows of Michigan, who had voted for it, afterwards changed his vote, and the duty was fixed at $1.50. Representative Gear of the Ways and Means Committee and Senator Allison favor free lumber.

The Finance Committee has resisted the pressure brought to bear in favor of putting raw tin on the dutiable list, and it remains on the free list. Tin-plate and lead smelting ores remain on the dutiable list as fixed by the McKinley bill. The linen and hemp rates are made the same as in the Senate bill of last year, which is a reduction from the rates provided by the McKinley bill, but an increase on the rates under the existing law. The sugar schedule is not yet fixed, but it is said that it is not likely to be changed.

It is the common opinion among members of the House that the Rowell Election bill, as amended by direction of the Republican caucus, will pass the House with few, if any, dissenting votes on the Republican side. Some members think it is impolitic to extend Government supervision of elections, and others think it will be a dangerous step to give the prima facie right to a seat in Congress to a man returned as elected by the National Supervisors in the face of a State return in favor of another person. But the general sentiment of Republicans in the House favors the enactment of a National election law that will tend to secure fair elections and honest returns, and the few dissenters are likely to follow the lead of Reed, Rowell, Cameron, and McKinley. The subject was discussed informally in the Senate caucus Tuesday night, not so much upon the merits of the question as upon the advisability of entering upon the consideration of the matter so late in the session with a reasonable certainty of prolonging the session at least a month. It was suggested that if the law is to be passed it should be enacted this session so as to be applicable to the election of members of the next Congress, and if the Democrats show a determination to prolong the debate unreasonably the Senate can take the extraordinary course of terminating debate and forcing a vote by a special change of rules. Few Senators would care to go to that extreme, but when the contention waxes hot they may be brought up to the work of putting on the muzzle.

The Louisiana State Lottery Fraud.

CHICAGO, June 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It not infrequently happens that matters of comparatively light importance greatly interest the public mind, while those of fundamental and far-reaching significance do not awaken a tithe of the anxiety which they demand. THE TRIBUNE, however, has been a faithful sentinel in giving without stint the appalling facts in connection with the Louisiana State lottery iniquity. This monstrous corporation of evil, like Satan of old, is ready to promise even the "kingdoms of the earth" to those who will for a consideration fall down and worship, and doubtless Louisiana will be bound hand and foot to do the bidding of the Lottery Trust. Fortunate indeed would it be if the evil could be confined to that State. But the "trail of the serpent is over us all," and Illinois and many other States will furnish their share to foot the bills. Would that every paper in this broad land would do as faithful work as THE TRIBUNE has to arrest an evil not second to any from which the body politic suffers. Then such a voice would go up to Congress that the Government would soon be relieved in its participation in this monster iniquity. C. B. C.

The B. and O. and the Northern Pacific.

NEW YORK, June 12.—[Special.]—A great combination between the Richmond Terminal, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Northern Pacific, the Reading, and Jersey Central is certainly under consideration and far on the way to a consummation. President Oakes of the Northern Pacific said today that the B. and O. people were considering a proposition to use the Northern Pacific terminal in Chicago. Mr. Oakes denied, however, that the Northern Pacific had any interest whatever in the purchase of the Baltimore and Ohio stock by Mr. Bacon, nor had Mr. Villard or himself any individual interest in it.

Millers' Annual Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 12.—[Special.]—The annual convention of the Millers' National Association, which will convene in Minneapolis Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week, promises to be the largest attended gathering of millers ever held in this country. Answers to invitations have come from all portions of the civilized globe, including many European countries. Six hundred delegates are expected.

Fighting for Their Child.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 12.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. K. B. Curtis, wealthy residents of Staunton, are litigating for possession of their 4-year old daughter. The father stole the child some time ago, carried it to Lafayette, Ind., from which place the mother has just brought it after a ten-days' trial. The father has appealed the case.

THE GREATEST SALE OF LOTS

And the LARGEST REAL ESTATE EXCURSION ever held on the South Side was S. E. GROSS' EXCURSION AND SALE last Saturday at IDEAL DAUPHIN PARK, between 87th and 93d-st., on the I. C. R. R.

IT WILL BE REPEATED

Saturday, June 14, at 2:15 p. m.

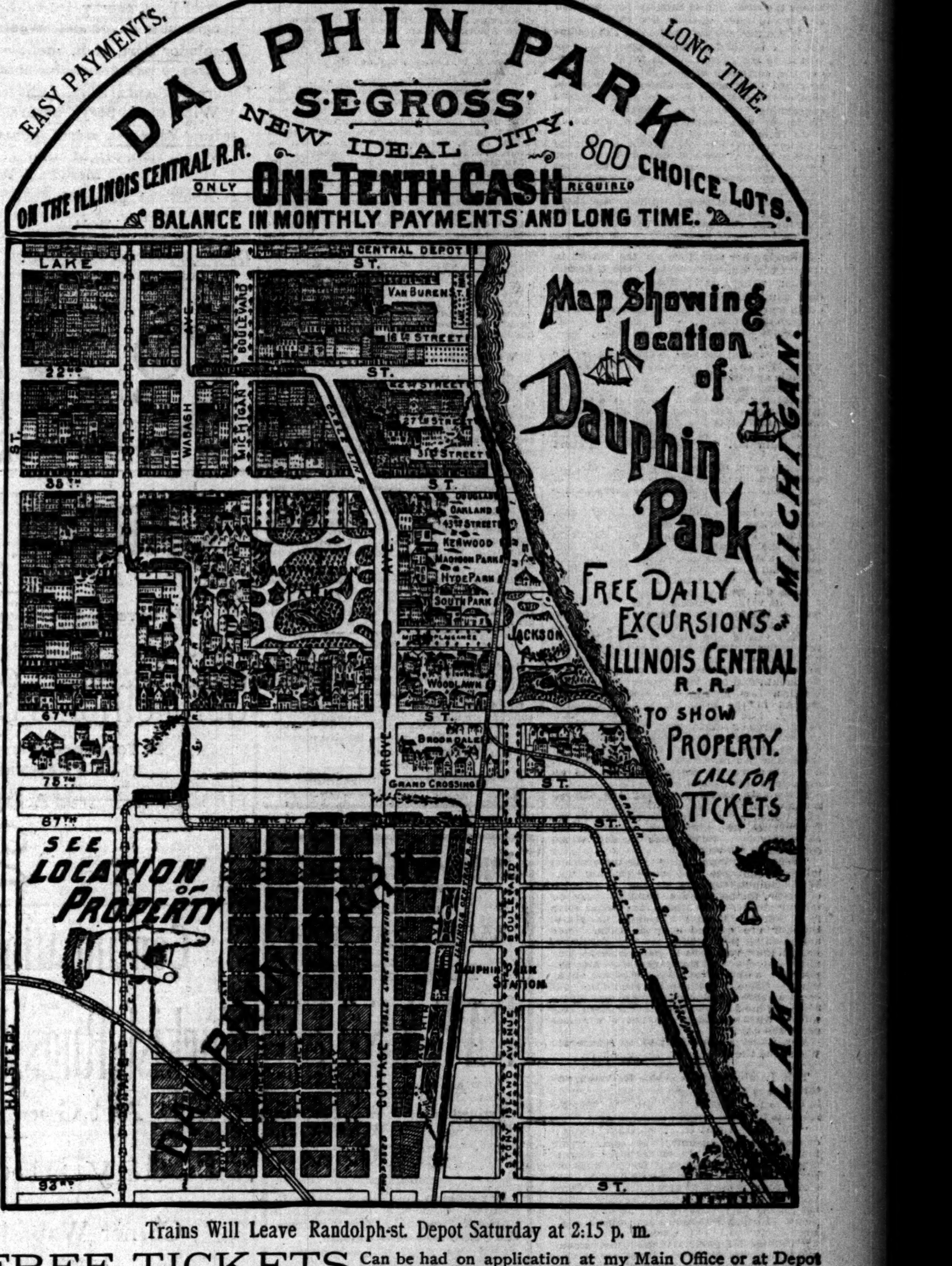
DAUPHIN PARK,

S. E. GROSS' NEW IDEAL CITY,

IS ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. BETWEEN 87TH AND 93D-STS.

OVER 1,200 NOW SOLD.

800 MORE Choice Lots Just Placed in the Market.



Trains Will Leave Randolph-st. Depot Saturday at 2:15 p. m.

FREE TICKETS Can be had on application at my Main Office or at Depot ten minutes before train time.

DAUPHIN PARK

Is destined to be within a very short time one of the most popular residence localities in Chicago. The improvements made by me on this property before being placed on the market, and the improvements made by my purchasers in the additions now sold out, make it very desirable for homes. Along the Illinois Central R. R. I have laid out a large, beautiful Park. The Illinois Central have erected, at a cost of $4,000, a handsome suburban depot. Sidewalks and crossings have been laid on all streets; large, fine trees have been planted in front of all lots; streets have been graded, and a large water main now in. Schools, Stores, Churches, all within two, three, and four blocks. The homes already completed are on so pretty a plan as to appear equal to many which cost double the money. The property is high and undulating, and lies between 87th and 93d streets, away from the dust, dirt, and turmoil of the busy city.

Its northern boundary is the southern boundary of the Drainage District. Residents and property-owners will reap all the advantages to be derived from the great $20,000,000 improvement, but will not be called upon to pay for it. The transportation facilities are unsurpassed. Besides the Illinois Central Railroad, the South Side Elevated Railroad will pass on the north, and two blocks south is the crossing of the C., R. I. & P., the Western Indiana, L., N. A. & C., C. & A. R. R. The new Calumet Electric R. R., on which work is now in progress, will cross the subdivision on Cottage Grove avenue. These facilities leave nothing to be desired. It is embraced in the territory recently annexed to the City of Chicago, has police and fire protection, and will soon enjoy all the conveniences and improvements of the older portions of the city. Sum it all up, Dauphin Park offers every advantage for a home, and it is a safe prediction to say that Dauphin Park will have a population of at least ten thousand people within five years.

LOTS ON SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.

Balance in Monthly Payments of from $15 Upwards. Money Loaned to Build or Houses Built to Order.

To Visit Dauphin Park You Can Also Take the Sunday Special Leaving Randolph-st. Depot Sunday, June 15, at 2:05 p. m.

S. E. GROSS, THE WORLD'S GREATEST REAL ESTATE PROMOTER,

Southeast Corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.
A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
Bryn Mawr, Pa., ten miles from Philadelphia. Offers graduate and undergraduate courses in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, Anglo-Saxon, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German, including Gothic and Old High German, Celtic, History, Political Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and lectures on Philosophy. Gymnasium, with Dr. Sargent's apparatus complete. Fellowships (value $450) in Greek, English, Mathematics, History, and Biology. For Program, address as above.

Chicago Conservatory
AUDITORIUM BUILDING.
(Wabash-av., entrance to the Elevators.)
MUSIC, DRAMATIC ART, DELSARTE, ELOCUTION, LANGUAGES, ETC.
Special SUMMER COURSE July 7 to Aug. 6.
Catalogue sent on application.
SAMUEL KAYZER, Director.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PA.
Opens 9th month, 9th, 1890. Thirty minutes from Broad-st. Station, Phila. Under care of Friends. Full college courses for both sexes leading to Classical, Engineering, Scientific, and Literary degrees. Healthful location, extensive grounds, buildings, machine-shops, laboratories, and libraries. For full particulars address
WM. H. APPLETON, Ph.D., Acting President.

OGONTZ SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Removed in 1883 from Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, to Ogontz, the spacious county seat of Jay Cooke, will begin its 41st year Wednesday, Sept. 24th. For circulars apply to Principals, Ogontz School, Montgomery County, Pa. Principals, Miss FRANCES E. BENNETT, Miss SYLVIA J. EASTMAN. Principal Emerita, Miss H. A. DILLAYE.

CHELTENHAM ACADEMY, OGONTZ, PA.
Near Philada., Round Brook Route to N. Y. Unexcelled location and surroundings. Perfect school equipment. Library, gymnasium, military system. Thorough preparation for college or scientific school. Number limited to sixty. $500 per year. No extras. Illus. circular. JOHN CALVIN RICE, A. M., Prin.

AN EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE Chicago Manual Training School will be held Saturday, June 21, 1890, at 9 a. m., at the school building, Michigan-av. and 12th-st. Applicants must be 14 years old, and will be examined in the English language, arithmetic, geography, writing, U. S. History.
H. H. BELFIELD, Director.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.
SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly) begin 10th July, 1890, and end 10th September. For circular apply (P.-O. University of Va.) to
JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law.

SUMMER BOARD and instruction for both sexes under 15 years, at Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Park, Ill. Healthful locality, beautiful scenery, and free drives. Terms reasonable.

FOR BEAUTY, HEALTH, AND COMFORT "THE Oakwood" summer resort, Green Lake, Wis., has no equal. For illustrated circulars apply to
DAVID GREENWAY, Dartford, Wis.

MISS JAUDON'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 348 Madison-av., New York.
Number Limited. Special Care Given to Health and Individual Training. Preparation for Harvard College. References: Rev. Dr. John Hall, New York; Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, Minneapolis.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
MANLIUS, N. Y.
Summer School. Address WM. VERBECK.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies, New Brunswick, N. J. Will reopen Sept. 24th. Students prepared for college.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received up to 6 o'clock p. m. July 1, 1890, for the erection of a central building for office and other purposes at the Orphans' Home at Davenport, Iowa.
The building will be built of brick, with stone trimmings and slate roof. The size will be 80x142 feet, two stories high, with basement.
Plans and specifications are at the office of J. W. Ross, Architect, at Davenport, Iowa, who will give all information desired in regard to the building.
Proposals must be accompanied by check for $500, to be returned in case proposal is not accepted.
The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Address proposals to A. P. DOE,
President of the Board of Trustees, Davenport, Ia.

GEN. BOULANGER BOBS UP.

AFRICA NOW THE SCENE OF HIS CONTEMPLATED COUP D'ETAT.

Baron Straus Says the Frenchman Will Command an Expedition to Bring a Large Part of the Dark Continent Under French Control—The Only Woman Mine Superintendent in the United States—Missionary Work Among the Chinese.

Baron Michael Straus, who registers from France, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. He told of a big scheme by which Gen. Boulanger intended to capture Africa.

"Since Stanley told the world of the rich resources of Africa," said the Baron, "all the European nations have been making efforts to acquire some territory in the Dark Continent. Lord Salisbury has formulated a plan by which the Congo Free State and the equatorial provinces shall be united under one Government and controlled by England and Belgium. The King of Belgium should receive as much credit for the discoveries in Africa as Stanley himself. He has been the chief supporter of Stanley's expedition and has contributed large sums of money yearly. Now he finds that his exchequer is low and he can not continue the work alone. When the King came to this conclusion that his financial resources were too limited to carry out his cherished plans he entered into a partnership with England. Now it is proposed to send out a complete expedition under the command of Stanley, England and Belgium to share expenses and gains.

"While this has been talked of France has not been idle, and a well-equipped excursion will leave the French shores for Africa under the command of Gen. Boulanger. This proposed enterprise is almost an assured fact, as the advices I have recently received concerning it are from reliable persons. Boulanger will establish a line of trading posts from the Congo River to the big lakes. Another expedition will put up a chain of posts in East Africa and unite with the other line. If Boulanger can carry out this vast scheme the interior of Africa will come under French control. England and Belgium have a similar campaign outlined, and there is a grim possibility of a serious clash in the race for the conquest and development of Africa."

Elbowing her way through the crowd in the Palmer House rotunda, a short, buxom woman, with a few silvery threads in her dark hair, walked up to the desk and threw down a gripsack with all the assurance of the veteran drummer.

"I want a room at once," she said.

"Yes'm."

"I don't want the best in the house nor the worst. For $5 a day you should give me comfortable apartments."

"Pleased to serve you, madam."

Receiving her room she deposited a sum of money in the safe, read a few letters which had been awaiting her arrival, sent two or three telegrams, and found out just when the best train left for New York, all in short order.

This woman, whose business-like manner astonished the clerks, was Mrs. F. J. Lakel of Castle, Mont., and she has a remarkable history.

She was born in a California mining camp, and was known all over the country as "Little Dot." Before learning to read she could assort the rock and pick out the good ore. Her first study was mineralogy, and, in fact, she would study nothing else. When a piece of new ore was found the first thing the miners did was to get "Little Dot's" opinion of its value. When a young woman she went to Europe for a course of study, but soon left the seminary for the practical fields of New Castle and other mining places. A few years afterwards her father lost his mines and died, and "Little Dot" was left to look out for herself. She moved to Castle, Mont., and has been there ever since. Until a few months ago she was the only woman in the State personally engaged in mining. She is an owner as well as a partner in three or four mines. She knows her business from the beginning. She does her own assaying and is the superintendent of the properties in which she has interests. She goes down into the mines and gives all directions about the work.

In the hotel parlor yesterday she showed a number of specimens to a TRIBUNE reporter and talked about sulphides, carbonates, galena pyrites, free milling, and smelting ores as volubly as a South Side maiden would converse on "love sets."

"Why, Montana is going to be the greatest mineral country in the world," she said. "At White Sulphur Springs, sixteen miles north of Castle, the people are actually crazy on mining stocks. It reminds me of the old days in California. Even the women at White Sulphur are excited over the boom. They are pawning their pianos, jewelry, furniture, and all their valuables to get money to buy mining stocks. On the market at White Sulphur are a number of mines that are 'humming.' Some of them that were put on at 15 cents a share ten months ago are now worth $125, and hard to get at that. The Lord only knows what will happen if the silver men carry the day."

Mrs. Lakel is going East today, where she will spend the summer at the sea-shore.

T. B. Lamb, who was at the Sherman yesterday, has been engaged in missionary work in China for a number of years. He says the result is far from being discouraging.

"There are about 600 Protestant Chinese converts in Peking now," he said. "One-fourth of them are Presbyterians. English is taught in one school only, as the Bible has been translated into the Peking dialect. The slow progress made at first among the Celestials has been more than counterbalanced by the gratifying results during the last three years. I believe there are now about 40,000 Protestant and 100,000 Catholic converts in the Chinese Kingdom. If the time, money, and legislation expended in this country in keeping out the Chinese were directed in the work there the Chinese would be brought up to a standard where we would be willing to receive them here. If they could be persuaded to drop some of their native vices and be taught to demand larger recompense for their labor they would be welcomed to America. There is a class of work that almost requires them here, but their condition is such now that they are an evil, and they should not be allowed to swarm in here. Yet Americans in China are treated as if there were no restriction laws in the United States, but that unequal state will not always exist."

Palmer House—R. A. Haire, Grand Rapids; Henry Randel, New York; H. A. Dayton, Burlington; W. S. Cothran, Rome, Ga.; E. H. Root and wife, Cincinnati; E. C. Jewett and wife, St. Louis; P. E. Emery and wife, Lawrence, Kas.; H. W. Whitney and wife, Monroe, Wis.; T. Warren Bailey and wife, Boston; John McWilliams and wife, W. C. Nones, Louisville, Ky.; J. Toles, San Diego; Dr. W. F. Brown, Tacoma; W. G. Wormley, Grand Rapids; W. Edwards Dean, New York; J. G. Conrad and wife, San Francisco; K. H. Wade, Los Angeles, Cal.

Grand Pacific—S. K. Hooper, Denver; Walter B. Cobb, New York; V. Courtois, Paris; George J. Gibson, Peoria; Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Lee, Denver, Colo.; John McIntosh, Montreal; James McFarland, Ceylon; C. S. Landers, Connecticut; William Devlin and family, New Orleans; Gen. George Hunt, Springfield; S. L. Dows, Cedar Rapids; A. R. and H. C. Hodges, Detroit, Mich.; D. C. Plumb, Fort Worth, Tex.; Mrs. J. M. Thurston, Omaha; Miss Fannie Martin, San Francisco; C. E. Perkins, Burlington, Ia.

Tremont—W. H. Lyon, Boston; W. F. Singer, Carthage, N. Y.; W. T. Sherman, Providence, R. I.; S. P. Rice, Cleveland; Col. J. J. Young, Pittsburg; P. Sells, Columbus; R. A. Cowin, Baraboo, Wis.; C. W. Watkins, Grand Rapids; J. W. Wingate and wife, Stillwater, Colo.; E. F. Sweet, J. A. Coville, Grand Rapids; G. W. Newman, Philadelphia; R. McMiller, Oshkosh, Wis.; J. W. Page and wife, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sherman—H. Bodener, Cincinnati; the Rev. A. G. Anderson, Rock Island; Clara H. Whitman, Lynn, Mass.; A. D. Brown, Lisbon, S. D.; R. W. McBride, Philadelphia; T. A. Allen, Evansville, Ind.; C. F. Adams, New York; S. D. Wilder, Leadville, Colo.; J. G. Merriam, Rome, N. Y.; J. A. Mann, London, England; Charles E. Raymond, Clayton, N. Y.; W. E. Jones, Montreal; L. C. Comstock, Bay City, Mich.

Auditorium—R. E. Barnum, Salt Lake City; G. A. Curry, Milwaukee; W. B. Ridgley, Springfield, Ill.; A. G. Reed, Brooklyn; H. M. Coudrey, St. Louis; William Lewiston, San Francisco; William M. Scott, Birmingham, England; James T. Wright, Indianapolis; W. B. Dean, St. Paul; Miss Cochran, St. Paul; W. H. Stacey, Boston; W. S. Page, Attica, Ind.; E. W. Guene, Montreal.

Leland—J. W. Reed, Omaha; E. F. Hewing, Kansas City; E. H. Brown, Concord, N. H.; R. H. Schell, Boston; R. J. James, South Bend, Ind.; J. E. Bramen, Providence, R. I.; W. S. Hayes, Akron, O.; A. S. Shebie, Toledo, O.; G. L. Erwin, Muskegon; James B. Frisbie and family, City of Mexico; Gov. Hecker, Pittsburg.

Richelieu—Wallis Burke, Peoria; Jesse Burke, Peoria; Halsted Burnet, St. Louis; A. F. Southerland and family, New York; H. R. Anderson, Taylorville, Ill.; E. A. Saunders, St. Paul; Grant Boyd, San Francisco; W. C. Larned and wife, Lake Forest; De Forest Manice, New York; Stephen Y. Seybured, New Mexico.

NORTHWESTERN FIREMEN'S CONTESTS.

The Winners at the Baraboo and Marshalltown Contests.

BARABOO, Wis., June 12.—[Special.]—The third annual tournament of the Wisconsin State Firemen's Association closed today. It was the most successful ever held. The contests this afternoon resulted as follows: The hub and hub hose race between Madison and Columbus was won by Madison; time, 39½. The hub and hub hook and ladder race was won by Jefferson; time, 39½. The hub and hub hose race between the two teams of the day before was secured by Oconomowoc in 39 seconds. In the single man ladder-climbing contest Eddie Zeidler was first, George Klaus second, and Will Townsend third. The single man coupling contest was won by A. J. Reese of Columbus; time, 7¾.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., June 12.—Beautiful weather prevailed for the second day of the State Firemen's Tournament. The C. L. Root company of Lyons won first money in the drill contest, Marion second. In ladder climbing a tie between Charles Case of Audubon and C. French of Stuart in 6 4-5 seconds remains to be decided by the board of control. In the hose race, 40 class, the O. B. Chapins of Union, champions for two years, won in 40½, Eldora second, Marshalltown third. In the 44 class the Harlan team won in 44, Union No. 2 second, Council Bluffs third. The tournament closes tomorrow with State and sweepstakes races.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 12.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today granted permission for the issuance of the following licenses of incorporation:

The Provident Savings Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000,000; incorporators, A. H. Thauerbier, John A. Gruez, and A. E. Lange.

The American Water Purifying company, at Chicago; to manufacture and deal in appliances for filtering, etc.; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, E. W. Dewey, Frederick Dickinson, and C. H. Jackson.

The Delmar Publishing company, at Chicago; to do a publishing business; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, E. H. Delmar, E. W. Russell, and H. T. Van Camp.

The *Daily Globe* Publishing company, at Chicago; to publish a daily and weekly newspaper; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, Derrick Lamb, S. S. Knowles, and C. A. Patterson.

The Harvard Malting and Elevator company, at Harvard; to buy and sell grain; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, H. R. Green, H. R. Green Jr., and C. E. Anthony.

The Hoffman Advertising company, at Chicago; to do an advertising and publishing business; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, John W. Hoffman, E. L. Hoffman, and others.

The Cosmopolitan Dispensary, at Chicago; capital stock $100,000; incorporators, J. H. Swartz, G. E. Swartz, and E. S. Bottum.

The A. H. Baker Woolen Manufacturing company, at Fairfield; to manufacture woolen and cotton goods; capital stock, $85,000; incorporators, R. D. Adams, T. A. Martin, and others.

Sewer Laborers' Union of Chicago; for mutual benefit; incorporators, M. Gleeson, Thomas Donahue, and John McNicholas.

WHERE TO SPEND THE SUMMER.

If Undecided Perhaps This Will Help You.

Where to go, what to do, how to do it, and the expense involved—questions agitating so many households contemporary with the advent of summer—are all answered satisfactorily in the pages of a handsome volume entitled "Health and Pleasure" just issued by the Passenger Department of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad.

The book is profusely illustrated, contains several valuable maps, and the information is presented in a concise yet readable manner. It embraces an extensive list of summer hotels and boarding houses along the Hudson, among the Catskills, in the Adirondack Mountains, at Saratoga, Lake George, Niagara Falls, and other famous resorts.

Copies of the book may be obtained free upon application to W. B. Jerome, General Western Agent, No. 97 Clark street, Chicago, or will be mailed post-paid upon receipt of ten cents in stamps by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, manager.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

It Agrees with the Baby Splendidly.
"WAGNER'S INFANT FOOD."

As a dressing and color restorer Parker's Hair Balsam never fails to satisfy.
Parker's Ginger Tonic alleviates suffering.

JAMES·H·WALKER & Co
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WE OFFER
TOMORROW
PARASOLS
AS FOLLOWS:

Twilled Surah Parasols, in plain shades and fancy stripes, at
$2.00.

Parasols in fine Plaids, Brocade Stripes, Carriage Shades, and Parasolettes, with fancy linings, the $4.00 and $4.50 grade,
$2.50.

Choice of finest Fancy Silk, Black Satin, Lace Trimmed, Embroidered Ponges, All-Over Lace Parasols, formerly $6.00, $7.50, $8.50, and $10.00,
$3.50.

1,000 26-inch Sun Umbrellas, in Natural Wood, Silver Mounts and stylish Oxidized Handles, at
$2.15.

"THIS IS AN AGE OF APOLLINARIS WATER."
Walter Besant.

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.
Extracts from the Report on the Pollution of Water Supplies.

"Typhoid fever in our cities is in a great part due to the sewage in the water supply."

"We cannot shut our eyes to the relation which exists between sewage in our streams and typhoid fever in the cities that are supplied by them."

"Thirty thousand people die of typhoid fever annually in the United States of America."

"*The purity of Apollinaris Water offers the best security against the dangers which are common to most of the ordinary drinking waters.*"—MEDICAL RECORD.

APOLLINARIS.—"The annual consumption of this favorite beverage affords a striking proof of the widespread demand which exists for table water of absolute purity."
MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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Furs stored and insured against fire, moths, and all loss or damage.
A. BISHOP & CO.
156 State-st.

TO PHYSICIANS,
SANITARIUMS, HOSPITALS,
—AND THE—
GENERAL PUBLIC.

No Wine is of such importance to the weak convalescent from fever or other disease causing a low, debilitated condition of the system as the Oporto (Portugal)

PORT WINES.

PRICES THAT TALK.

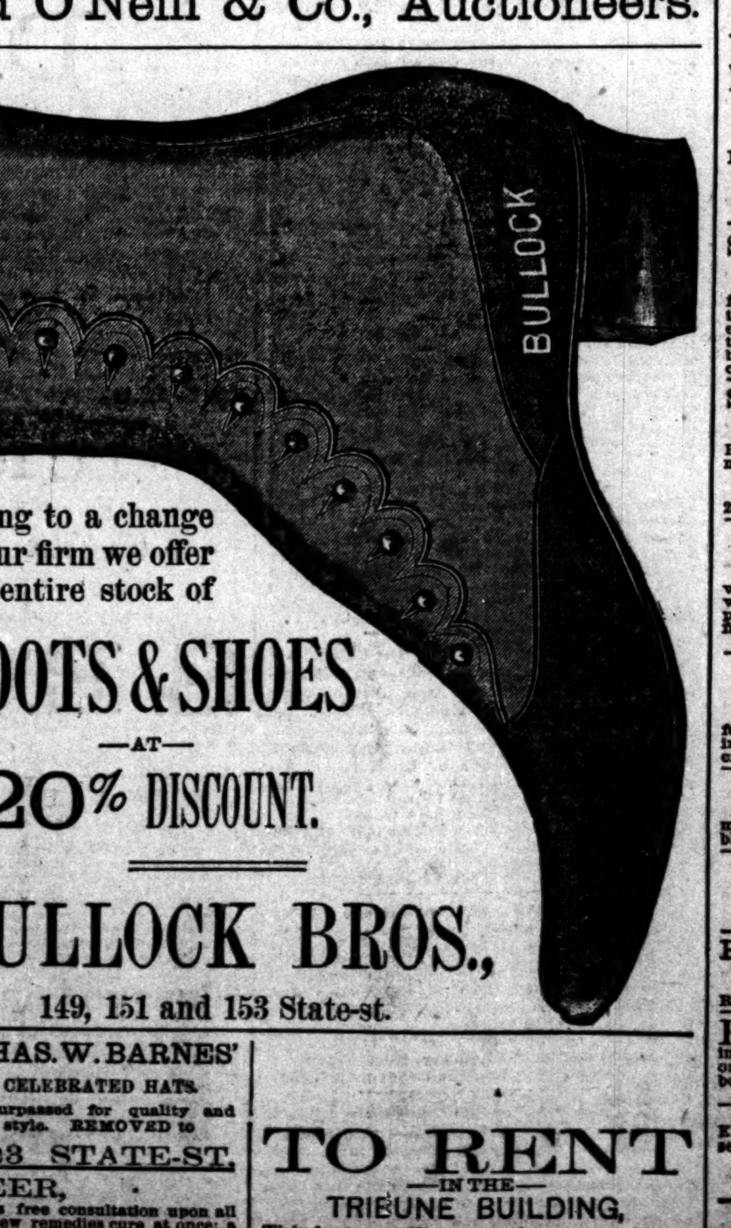
	Per Gallon.	*Per Case, 12 qts.*	*Per Qt. Bottle.*
Alto Duoro Port, full bodied, medium sweet. Warranted pure Alto Duoro	$3.00	$8.50	$ .75
Choice Medicinal Wine.			
Imperial Port, tawny, fruity, light Wine of very agreeable flavor and sweetness	4.00	11.50	1.00
Consolador Port, rich, mellow Wine of choice vintage, possessing fine "building-up" quality	5.00	14.00	1.25
Sangre Ardiente Port, rich, fruity, stimulating Wine, of a "fiery" nature, but not alcoholic	6.00	17.00	1.50
Cardinal Especial, warm, generous, full bodied Wine, rich, bright color	7.00	19.00	1.75
Medicinal Wine of High Order.			
Los Apostoles, possessing all the qualities of an ideal Wine	8.00	22.00	2.00
Powerful in its action upon the circulation and the nervous system.			
Delicioso, White Port, fruity, delicately rich, a Ladies' Wine par excellence	5.00	14.00	1.25

C. JEVNE & Co.
110—112
MADISON ST.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash and Adams

We have received a consignment from New York of
150 DOZEN
Gentlemen's Summer Silk Ties,
In Tecks and Four-in-Hands, an Elegant and Unequaled Assortment.
SALE PRICE
25 CENTS EACH.

Continuation Auction Sale.
Turkish Rugs, Portieres AND Carpets,
Art Goods and Bronzes.
Today and Tomorrow,
—IN THE STORE—
Corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.,
Immediately in Rear of Palmer House.
Richard O'Neill & Co., Auctioneers.



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Owing to a change in our firm we offer our entire stock of
BOOTS & SHOES
—AT—
20% DISCOUNT.
BULLOCK BROS.,
149, 151 and 153 State-st.

CHAS. W. BARNES'
CELEBRATED HATS.
Unsurpassed for quality and style. REMOVED to
223 STATE-ST.

DR. R. GREER,
30 years' practice, gives free consultation upon all diseases. Dr. Greer's new remedies cure at once; a positive cure for nervous debility. Office hours 9 to 8 daily; Sundays, 10 to 12. Western Medical and Surgical Institute, 127 La Salle-st.

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TRIBUNE BUILDING,
Third story office. Apply to
WM. C. DOW,
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CARSON PIRIE & Co.
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PERFUMERY
DEPT.

May Bells, White Violet,
White Rose, Pansy Blossom,
Italian Violet, Caprice,
Lily of the Valley,
White Heliotrope, Jockey Club
Cashmere Bouquet,
25c PER OUNCE.

Florentine Cologne, per oz......10c
Florida Water, 6-oz. bottle.....15c
Bay Rum, ½-pint bottle......18c
Ammonia, pint bottle.........10c
Vaseline, 2-oz. bottle..........6c
4711 Toilet Soap, per cake.....12c
Imp't'd Castile Soap, 3½-lb. bars.32c
Colgate's White Clematis Soap per box.20c
Club Bath and Turkish Bath Soap, 45c doz.; per cake......4c
Yankee Shaving Soap, per cake..9c
Tetlow's Swandown Powder, per box..12c
Whisk Brooms..............9c

AGENCY FOR
TETLEY'S INDIA TEAS,
50c and 70c
PER POUND.

THE GLEN SPRINGS SANITARIUM,
WATKINS, N. Y.

This new Institution, under the medical management of experienced physicians, will open for guests JUNE 15TH, 1890.
Located on a bluff, OVERLOOKING THIRTY MILES OF SENECA LAKE, surrounded by Pine Forests, and near the famous WATKINS GLEN.
Will be equipped with the most approved therapeutic appliances, including Turkish, Russian, Roman, Electric, Electro-Thermal, Moliere, Saline, and Iron Baths. Also Massage, Swedish Movements, Calisthenics, and all forms of Electricity.
Pure Water—also Valuable Mineral Springs, including SALINE, IRON, IODINE, and SULPHUR Waters. No Malaria.
Beautiful Views, Charming Walks and Drives, Pure Air, Boating, Fishing, Etc.
Modern Improvements: Elevator, Electric Bells, Etc. CUISINE UNSURPASSED.
For terms and other particulars address
WM. E. LEFFINGWELL, Manager.

Berkshire Hills.
THE GREYLOCK,
Williamstown, Mass.,
OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER.
TACONIC INN.
Open Year Around. Steam Heat and Open Fires.
For circulars and terms address
F. K. McLAUGHLIN, Manager.

COOKE'S PARK HOTEL,
LAKE GENEVA, WIS.,
Will be open on the 14th of June as a strictly first-class family hotel, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed.
Among the many sports are boating, fishing, bathing, lawn tennis, and croquet grounds. This hotel has a water frontage of 1,600 feet.
JOHN S. COOKE, Prop.

HOTEL HUMAROCK,
SEA VIEW, MASS.,
Will open June 28th under same management. Situated directly on Atlantic Coast, with beautiful surrounding country. Accommodation for 200. Electric bells and all modern improvements. Every desirable facility for recreation. The whole beach under control of the house. Fine livery and boarding stable. South Shore Branch O. C. R. R. 30 miles from Boston. Best of references in Chicago. For terms and circulars address MILLS & CO., Proprietors.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
A picturesque, healthy mountain and lake region. An exceptional opportunity for studying the pianoforte and vocal music, or renewing musical studies under the supervision of competent teachers. Pupils respectively of eminent New York masters. A limited number of young ladies can find accommodation in a refined private family. References furnished and required. For particulars address
MISS L. G. LIENAU, 51 E. 120th-st., New York City.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
COLEMAN HOUSE,
Directly on the beach. The leading hotel in the place. Will open Saturday, June 28, 1890. First-class stable. Rates, diagrams, and information of W. A. SHAFER, Managing Clerk. J. E. RALPH, Prop., Asbury Park.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.,
Fifteen miles at sea, opens June 26, 1890. Steamboats daily to and from New London, Newport, and Providence. Telegraphic communication. For circulars, etc., address F. A. BUDLONG, Windsor Hotel, New York. CUNDALL & BALL, Managers.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSON SPRINGS.
On the Summit of the Allegheny Mountains,
Will Open June 25th. For circulars and information address
WM. R. DUNHAM, Supt., Cresson, Cambria Co., Pa.

Continental Hotel,
NARRAGANSETT PIER, - - - R. I.
WILL OPEN JULY 1st.
CLARK N. SCOFIELD, Manager.

Spring House, Block Island, R. I.
"As perfectly recuperating as life on shipboard."
Location finest on Island. Every facility for comfort and entertainment; 20 acres beautiful lawn, extending to ocean; good fishing, boating, and driving; excellent bathing; 2 concerts daily by leading orchestra. The celebrated Mineral Springs, recommended by physicians, belong to this hotel. Descriptive circular free. B. B. MITCHELL, Proprietor.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
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Remodeled and refurnished. Cuisine and appointments of the highest order. OPENS JUNE 30.
F. THEO. WALTON, Prop.
Mr. A. B. Dennis will be at Auditorium Hotel June 22 and 23 with plans, &c., or will call at residence.

JOCELYN HOUSE,
PROUTS NECK, ME.
New this season. Opens July 1; grand ocean views; surf and still water bathing; pure spring water; large, nicely furnished rooms; fine hall for parties and dancing, open fireplace in parlor; every facility for boating, bathing, and fishing.
FRANK B. LIBBY, Prop.

LARKIN HOUSE,
WATCH HILL, R. I.
SUPERB SEA VIEW. Ample accommodations for 400 Guests, Elegant Music-Hall. All modern improvements. Opens season 1890 June 25. For circulars and diagrams address D. F. LARKIN.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE. Scarboro Beach, Maine.
The finest located hotel on the Atlantic coast; 8 miles from Portland. Beautiful beach, excellent table, surf bathing, &c. OTIS KALER, Proprietor.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA,
SPRING LAKE, N. J.
Open from June 1st to October.
R. K. LETCHWORTH.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE,
GREEN LAKE, WIS.
For rooms in Hotel or Cottages apply to JAS. L. ROSS, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., HOTEL MANISSES—15 miles at sea, delightful climate, bathing, blue fishing, daily boats, cable, gas, electric bells, music-hall, orchestra. Prices reasonable. Send for ill. handbook.
E. A. BROWN,
Grand Hotel, By., New York City.

If you think of passing the summer at the NEW ENGLAND SEASHORE OR MOUNTAIN RESORTS, send for a copy of the
SUMMER RESORT GUIDE.
Mailed FREE by the
BOSTON COURIER, Boston, Mass.

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"An Unusual Opportunity."
Gentlemen's Artistic
Walking Sticks.
Correct Styles—Fashionable Woods,
Such as Congo, Box, Waixel, Hazel, Ceylon, Borneo, etc., etc.
Mounted in Gold, Silver, Ivory, Buckhorn, etc., unquestionably the MOST EXQUISITE COLLECTION IN CHICAGO.

An advantageous purchase enables us to offer them at the following
Extremely Low Prices:

Choice $3, $4, and $5 Canes,	Choice of Canes worth up to $10,	Finest Canes made, beautiful handles,
$1.00	$3.85	$5.00

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 STATE-ST.

Handkerchief Department.
Great {Mark Down} Sale.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
Stupendous Offering of
Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs
At Half Price and Less.

Pure Linen Hemstitched,
Fancy Printed Hemstitched,
Hemstitched Emb'd Initial,
Sheer Linen Fancy Emb'd,
Japanese Silk Handk'fs,
White, Colors, and Black, and Handkerchiefs of All Styles and Varieties for Ladies' and Gentlemen's use.

175 doz. at 5c Each. 10c and 12½c qualities.
1,309 doz. at 10c Each. 20c quality.
1,725 doz. at 15c Each. 25c and 35c qualities.
679 doz. at 25c Each. 50c quality
And 3,000 doz. assorted higher prices, all of proportionate value, which cannot be duplicated this season.

We Recommend Our Patrons to Supply Their Summer Wants at This Sale.

Change Your Mind
—AND LOOK.
SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

A Few of the Many Attractions in Our Dept. for
Gents' Furnishings

French Novelty Balbriggan Shirts & Drawers, all sizes, reduced from $1.25 to.....75c
Full Regular Anti-Crock Shirts & Drawers, all sizes..........$1.25
Swiss Ribbed Shirts and Drawers—All sizes..........50c
Berlin Collars.....20c | Cuffs..........35c
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Special Lot Summer Tecks and Four-in-Hands..........35c
Fancy and Solid Color Lisle Half Hose..35c

By Pomeroy, Son & Co.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK,
Regular Auction Sale
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Carpets, Folding Beds, and General Household Goods,
Both New and Second-Hand.
POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Lyon & Healy
State and Monroe-sts,
Will close at 1 p. m. Saturdays during June, July, and August.

Candy
Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west, of the best candy in America. Address
C. F. GUNTHER,
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c Each. 10c and 12½c qualities.
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c Each. 25c and 35c qualities.
c Each. 50c quality

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nd Four-in-
.....35c
f Hose..35c

Monroe-sts,
p. m. Saturdays
y, and August.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Part Two.

FRIDAY. JUNE 13, 1890—TWELVE PAGES.

AVOIDING TRIAL BY JURY.

SHREWDLY DODGING THE PERILS OF A CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Dangerous Legal Practice—Trying Liquor Misdemeanors by Contempt of Court Proceedings—The Political Side of the Administration of Law—The Attempt to Apply Preventive Remedies to Personal Conduct.

R. C. McMurtrie in the New York *Evening Post:* Whatever may be the private opinions on the subject of trial by jury, I have never heard it questioned or supposed to be capable of debate that criminal law, as understood and accepted in the United States, requires a trial by jury to warrant imprisonment as a penalty. The manner of dealing with this subject by the Supreme Court of the United States in Ellenbecker vs. District Court of Plymouth County, 134 United States, 31, certainly deserves attention by all who have any regard for political jurisprudence or a belief in such a thing.

It is not to be expected that any one not a lawyer or who has given no attention to the political side of the administration of law should appreciate the effect and meaning of the dicta, if they be only dicta, of Mr. Justice Miller; but the fact that such remarks passed unchallenged by eight of his brethren is either one of the most portentous signs of the growing indifference to the very foundations of political liberty, or evinces an equally extraordinary forgetfulness of the basis of that branch of jurisprudence known among us as equity.

As the subject is not technical in the sense that word is used when the question is one of form, but in our apprehension most distinctly going to the very root of the system on which our Governments are all framed, so far as personal or political liberty is protected, I will first state the case and decision.

Iowa enacted a law prohibiting the keeping and selling intoxicating liquor. Equity jurisdiction to prevent the sale as a nuisance was conferred. Any one might enforce this. A bill was filed; an injunction was granted; an application was made to punish the breach of this injunction as a contempt of court. It was heard on affidavits. Judgment was pronounced imposing a fine, and imprisonment if this was not paid. It is no doubt clear enough that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court rested exclusively on the violation of the Constitution of the United States, and that the supposed guarantee of the trial by jury by that instrument does not restrict the States as to the modes of trial they may select. They may, for instance, restore the trial by battle or by ordeal, and the Supreme Court tells us it is none of their business to interfere or object. But, if this be the case and the court sees fit to remark at all upon the legislation, is it possible for any one who appreciates what this legislation really means and how people look up to that court and drink in all they utter as the last embodiment of wisdom, to avoid entertaining the most profound regret and even sorrow at such an utterance from such a man as Mr. Justice Miller?

The particular error which did involve a decision and cannot be got rid of as a dictum (a passing remark not necessary to the decision, and therefore being no more than a remark not ex-cathedra, and binding no one) was that the statute did not give equal rights to this accused person or the class of which he was one, inasmuch as for this particular kind of offense there was withdrawn the usual mode of trial and another selected. This objection is avoided by a line of argument that it is difficult to define and yet observe the rules that should always govern criticisms on the judiciary.

The real question was evidently this: Can the Legislature directly or indirectly withdraw the protection of the trial by jury from the accused of any one or more species of crimes and confer it upon a court or judge? A more prodigious question than this, if it be a question at all, cannot well be stated. I say prodigious, for it is evident that the guarantees to the accused all go down before the rule that this is lawful, as ninepins before a skilful bowler. What security remains if the Legislature may substitute for the usual mode of trial any new or unheard-of form or new tribunal, and above all a new and unheard-of mode of proof.

And how was this question avoided? It was by holding that the accused was not charged with having violated any law of Iowa. If he had been the court admit they must have decided the question whether the Legislature could thus create a tribunal and establish a special code of proof for his trial. "This we do not find it necessary to decide" (p. 39). But while the illegality of the act consisted in the violation of a statute, and the illegality was created by that act the offense consisted, not in the breach of the law, but the disregard of the command of the court to obey the law. But for the statute the court could not have ordered obedience or prohibited the act. It would have been just as lawful to do what was forbidden as to sell bread, but for the statute. Add to the command of the statute the command of the Judge, and we now learn that the penalty or sanction of disobedience is thus so changed that not one single security remains to the accused. The accuser is no longer the public or the Government—the mode is no longer to be the due course of law, common to all; the tribunal is no longer a court having certain forms and certain rules of evidence, but any tribunal, any form of procedure, and any code of evidence the Legislature may see fit to select for that particular crime. Is it possible to say this is not evasion? The whole end and object of permitting this power to punish for contempt to exist in courts is overlooked or disregarded. It is a necessary power, certainly, but what is it given for? Surely we all know it is to enable courts to compel obedience to their process or decisions. Without such a power justice could not be administered. And what does it consist in? Imprisonment and fine, arbitrary and unlimited, with no power of pardon, or review, or remission. I believe I do not overstate this. Lord Eldon, it is well known, kept a young gentleman in prison for twenty years for this offense (contempt of court), which consisted in marrying a ward of the court without leave.

I have never heard that any other court could inquire into anything but the jurisdiction, and possibly, as involved in that, whether the act was contempt.

Therefore it is mere evasion if, when a Legislature cannot try, convict, and punish a crime by a Judge on affidavits, they are permitted to do one or both these things by authorizing the Judge to manufacture the offense by issuing an order to obey the legislation, and thus make the offense consist in a contempt of an order of the court to obey the statute. Conceive of the Legislature directing a bill to be filed against every accused person on his first arrest, and an injunction to issue to obey the criminal code, present and future, and thus for all future offenses substituting the contempt process. What would we think of it?

The rest of the judgment on this head is of a piece with this, or rather worse. "We do not know he demanded a trial by jury," says the court. Is it possible that a sentence of imprisonment is valid because the record does not show that the accused demanded a trial by jury? And how is he to demand it in a court that cannot hold one nor order one? Really it is melancholy to be compelled to be a witness to such things in such a place.

If, however, the court was right in this—though they decline to decided the question, and do rest the case upon this unfortunate evasion—and we may suppose or suggest that they have no jurisdiction to inquire whether the substitution of process of contempt for an indictment is a violation of the constitutional guarantee, is it not unfortunate that so very serious an innovation on our system of law should pass in such a tribunal without rebuke, and with words of approbation? Says Mr. Justice Miller: "It appears to us that all the powers of a court, whether at common law or in chancery, may be called into operation by a legislative body for the purpose of suppressing this objectionable traffic. . . . Certainly it seems to us quite as wise to use the process of the law and the powers of the court to prevent the evil as to punish the offense as a crime after it has been committed" (p. 40), and his language imports concurrence of his brethren.

Such language one might expect in a temperance lecturer, who can see but one vice existing, but from a jurist experienced in human affairs the suggestion that it gives to summary evasions of and contempt for all forms of law, as foolish and expensive lumber, is fraught with peril. How can the unlearned but well-meaning crowd be restrained from cutting loose from the tedious and dilatory forms of an accusation, a grand jury, an indictment, a petit jury, a Judge not capable of controlling the finders of the facts, a fixed code of evidence, a fixed penalty, an appeal, and a Pardon Board or Executive, when nine gentlemen at the head of the legal profession express their gratification at this innovation?

It is worth while to look into the origin of this system of jurisprudence, which was as unknown to the common law as the Oriental system of administering justice, and, I may add, as unfitted to deal with the problems of the common law.

I need not say that no man within the limits of constitutional law was more despotic than Lord Eldon, and he was as good a common-law as he was an equity lawyer. His disclaimer of all jurisdiction over the person or personal liberty or over causes not involving rights to property is well known. A trespass cannot be enjoined unless it involves permanent injury to property. Anything savoring of political law or criminal law was disavowed. And why? We certainly never expected there would be a necessity to point out this elementary principle upon such an occasion. We have known a Sheriff's election conducted in chancery, and were once on the verge of having our late civil war brought to an end by the enjoining of levying troops in Pennsylvania—at least this is our recollection of the matter; but no one suspected the gentlemen then on the bench of knowing the difference between law and equity—a majority of one saved us from the absurdity. But we are accustomed to look to the Supreme Court of the United States as persons informed as to the elementary principles of jurisprudence. If a trespass is not within the preventive jurisprudence of equity, is it not a fortiori that crime is not? And we have the distinct statement of the great equity lawyer of America as Chancellor: "If a charge be of a criminal nature and does not touch the enjoyment of property it ought not to be brought within the direct jurisdiction of this court, which was intended to deal only in matters of civil right resting on equity, or where the remedy at law was not sufficiently adequate." (Attorney-General vs. Utica—2 John Ch. R., 378.) The jurisdiction over public nuisances is disclaimed (p. 379).

No one disputes that the Legislature, if not restrained, may do as they please in regard to crimes; probably they even adopt the scheme that Alice found in the Wonderland, of first sentencing and then trying. What I complain of, and what I think cannot be too seriously condemned, is this introduction of the Oriental or Turkish system into the criminal jurisdiction of the country by a Legislature and the laudation of it by this court. I object to our being made a butt in the law courts, as we certainly will be, for they now read our reports, if this is our notion of what equity is.

There is no sort of question that the sale of liquor is a source of great evil, though intrinsically as harmless as selling bread or meat; and if any one can devise a plan to withdraw the temptation which an indiscriminate sale offers to the young, he would deserve a statue larger than Washington. But is it the only crime? And can any one doubt that, if this new system is applied to crime generally or to crimes not capital, our constitutions will become waste paper in every guarantee they give for personal liberty?

Is it possible that one must still defend these forms or the open trial by jury? Is it possible that we must protest against a recommendation from the Supreme Court of the United States to use ex parte affidavits without the chance of cross-examination on a motion to fine and imprison for disobeying a prohibition of a statute? To say that the command of the court added force to the statute is an absurdity on its face. To say it created a distinct crime, to sanction a distinct system of remedies, is worthy of the star chamber at its worst.

The fact that any court could have so far overlooked one of the greatest, if not greatest, safeguards of civil liberty, and that a Legislature could have so utterly disregarded the rights of its citizens to that protection, warrants the most strenuous efforts to expose the fallacy by those who think it is one.

That there should be misapprehension on this subject is not remarkable. Lord Eldon pointed out the actions of Mr. Justice Buller and Lord Mansfield in recognizing rules of equity, as also rules at law, as founded in pure ignorance of the Constitution and doctrine of this court (Chancery). (Evans vs. Becknell, 4 Vesey, 185).

He was then speaking of a subject near akin to the present—viz.: that a species of jurisdiction could safely be exercised by courts of equity which could not with due regard to the safety of the community be exercised by courts of law, and those who have witnessed the attempts to do this in Pennsylvania can bear testimony to the truth of the remark. The present is an illustration of the impossibility of applying the peculiar *remedy of equity to crime or personal conduct* if irresponsible despotism is regarded as an undesirable feature in governments. The mistakes of Lord Mansfield and Mr. Justice Buller would require a lengthy technical essay to explain, and then it would be thought by many that they were right; but I think the most careless mind and the least thoughtful person cannot fail to see that equity forms of procedure cannot be applied to crimes; above all that the attempts to apply the preventive remedies to personal conduct is utterly incompatible with political liberty, and by sweeping away all limitations on the measure of punishment,* is also inconsistent with the principles of government as recognized in this country.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1890.

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* Substituting unlimited fine and discretionary imprisonment for fixed sums and terms.

OPENED WEAK AND CLOSED STRONG.

Stocks Affected by a London Failure and a Rise in Richmond Terminal.

NEW YORK, June 12.—[Special.]—Stocks opened dull and weak; closed active and strong. The weak opening was due largely to the failure of Mr. Macotta, a London jobber in American shares. The strong closing was caused by a sharp rise in Richmond Terminal and Sugar Trust certificates, prospects of a restoration of rates by the Western Freight Association, which met this afternoon, and the alleged better outlook for an agreement on the Silver bill. Early cables brought lower quotations and selling orders, and these encouraged traders here to attack the market. The only notable declines, however, were 1½ in Sugar Trusts and 2 in Oregon and Transcontinental. As both of these closed higher than last evening there was not much profit for the bears. Later cables brought better quotations and buying orders from London, together with the statement that the delinquent jobber could pay all creditors in full and that the failure was of no consequence after all. The market, however, continued dull, and for most stocks heavy until well into the afternoon, when shorts were made uneasy by the steady advance of Richmond Terminal, by the favorable news from Washington and the West, and by the sharp rise in Sugar Trusts on the news that the formality of obtaining the court's permission to pay the 2½ per cent dividend July 1 had been successfully complied with. When the traders turned to buy stocks they found few on sale, and the result was an active trade, in which the earlier declines were recovered and the whole list closed on a smart net advance. In most instances the rise is only fractional. Richmond Terminal, however, is up 1¼, Sugar Trusts, 1; Jersey Central, 1¼, and Chicago Gas, 1⅛.

Fixing the Wage Scale of Ironworkers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 12.—The consideration of the wage scale for the ensuing year was continued today by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. The Guide Mill scale is now being discussed, and, as it is of considerable length and a more complicated scale than almost any other, it is not likely to be disposed of until tomorrow. The present base price on a two-cent card is straight $2.90 per ton. It is said this price will be reaffirmed, but there will be a large number of changes in the remainder of the scale. This scale provides for the wages to be paid for rolling nut iron, channel iron, "T" iron, angles, clip or wagon trap, and hame iron. The roughers and catchers are preparing for their contest for an advance for themselves. President Weihe has been given the power to appoint two delegates from each department of the iron mills West, who shall meet during the year with the President for the purpose of endeavoring to base the iron scale on some other one or more products than bar iron.

HAS DECIDED TO RECEDE.

THE HOUSE WILL NOT INSIST ON THE ANTI-TRUST AMENDMENT.

By a Vote of 12 to 115 It Rejects the Conference Report on the Bill and Asks for a Further Conference—In the Senate the Pension Bill Is Discussed and Ordered Printed — Senator Evarts on the Silver Bill — General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The House this morning by a vote of 12 to 115 rejected the conference report on the Anti-Trust bill.

Mr. Stewart then moved a further conference with instructions to the House conferrees to recede from the House amendment. The motion was agreed to—yeas 106, nays 98.

This amendment provides that every contract or agreement entered into for the purpose of preventing the sale or purchase of any commodity transported from one State or Territory to be sold in another, or so contracted to be sold, or to prevent competition in the transportation of persons or property from one State or Territory into another, shall be deemed unlawful within the meaning of this act; provided that the contracts here enumerated shall not be construed to exclude any other contract or agreement declared unlawful in this act.

As agreed to in conference this amendment was made to read: "Every contract or agreement entered into for the purpose of preventing competition in the transportation of persons or property from one State or Territory into another, so that the rates of such transportation may be raised above what is just and reasonable, shall be declared unlawful within the meaning of this act. And nothing in this act shall be deemed or held to impair the powers of the several States in respect of any of the matters in this act mentioned."

Mr. Spooner of Rhode Island presented and the House agreed to the conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill. Mr. Henderson of Iowa, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported an urgent deficiency bill, appropriating $3,708,000 for the payment of pensions and $3,075,000 for expenses of the eleventh census. Passed.

Mr. Hitt of Illinois, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Lodge resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the refusal of the Cunard Steamship company to give a return passage to certain immigrants brought to this country in violation of the contract labor law. Adopted.

Mr. Morrow of California presented the conference report on the Pension Appropriation bill. The report, which is a disagreeing one, was adopted, and a further conference was ordered.

A Senate bill was passed granting to the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railroad company power to convey to the Rock Island and Pacific railroad company its rights, property, and franchise in the Territory of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Agricultural Appropriation bill. The committee soon rose and the bill was passed.

The House then took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Commerce.

The Day in the Senate.

In the Senate the House bill for the establishment of new harbor lines in Portage Lake, Mich., was reported and passed.

Mr. Davis presented the conference report on the Dependent Pension bill, and, at the request of Mr. Cullom, proceeded to explain it. As to the question of dependent parents, he said that all the change made by the bill from the existing law was that, whereas the existing law required dependency to exist at the time of the soldier's death the pending measure merely required dependency at the time of the application.

Mr. Davis said that when the bill was first before the Senate he had estimated its cost at $35,908,000. He thought that the changes made would add about $4,000,000 to the cost. His opinion was that the bill would add between $41,000,000 and $42,000,000 a year to the present cost of pensions.

The report went over and was ordered printed with the bill as agreed to by the conference.

The Senate Silver bill was then taken up, and Mr. Evarts addressed the Senate. After a review of the international conference on the question of silver (out of which nothing had come) he said that now for the first time in the progress of the matter of redress the question confronted the Republican party, which had a majority in each House and had the control of the executive power. It was for that party to determine that the interval of lassitude and of delay should be no longer extended. What, then, were they to do? The people of the United States, through their representatives in the two Houses of Congress and in their election of the executive head, in his opinion, determined that they would not allow the disgrace and disorder to continue. Congress was now prepared for the adoption in one form or another of a measure which, as compared with anything that had been done in the interval between 1873 and 1890, was like the step of a giant as compared with that of a sick man who made three paces and then halted. Speaking of the proposed opening of the American mints to the silver of the world, Mr. Evarts said that with the difference in ratios (15½ in Europe and 16 in this country) that measure would be utterly impracticable, especially if it was desired also to cause the opening of the mints abroad to silver. The proposition to receive silver bullion over the counter of the Treasury and to pay for it in certificates, leaving the transaction to the will of the owner of the bullion, he had never approved. He regarded it as being a step backward. Money can never be safely treated as a commodity. It was not to be treated as anything but the force and propulsion of circulation.

Known Only by Numbers.

Mr. Porter, the Superintendent of the Census, has been informed by Mr. Ashley, the Census Supervisor of the Fifth District of Pennsylvania, that his enumerators have notified him that Hungarians and Poles and many Italians in Lackawanna, Luzerne, and Carbon Counties have refused to give any census information even to the interpreters. Many of these men, he says, are designated by their employers by numbers, each man wearing his number on his person and answering to it. The Supervisor says that if so instructed he will direct his enumerators to take an account of such employés by numbers, in this way securing nativity, age, and occupation, which in his opinion would be better than no information at all.

In his reply Superintendent Porter informs the Supervisor that it is impossible that the census officer should help to perpetuate such a state of affairs as reported when large numbers of laborers are treated more like beasts of burden than men and known only by numbers. Mr. Porter gives him positive instructions to employ a sufficient number of enumerators and interpreters to thoroughly canvass these people and elicit from them the information called for by the schedules.

The Federal Election Bill.

The House Caucus Committee, which is charged with the preparation of a National Election bill on lines agreed upon by the last caucus, has been industriously perfecting the details of the measure, and has progressed far enough to be able to send a rough draft of the bill to the Public Printer. When the proofs are returned the committee will meet again—probably Saturday next—and continue the work of arranging details. Some of the changes made already in the original Rowell bill are: A provision that in cases of conflict between the returns sent in by State election officers and by those of the United States Supervisors the latter are to be accepted as prima facie evidence as to the result of the election; and a provision that the United States Court within an election district shall appoint a board of three persons, representing both political parties, to canvass the returns of the Supervisors.

Added to the Appropriation Bill.

Senator Allison today reported the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. The bill as it passed the House carried a total of $20,842,447; the Senate committee added $313,470, making a total of $21,115,917. The bill for the year 1889-'90 appropriated $20,853,725, and the estimates for the ensuing year were $21,627,250. The Senate committee struck out the provision in the House bill requiring that every application for civil service examination shall be accompanied by a certificate of State and county officers stating that the applicant is an actual and bona fide resident of the State and county in which he claims to live.

Money for the Soldiers.

In the course of some remarks on the conference report and the Urgent Deficiency Pension Appropriation bill Representative Henderson of Iowa in the House today made the following statement of the appropriations made by the present House for the benefit of the soldiers:

Regular pension bill	$ 98,427,461
Urgent deficiency	21,613,009
Soldiers' homes (deficiency)	81,609
Artificial limbs (deficiency)	60,000
Pay and bounty claims	1,123,629
Soldiers' homes	2,601,765
Aid for State homes	400,000
Artificial limbs	402,000
Pay and bounty claims	680,000
Expenses pension office	2,439,150
Records and pension div., War Dept.	837,270
Act for total helplessness	45,000
General pension act (passed yesterday)	35,000,000
Urgent deficiency	3,708,838
Total	$167,419,731

The River and Harbor Bill.

The Senate Commerce Committee practically completed the River and Harbor bill this afternoon, although it will not be reported until next week. All money appropriated for the improvement of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, respectively, is to be expended under direction of and in accordance with the plans adopted by the commissions in charge of the work on the two streams. The amount appropriated for the Mississippi River is $3,500,000; for the Missouri River, from the mouth to Sioux City, $900,000; from Sioux City to Great Falls, $350,000. As reported by the committee the bill will carry a total of about $3,000,000 in excess of the House bill.

A Veto Message from the President.

The President today returned to the House without his approval the bill for the erection of a public building at Tuscaloosa, Ala. The President in his veto message says: "In the present uncertain state of the public revenues and expenditures resulting from pending and probable legislation there is to my mind an absolute necessity that expenditures for public buildings should be limited to cases where the public needs are very evident and very imperative. It is clear that this is not such a case."

To Reorganize the Government of Utah.

Senator Edmunds from the Committee on Judiciary today reported back favorably with amendments the bill recently introduced by him providing for the reorganization of the Government of Utah.

A Two-Dollar-a-Day Bill.

The House Committee on Labor agreed to report favorably a bill providing that hereafter no person employed as a laborer for the Government shall receive less than $2 per day. The act shall not be construed to apply to females or boys under 18.

BLOW AT BUCKET-SHOPS IN ILLINOIS.

A Decision by the Supreme Court on Gambling in Grain.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 12.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today gave a severe blow to the existence of bucket-shops by a decision filed in the case of Soby vs. The People, who was convicted in Morgan County of a violation of the act to suppress bucket-shops, gambling in stocks, bonds, etc. Soby had an office in Jacksonville, where he pretended to transact a grain and commission business for Robert Lindblom & Co. of the Chicago Board of Trade. He received quotations and placed them upon a blackboard for public inspection and professed to buy and sell all kinds of products on the Chicago market, receiving certain margins therefor. One Charles James negotiated with Soby a purchase in October of 5,000 bushels of wheat and a like amount of corn, putting up a margin of two cents a bushel therefor, and closed the deal for May delivery. Neither party received or delivered any grain, and the only payment made was the two-cent margin. The grain was purchased simply for speculation, not for actual use.

The court says that by the revised criminal code of 1874 it is made a criminal offense to deal in options, and that the purchase of grain or other commodity for future delivery would be a gambling contract if the real intention of both parties at the time of making the contract was to deal in options and make settlement upon the differences in the market price without actual delivery of the grain or commodity sold. But if either party contracted in good faith for the delivery of the grain it would be a valid and binding contract. "It is clear from the evidence this man had an office where the buying and selling of grain and produce on margins without any intention of paying for the property was carried on, which is in direct violation of the statute, but he tried to shield himself from liability upon the ground he made no inquiry of customers whether they really intended to receive or deliver or not, and it is no defense because he took orders and sent them by telegraph to Lindblom & Co., and that firm executed the orders and reported to him and his customer." In conclusion the opinion states:

> It was the legislative intention to prevent the evils resulting from bucket-shops and bucket-shopping and to suppress the vice of gambling in grain and other produce, so detrimental to the interests and welfare of the people. No other construction of the act would be sustained. It is our opinion that it is no longer possible in this State under any shift or device, however specious, to keep an office or other place where parties may under a pretense of buying or selling grain or other produce engage in speculation in futures and gambling upon the rise and fall of the market. All legitimate commercial transactions on the Board of Trade or elsewhere must be upheld and enforced. And it may undoubtedly be true that agencies might be established throughout the State for carrying on such legitimate business, but this agency manifestly was not of that character, and the conviction will be sustained.

GRAND LODGE OF WISCONSIN MASONS.

The Session Closes with the Installation of Officers—Milwaukee News.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 12.—[Special.]—The new officers of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Wisconsin were installed today and the annual session closed. Appointive officers of the lodge were announced as follows: Grand Lecturer, M. L. Youngs of Milwaukee; Grand Chaplain, W. E. Wright of Wausau; Grand Marshal, M. F. Hubbard of Pittsville; Grand Sword Bearer, Jacob Wambold of Burlington; Senior Deacon, S. J. Decked of Milwaukee; Junior Deacon, Aldro Jenks of Dodgeville; Stewards, R. M. Hoyt of New Lisbon and A. F. Warden of Plymouth; Grand Pursivant, G. R. Morse of River Falls; Grand Tyler, Leonard Barrett of Milwaukee; Committee on Correspondence, Duncan McGregor of Plattsville.

Three different companies are now looking for the right of way for a street railway on National avenue to the Soldiers' Home, and the fight for a franchise is expected to be a lively one. The latest company in the field was incorporated today under the name of the Wauwatosa and Soldiers' Home railway company. The incorporators are Frank R. Falk, Charles Cuppel, John Johnston, M. P. Carpenter, N. S. Murphy, and George B. Van Norman. The capital stock is $40,000.

John H. Botzet, the proprietor of a large boot and shoe house in St. Paul, and Miss May Cummings of Grand Rapids, Mich., were quietly married in this city last evening.

Some of the striking coopers have broken from the union ranks and returned to work.

WILL NOT EMPLOY MEN WHO DRINK.

Baltimore and Ohio Men Warned to Quit the Saloons.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 12.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company has sent to each employé a circular note, of which the following is in part a copy:

> This company will not under any circumstances employ men who are in the habit of becoming intoxicated. All employés known to frequent drinking places must be warned to discontinue the practice or quit the company's service. Employés will be discharged if intoxicated either on or off duty. No persons discharged for intoxication will be reëmployed.

Denver Carpenters Quit Work.

DENVER, Colo., June 12.—Twelve hundred carpenters quit work this morning and all building operations for the time are paralyzed. About four weeks ago 600 machine woodworkers and bench mill men demanded nine hours with ten hours' pay. This was refused by the mill owners and the men went out. The men offered to arbitrate, but the owners refused, and the matter was taken up by the Carpenters' Union with the above result. The probabilities are that the hodcarriers and tinners will join it unless the trouble is settled in the next few days.

STILL ON THE WARPATH.

THE LAKE SHORE REDUCES WOOL RATES, CHICAGO TO THE SEABOARD.

Cutting of Rates from East St. Louis by the Kanawha Dispatch and Rail and Lake Lines Responsible for the Action—The Northern Pacific Secures Control of the Chicago and Calumet Terminal and Milwaukee and Northern Roads—Other Railway News.

The Lake Shore road is still on the warpath, and every cut rate made by any of its competitors is at once met by a corresponding reduction of the tariff. Having discovered that the lake and rail lines and the Chesapeake and Ohio were making a rate on wool from East St. Louis and Mississippi River points to the seaboard about 15 cents less than regular tariff, the Lake Shore gave notice yesterday that it would reduce the wool rate from Chicago to New York, carloads, minimum weight 10,000 pounds, to 50 cents, and the rate to Boston to 55 cents. The present rate on wool is 65 cents to New York and 71 cents to Boston. The Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association, at a meeting yesterday, accepted the new rates, and authorized them to go into effect June 18.

No other changes in east-bound rates were made yesterday. It is understood, however, that the Chicago and Grand Trunk will apply its three-cent differential on dressed beef via Montreal next Monday, making the rate to New York and Boston 39 cents. The Lake Shore people contend that the Grand Trunk is not entitled to a three-cent differential via Montreal, no such an agreement having ever been made. After rates had been restored two years ago, they say, the Grand Trunk claimed that it could not secure a fair proportion of the traffic at even rates, and in order to enable it to catch up it was permitted to make a differential rate, amounting to about 10 cents. This was afterwards reduced to three cents, and although the Grand Trunk no longer labored under any disadvantages it persisted in making this differential. The Lake Shore proposes to keep up the present fight no matter how low the rates may go. The Grand Trunk people claim that they are justly entitled to a three cent differential as otherwise they could not secure any dressed-beef business. They can see no reason why the Canadian Pacific should not be allowed to make the same differential rate as its line is sixty-five miles longer than the Grand Trunk's Montreal route.

NORTHERN PACIFIC ACQUISITIONS.

Secures the Calumet Terminal and Milwaukee and Northern.

The announcement made in THE TRIBUNE last Saturday that the Wisconsin Central (Northern Pacific) had secured control of the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Belt line and that the purchase is in the interest of the Standard Oil company is confirmed. The deal was consummated in New York a few days ago, and the transfer of the property will be made in a few days. It is understood that the Chicago and Calumet Terminal company will be consolidated with the Great Western Terminal and be henceforth known by that name. The Calumet Terminal, however, is to be extended as originally planned to Evanston so as to intersect every road centering at Chicago. There has been quite a contest between the Vanderbilt people and the Standard Oil people for the possession of the road, but as the latter had the longest pole they knocked down the persimmons. The new acquisition will be of great value to the Standard Oil company, as it enables it to deliver its cars directly to the various roads, thus saving great expense for switching, etc. It is of value to the Northern Pacific only in so far as it enables it to make connection with all the roads running east from this city without transfer.

The Northern Pacific has also concluded arrangements for the purchase of the Milwaukee and Northern railway, which will become a branch of the Wisconsin Central. The Milwaukee and Northern runs from Milwaukee to Marquette and Houghton, Mich., and will enable the Northern Pacific to compete for the Lake Superior iron traffic. The road now uses the Milwaukee and St. Paul from Milwaukee to Chicago, but it is understood that an extension will be built to connect it with the main line of the Wisconsin Central, and thus secure an independent outlet to Chicago.

No Advance Yet in St. Paul Rates.

The committee appointed by the meeting of the Western and Northwestern Division of the Western Freight Association Wednesday to consider a proposition to advance proportional rates on traffic from Chicago to St. Paul, originating east of Chicago and coming here by all-rail lines, and apply the regular 40-cent basis on this traffic, was unable to come to an agreement. Some of the members were of the opinion that the Missouri River rates should be simultaneously advanced, as otherwise trouble would be caused in rates to Western Iowa points. The committee was therefore discharged, and another special committee appointed to confer with the Missouri River lines regarding an advance in rates. This committee consists of Messrs. Newman, Sage, and Bird. It is not believed that a restoration of the Missouri River rates can be brought about at this time. There is no particular opposition to the advance of west-bound rates from Chicago provided the Sioux City lines can be induced to advance the rates to that point. The Alton is willing to agree to an advance on all west-bound rates, except lumber, which article, it claims, cannot bear a higher rate than is now charged. Under no circumstances, however, will it agree to an advance in east-bound rates from the Missouri River. It contends that owing to the refusal of the lines west of the Missouri River to prorate with the lines east of the river it would be prevented, if it consented to an advance in rates locally from the Missouri River, from securing any of the through business and would be compelled to depend entirely upon its local business.

Western Freight Affairs.

The Western and Northwestern divisions of the Western Freight Association reconvened yesterday morning. Most of the day was consumed in a joint conference with the Chicago and Ohio River Traffic Association lines with respect to arrangements for through traffic between points west of the Mississippi River and the Ohio River. The Ohio River lines urged a modification of the existing agreement regarding rates on grain, etc., from Eastern Missouri River points to Ohio River crossings. A definite understanding could not be reached, but it was agreed that the joint conference should reconvene in this city next Wednesday for the further consideration of the matter.

Action was taken to put in effect a 15 cent rate on alcohol, highwines, and cologne spirits in carloads from St. Paul to Chicago. It was decided to comply with the application of the Illinois Central to establish a rate of 11 cents per 100 pounds on wheat, carloads, from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Nashua, Ia. The meeting expects to conclude its labors today.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Superintendent Vaughn, of the Bay City division of the Michigan Central, will, it is said, succeed Manager Carroll of the Queen and Crescent.

The representatives of the Trans-Missouri Passenger Association will meet today with Chairman Goddard of the Western Passenger Association to perfect arrangements for the amalgamation of the former with the latter.

June 16 the Wabash Railroad, in connection with the Canadian Pacific, will inaugurate through train service between Chicago and Montreal. A daily line of sleeping cars will leave Dearborn Station, Chicago, at 3 p. m. for Toronto, Montreal, and all local points on the Canadian Pacific.

Arrivals at Oconomowoc.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., June 12.—[Special.]—Mrs. F. Schickle of St. Louis, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smythe, and H. Melvin Smythe of Chicago, and Miss Strange of Kingston, Canada, have arrived and taken rooms at Draper Hall for several weeks. Robert Worthington of the Chicago Board of Trade, with his wife and family and Mr. and Mrs. James Worthington and family, are at Leavitt's resort on Genesee Lake. H. S. Stanton and M. S. Baldwin of Chicago were here yesterday. E. L. Smith and J. E. Miner of Chicago came today. Henry H. Shufeldt and family of Chicago arrived this afternoon.

Health drinks—Silurian Water, Silurian Ginger Ale, Silurian Tonic. 89 Wabash av. Tel., 2571.

THE THEORY OF MICROBES.

Regeneration of Viscera After Removing Part of Their Tissue.

Paris *Herald:* For a long time it was believed that microbes followed the same course of action in the economy as true parasites—that is to say, that they effected it by their multiplication and by progressive invasion of the tissues and organs.

But this idea was promptly abandoned when it was discovered that microbes secrete soluble ferments, to the charge of which were then laid the various mishaps with which the microbes themselves had in the first place been blamed.

In both of these hypotheses the reaction of the organism infected by the microbes was left out of consideration. The body was merely treated as a soil more or less favorable for the development of different species of microbes. So much so that what was called the reciptivity of the organism was nothing but a condition in which it became either a good or a bad ground for their development.

But the question has recently changed its aspect entirely since the discovery of MM. Brieger and Fraenkel. These two workers have brought into light the existence of substances to which they have given the name of toxalbumines, and which are endowed with a high degree of virulence and reproduce with greater certainty the microbian disease than does the microbe itself of the soluble ferment which it has manufactured. These toxalbumines are not created by the microbe itself, but arise from the destruction of the very substance of the infected organism. The latter—that is to say, the ground on which the disease pursues its course—plays, according to this idea, a more important part than had formerly been thought in the development and evolution of the infectious disease.

Toxalbumines, therefore, sources of disease in the higher sense of the word and capable of the direst mishaps, are created in the conflict between the living cell and the microbe. But all living cells are not capable of furnishing toxalbumines when they are attacked by a microbe. Certain organisms cannot furnish any at all, and according to this theory morbid immunity is nothing but this absence of toxalbuminous reaction.

The toxalbumines that have so far been discovered divide themselves naturally into two classes. Those of the first group are insoluble in water (albuminous substances derived from the bacillus of typhoid-fever, of cholera, and from the staphylococcus aureus). Those of the second class are soluble in water (tetanus, anthrax, diphtheria, etc.). The study of these new substances, which is only at its beginning, promises to give results of the highest interest.

As soon as we shall have discovered the reason why certain living cells of certain organisms do not produce any toxalbumines, and it is quite possible that we may discover this, prophylaxis of contagious diseases will have made a decided step in advance.

On the other hand, it will be necessary now to ascertain what drugs modify the organism in such a way that it is no longer apt to manufacture toxalbumines.

It is, therefore, no longer a question of seeking for antiseptic substances to kill microbes, but, on the contrary, we must try to find the means that will enable the organism to resist their attack. This is the doctrine that I have been defending for a long time, and that I have developed on several occasions for the readers of the *Herald.*

In one of the last meetings of the Société Médicale de Saint Petersbourg M. de la Croix read a paper on the satisfactory results that he had obtained in treating consumption by the combined use of creosote and spirits of turpentine.

He administers creosote in Madeira wine, to which he adds some sort of bitter tincture and rectified spirits. Each tablespoonful of this preparation contains two grammes of creosote. The dose at which he begins is one tablespoonful a day, and he increases gradually to seven or eight and sometimes even more. The administration of this preparation, even in large doses, gives rise to no digestive disorders, except in a very few special cases; in some instances even previous disorders of the bowels were checked by the action of the creosote.

Besides this the patients were required to inhale the vapor of spirits of turpentine—that is to say, that several times a day they sprinkled some of this spirit on a handkerchief and then held it before their face and breathed the aromatized atmosphere. These inhalations never had any undesired effect.

This combined course of treatment had a very salutary effect in a short time by modifying the fevers, coughing, and subjective symptoms; furthermore, the patients increased in weight and the majority were in a condition to leave the hospital after a few weeks of treatment.

This same course of treatment gave very encouraging results in cases of putrid bronchitis, bronchiectasis, and of pulmonary gangrene following pneumonia.

I will take the liberty of making a few objections to the treatment of M. de la Croix. In the first place the dose of creosote is far too high. In no case will a patient tolerate two grammes of creosote (that is to say, the minimum dose) without soon experiencing digestive troubles of a very serious nature. I am profoundly surprised that the writer asserts the contrary, as this is a fact which every physician who has had any experience at all has been able to observe.

Furthermore, any anti-microbian treatment which is not combined with a treatment destined to tonify the patient's general state of health is lacking in its very basis. Experience had already shown it, but the experimental researches of Brieger and of Fraenkel on toxalbumines have proved it scientifically.

In a very mild form, indeed, the treatment of M. de la Croix may render service, especially if it is associated with a course of hygiene and ventilation such as I have already laid before the readers of the *Herald.*

PROTEST FROM WISCONSIN BAPTISTS.

Resolutions Concerning the Bible and the School Adopted.

RACINE, Wis., June 12.—[Special.]—At the Lake Shore Baptist association in session here a special committee was appointed to prepare resolutions on the Bible question in this State. Resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted that the Baptists enter their most decided protest against the State assuming prerogatives wholly outside of its jurisdiction when it attempts to exclude the Bible from the schools upon the basis of its being a sectarian book.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 12.—The Lutheran Synod in session in this city adopted unanimously a long series of resolutions touching their attitude on the public-school question and compulsory education. The resolutions indorse the public schools as necessary institutions and express a willingness to contribute to their maintenance, but maintain that the law should not define what a school is; and, further, that it is as necessary to maintain the Lutheran parochial schools in order to preserve the church. The German language is preserved in these schools for the same reason. The general principle of compulsory attendance at schools is indorsed; but compulsory attendance at public schools is opposed. All laws tending to interfere with religious liberty, or that threaten their parochial schools, the Lutherans declare they will fight with all legal means.

NATIONAL WOOL-GROWERS' CONVENTION.

Resolution Favoring an Amendment to the McKinley Bill Adopted.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 12.—The National Wool-Growers' Convention met here yesterday. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an amendment to the McKinley bill should be made by the Senate which shall provide substantially that all foreign wools having any cross or admixture of Merino or English blood shall be classified so as to pay duties imposed upon Class 1 or Class 2 wools, according to nature of cross or admixture, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be required to remove all samples now in custom-houses of the United States for the purpose of classifying foreign wools for duty, substituting new samples in accordance with the principles above stated.

Cherokee Cattle Contracts in Dispute.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 12.—Advices this morning from the Cherokee Nation say that Chief J. B. Mayes will probably call an extra session of the Cherokee Legislature to consider the leases made to the cattlemen which have been declared void by the United States Government and stock ordered removed. President Harrison's proclamation gives the lessees until October to vacate the lands. By the terms of the lease $100,000 is now due the Cherokees, and this amount the lessees refuse to pay unless a certain amount is deducted. In other words, they are willing to pay only for the time they are permitted to remain.

THAT STOCK-YARDS DEAL.

MOST OF THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE AGREED TO THE SALE.

The Transfer Practically Consummated—The Kickers Are Chiefly Those Who Paid $200 for Their Stock — No Mortgages Will Be Placed on the Property—Some Fear Stock Will Depreciate — Can Retain Their Shares If They Wish — Englishmen May Get Left.

The negotiations for the transfer of the Union Stock-Yards to an English syndicate have reached the point where the deal is practically consummated. The largest holders of the company's stock have agreed to the proposition, and the smaller ones show a disposition to join the procession.

John R. Hoxie writes to John B. Sherman, Vice-President and General Manager of the Stock-Yards company, that he will accept the terms of the syndicate, providing Mr. Sherman is of the same disposition. And Mr. Sherman uses no circumlocution in making known his own views of the matter.

The terms of the proposed sale are briefly as follows: Ninety-five per cent of the stock is to be sold to the syndicate. It is to be placed in the hands of Thayer & Onley as trustees. Gold-bearing twenty-five-year bonds will be issued upon this stock, the latter being retained by the trustees as security for the owners until the bonds are paid. The trustees will manage the property and the purchasers are to have nothing to do with it until the twenty-five-year bonds are paid.

The smaller stockholders, who have set up a cry that they were being sandbagged, and who have threatened to appeal to the courts for protection, are chiefly a few unfortunates upon whom was unloaded a quantity of stock at $200 by one of the largest holders. They are now the victims of their own optimism, for they thought it a good purchase and expected an advance. Those who caught the rising tide in the stock less than two years ago and purchased at $90 are quite willing to sell at the figure offered by the syndicate, $150. The $200 fellows look at the matter from the other side of the hill, however, and can't see the advantage of buying at $200 and selling at $150.

There Will Be No Mortgages.

Their complaint of a conspiracy to compel them to sell at this figure appears to be founded upon a misapprehension. The property of the company was to be mortgaged, it was said, to help the syndicate pay for the stock offered, and the fear of a blanket mortgage was to be used to squeeze out the stockholders who were unwilling to sell. Mr. Sherman declares that this is a misstatement.

"There is no intention of mortgaging the property of the company," he says, "and even if such had been thought of it could not be done. There is a constitutional provision which makes such a thing impossible. No such proceeding has ever been thought of, nor is there any intention to force small holders of stock to sell. No mortgage will be placed upon the property of the company. I have a right to take my stock any day I please and hypothecate it with a bank for cash advances. Any other stockholder can do the same. And that is just the method pursued in this case. The bonds will be issued on the stock sold. I, for instance, or any other stockholder who desires to sell will turn over his stock to a trust company. That company will hold it in trust and issue a gold-bearing twenty-five-year bond, not on the property but on the stock subscribed. So that there will be no mortgage on the stock not offered to the syndicate, leaving the stock virtually held in the hands of the old managers as security."

Afraid Stock Will Depreciate.

The kickers have also advanced the statement that owing to the popular aversion to English syndicates the entire stock of the company will sympathetically depreciate as soon as the deal is consummated, and they express a fear that the large holders who have accepted the terms of the syndicate will at once move out to the Stickney tract and start another stock-yards there, leaving the Englishmen and the small holders who refused to be sandbagged with a playground on their hands in the Town of Lake.

"Practically the yards do not change hands for twenty-five years," said Mr. Sherman. "Under the terms of the agreement Messrs. Thayer and Onley act as trustees for the stockholders and purchasers for that length of time, or until the bonds mature. Meantime the purchasers have nothing to say about the management. They cannot even vote the stock until the bonds mature and are paid. Of course the stockholders who sell may permit the bonds to be paid in a shorter time, but they may also insist that they shall run the full period, and in the meantime the management continues the same and the interests of seller and purchaser are mutual. Of course options may be sold on the stock, and all that sort of thing, but the rights of the stockholders are preserved by the trusteeship."

Most Have Signed.

It is asserted that most of the small stockholders have already signed, and that the fight predicted a few days ago will not materialize. Mr. Sherman reiterates his statement that the present value of the stock, $150, is about as high as it would go, and that it is a good investment at that figure. Those who do not care to sell can retain their holdings and find they have good property, that is, at $150, not $200. There is at least no immediate danger of an order being issued requiring employers to wear eye-glasses and mutton-chop whiskers.

"I don't envy the Englishmen who are putting their money into this Stock-Yards scheme," said a well-posted broker yesterday. "It looks to me very much as if they would get sadly left. From what I can see there are plenty of indications that *the* stock-yards of Chicago will be located on the Stickney tract. I don't know of any law that can compel the railroads to do business with the English concern, and I shouldn't be at all surprised if, about the time the stock was disposed of to the syndicate, the railroads would begin doing all their live-stock business at the Stickney tract. Then the Englishmen would find themselves in possession of a nice large lot of stock-pens with nothing under the sun to put in them."

THE NEW TRANS-CONTINENTAL ROUTE

Via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Commencing Sunday, June 15, 1890, there will be established a through line of first-class vestibuled Pullman sleeping cars running daily between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Helena, Montana, Spokane Falls, Tacoma, and Seattle, Washington, and Portland, Oregon, making the fastest time to and from all points on Puget Sound and the North Pacific coast, and affording an excellent through route for passengers destined to California points.

West-bound trains will leave Union Passenger Station, corner Adams and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at 5:30 p. m., arriving St. Paul 7:00 a. m., Fargo 4:55 p. m., Helena 1:15 a. m., Spokane Falls 5:00 p. m., Tacoma 10:50 a. m., Seattle 11:45 a. m., Portland 6:30 p. m. These trains will carry all classes of passengers, and will also provide the finest dining car service between Chicago and the Pacific coast. Trains of all lines from the East arrive in Chicago in ample time to make connection with the 5:30 p. m. train from Chicago.

In addition to the foregoing, special Pullman sleeping-cars for the famous Yellowstone Park will be attached to these trains, thus affording during the summer months a direct through car line to the "World's Wonderland" and the Lake Park region of the Northwest. Time, forty-eight hours to Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel.

The advantages to be secured by purchasing through tickets via a route composed of such favorably-known and well-established lines as the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Northern Pacific railways must be apparent to all first-class travelers.

For sleeping-car reservations, through tickets, time tables, and further information apply at city office of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, at No. 207 Clark street, or at Union Passenger Station, Chicago, or address F. A. Miller, Ass't G. P. A., C., M. & St. P. R'y, Chicago, Ill.

A Long Search for Aid.

Tramp—"Madam, can you help a poor man with a wife and eleven children at home?"

Woman—"Are you very needy?"

Tramp—"Needy is no word for it, ma'am; I couldn't see the childers suffer, so I left them to ask assistance of the charitable."

Woman—"Did you leave home today?"

Tramp—"No, ma'am; it will be seven years tomorrow. Can't you help a man who wants to surprise his little ones?"—*Judge.*

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

THE DULUTH CENSUS FOUND TO BE "A ROARING FARCE."

Thousands of Names Omitted by the Enumerators—The Citizens Trying to Correct the Injury—Retail Lumber Dealers of Illinois Form a Protective Association—Corner-Stone of a Masonic Temple Laid at Joliet—Political Persecution in Indiana.

DULUTH, Minn., June 12.—[Special.]—The census enumerators have partially completed their work, but investigation shows that in many cases they have done so in the most careless and unsatisfactory way. Last evening it was discovered that a great many omissions had been made in nearly all parts of the city, and a meeting of city officials and citizens was held, at which several enumerators were present. One of them, in whose district are probably 12,000 people or more, said that he had probably missed several hundred names; that he knew he had missed at least 800, but he had sent in his returns and was not going to take the trouble to go and see these people for two cents a name. Citizens started an investigation today and the developments were astounding. It was found to be the exception that a man had seen the enumerator, or that the enumerator had called at his house. One merchant reported that of nineteen employés not one had been taken. In a boarding-house where there are thirty-four persons only five got on the enumerator's list. One whole block, five stories high, in which nearly all the upper rooms are filled with families and lodgers, was not visited, and yet the returns have been sent in.

Marine men say that of the several hundred single men employed on tugs and docks, and sleeping on their boats, or in sailor boarding-houses, practically none have been reached. A committee appointed by a citizens' meeting this morning has found already hundreds of families and persons not listed. The omissions include city officials, judges on the bench, and prominent men, while hardly one-third of the laborers of the city have been reached. The developments show that, with only two days left to do the work, the census here has been a roaring farce. The omissions will probably reach 15,000 to 18,000. The Supervisor of this district, who lives at St. Paul, has been telegraphed to come here at once and put on new men or do something to correct, as far as possible, the present condition of affairs.

A POLITICAL PERSECUTION.

Charges Against a County Superintendent Due to Democratic Malice.

LA GRANGE, Ind., June 12.—[Special.]—The investigation of the charges against County Superintendent Machan by the County Commissioners was closed today and the board refused the petition for his removal, finding him not guilty of the offenses charged. The law of Indiana provides that a County Superintendent may be removed for immorality, incompetency, general neglect of duty, or for acting as agent for the sale of text-books, school furniture, or maps. There was no proof whatever that Mr. Machan had rendered himself liable under any of these provisions.

The charges against him have been made for purposes of political capital and in the interests of the Indiana Book company, which is suspected of backing the prosecution and standing the heavy expense. Mr. Machan incurred the ill will of the Indiana company by writing articles criticising the new law and exposing the patched-up character of some of the books furnished trustees by the company. About the 1st of February a number of documents, it is supposed, were stolen from his office, and on these the action is altogether based. The Democratic press of the State was interested in advertising that the Superintendent was a corrupt and venal official. It was shown on the trial that he was not interested in any sales of text-books, school furniture, or maps for any firm. There was evidence introduced showing that his correspondence with Donahue & Henneberry of Chicago was in regard to the purchase of goods for his own office, or blanks and record books which the trustees requested him to negotiate for for the sake of obtaining low rates. He has in fact saved the county considerable money by acting as agent of the trustees. The prosecution gave notice of an appeal to the Circuit Court, and an attempt will be made to continue an agitation of the matter for political effect in this county, Mr. Machan being a prominent Republican.

A STORE ROBBED AT FOREST.—Burglars entered the general store of Davis & Friend at Forest last night and robbed it of about $100 in money and a large quantity of cutlery and jewelry. The money was in the safe, but the thieves worked the combination.

J. S. WISE CUTS HIS THROAT AT COLUMBUS.—J. S. Wise, traveling salesman for the Deering twine binder, went to Columbus last Tuesday in a demented condition. He grew worse, and Wednesday night cut his throat from ear to ear. His physician has no hope of his recovery.

LUMBER DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

Retailers Will Try to Prevent Farmers from Getting Wholesale Rates.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 12.—[Special.]—The lumber dealers of the State met in this city and organized the Illinois Lumber-Dealers' Association. The constitution of the National Association was adopted. The following are the officers: President J. H. Schuck, Springfield; Vice-President, J. H. Goodell, Chandlerville; Secretary and Treasurer, P. F. Ahrens, Staunton. The object of the organization is to obtain better recognition from wholesale dealers and to prevent, if possible, the shipment of lumber in car-load lots at wholesale rates to farmers or others not in the retail trade.

MASONIC TEMPLE CORNER-STONE LAID AT JOLIET.—The corner-stone of the Masonic Temple was laid at Joliet last evening, Knights Templars, two blue lodges, and a chapter participating. A syndicate of Masons bought half a block on Jefferson street, which will be built upon. The temple will be of stone, four stories high. The two upper stories will be used as lodge-rooms, parlors, etc.; the second floor for business offices. There are to be four storerooms on the ground floor. The building will be heated by steam. The cost will be $61,000. The State Grand Officers were not invited to the laying of the corner-stone, but will be present when the building is dedicated. It will be the most complete Masonic hall in the Northwest, and when ready for use will have cost about $75,000.

A MASTODON'S BONES FOUND NEAR VIRGINIA.—The pelvic bones of a mastodon were unearthed Wednesday on the farm of Mrs. M. E. Cox, eleven miles northeast of Virginia, and taken to that town and placed in Dr. J. F. Snyder's museum. The two bones, placed in their proper position, measure three feet and a half high and over five feet across, and weigh nearly 200 pounds. The animal to which they belonged was not less than thirteen feet high and eighteen feet in length. Search is making for the remainder of the skeleton.

THE AURORA WATCH FACTORY'S AFFAIRS SETTLED.—The Aurora watch factory troubles have finally been settled without litigation. In the County Court yesterday the assignment was declared valid, and an order was made to pay the employés one-half cash and one-half in watches. The banks are authorized to sell the collateral and apply the proceeds on their claims. A decree was entered for the foreclosure of the bonds.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN AURORA MAN.—Two weeks ago Nick Chenaux of Aurora went to Chicago to sell a team of horses. Since that time he has not been heard from. His friends fear foul play.

RICH VEIN OF BLACK MAGNETIC ORE.

New Mines to Be Opened on a Lake Superior Range.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 12.—[Special.]—A party just in from Mesambria, the newest of the Lake Superior ranges, reports the discovery of a vein of black magnetic ore at a depth of seventy-five feet. The vein is thirty feet wide and has been traced more than a mile. An assay shows 68 per cent of iron. The mines are located halfway between the Wisconsin Central and the Rhinelander Branch of the Lake Shore. The Mesambria range people expect to get a road built down there and begin shipping from half a dozen mines this season.

ED BAKER TO BE TRIED AT ASHLAND.—Ed Baker will go on trial at Ashland today for the robbery of the Iron Exchange Bank of Hurley. The District Attorney says he has located a part of the stolen money. Several sensational arrests will be made.

Matrimonial.

HOLLEMAN-STEFFENS.—The wedding of Dr. Peter W. Holleman of Chicago and Miss Agnes E., daughter of the Rev. Dr. N. M. Steffens, Professor in Theology at Hope Seminary, Holland, Mich., took place at the residence of the bride's parents yesterday morning, the father of the bride officiating. They left for Chicago in the afternoon.

PHELPS-TUTTLE.—Howard Phelps, manufacturer of Ansonia, Conn., was married yesterday at Decatur, Ill., to Miss Anna E. Tuttle of that town.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENCIES WANTED—EXPERIENCED BUSINESS-man (German), with first-class relations at home and references in New York, desires to represent on commission in Hamburg, for Germany and northern part of Europe, some first-class manufacturers or dealers. Address EUROPEAN, P.-O. Box 621 New York.

LADY AGENTS—TO SELL STAMPING PATTERNS; outfit free. S.B. Pattern Co. So. Bend, Ind.

SALESMAN WITH OWN OFFICE WILL SELL anything in New York. A. C. HUEG, 712 Broadway, New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—A LADY'S GOLD HUNTING CASE watch; English make, elegantly chased, figures of dial seen through a small glass aperture in case. Liberal reward. No questions asked. Address or call. JAMES THOMPSON, Room 70, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

LOST—LADIES' WATCH AND CHAIN—ON Evanston-av. or Lincoln Park. Ten dollars reward for return of same to Room 32, 78 State-st.

FOUND—LADY'S WATCH AND CHAIN; party can have same by proving ownership and paying for advertisement. Apply E. H. LEWIS, Room 21, No. 34 Wabash-av.

$5 REWARD FOR THE WHEREABOUTS OF Willie W. Henderson, moved away from n. w. cor. Wabash and 25th-st. BLAIN & LAFOND, 157 Washington-st., Room 9.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. SHOWERS & MILLER, Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ARE AS GOOD PROPerty as real estate. Am offering special inducements to purchasers during the summer months. Terms as easy as you can get on real estate. Goods delivered on first payment. GEO. E. MARSHALL, diamond importer, 110-112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS grocery clerk; accustomed to city and country trade; 15 years' experience. First-class reference. Address A 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN AN office; good penman and accountant; experienced. A 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CLERK IN A FIRST-class hotel. Can furnish best of references. Address A 125, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN office; good references, and security given. Address A 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILL CLERK, COLlector, or assistant bookkeeper; good penman; best of references from late employer. A 146, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM the East; is acquainted with the leather business, or saddlery hardware; or will take most anything. Address J. L. WARICK, Stafford Hotel, corner Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN FROM East; grocery, gents' furnishing, or dry-goods house; speaks German. Good references. CHAS. F. MARVIN, care 2910 State-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS-MEN ARE promptly furnished with unemployed male stenographers free of charge. Those only who are perfectly competent are supplied. Telephone United Stenographers' Association, 94 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGraphers and typewriter operators supplied to employers without charge to either party. Typewriter Headquarters, 144 La Salle-st., near Madison.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MALE STENOGRApher; speed shorthand, 150; speed typewriter, 65; 5 years' experience. Best references. A 163, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED clothing salesman; can furnish good reference. A 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGH SOAP salesman to sell in or near Chicago. Address A 126, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS clothing salesman. Address A 118, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JULY 1, BY TRAVELer of energy and success, men's furnishing goods specialty preferred. A 174, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A MACHINERY house by a first-class millwright. Address O., 601 63d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGINEER; CAN DO repairing. Good city references. A 59, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CARPENTER FOREman; have had 12 years' experience. Address A F, 4951 Champlain-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COStume cutter; 16 years' experience. Address A 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 23 years old as a plumber's helper. A 124, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY AN Englishman; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly experienced. Good references. Age 35. A 105, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG ENGLISHman as coachman, with best references. B 100, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AGENCY OF A MERCANtile house or manufacturing company by a reliable German-American; good references. Address A 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION OF TRUST BY elderly German-American; best of references; understands bookkeeping. A 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED man of 25 as collector or most any kind of office or store work. City references. A 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK FOR 4 OR 5 hours a day; South Side. Apply at 4215 Wentworth-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GARDENer; accustomed to horses and cattle. A 69, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS-MEN ARE promptly furnished with unemployed lady stenographers free of charge. Those only who are perfectly competent are supplied. Telephone United Stenographer' Ass'n, 94 La Salle-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL WORK. Apply at present place, 543 West Monroe-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—NURSE, SICKNESS, CONfinement, or housekeeping; reference. 559 Madison-st., Flat A.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY RELIABLE NURSE girl and middle-aged woman. 559 Madison-st., flat.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY TO GO OUT washing and ironing by the day in respectable families. 778 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN FOR CASHIER of a bank of $25,000 capital in a Kansas town of 1,000 population; best references required. Address W. H. A. CLARK, Lock Box 225, Wichita, Kas.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ORDER CLERK BY A wholesale drug house; must be experienced in that line. Address A 119, Tribune office.

WANTED—PERMANENT MAN FOR SPECIAL and office work; must be able to give references and put up $500 cash security; $75 per month salary with promotion guaranteed; state experience and when you can begin; no fakirs need apply, but a good man can begin at once. Address and investigate. A 159, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NOTION BILL clerk; must be rapid, good penman, and correct. M. LININGTON, 200 Randolph-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER FOR WHOLESALE fancy goods and notions; state experience, references, and salary. A 160, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER IN WHOLESALE clothing house; state experience, age, etc. Address A 166, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERKS IN NOTIONS AND dry goods. H. WOLF.

Stenographers.

WANTED—COMPETENT MALE STENOGRAPHers are needed to fill positions in the city and country; costs nothing to join. UNITED STENOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION, 94 La Salle-st.

Salesmen.

WANTED—2 SPECIAL TRAVELING AGENTS—To good men liberal pay will be given. Address with reference, stating previous business, The National Building and Loan Association, P. O. box 708, Salt Lake City, Utah.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO TAKE profitable side line; no samples. IMPERIAL, 325 Dearborn-st., R. 21.

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR CITY; FINE LINE of confectionery. A 136, Tribune office.

WANTED—WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES! —Agents wanted to sell watches; big money to good men. Call 10 to 12 a. m., Room 14, McVicker's Theater.

WANTED—FEW GOOD SALESMEN TO HANDLE a new specialty; good salary or commission. Address, giving references, A 171, Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—STRONG BOY TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful. Address A 132, Tribune.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY; NO SCHOOLBOYS need apply. H. WOLF.

WANTED—GOOD SMART EDUCATED BOY TO go to Duluth; must be able to operate typewriter, write shorthand, and not afraid of work. Address in own handwriting A 172, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY FOR SODA FOUNTAIN AND drug store work. 1558 Wabash-av.

Trades.

WANTED—HORSESHOER. CALL AT 11 TWENty-sixth-st.

WANTED—MECHANICS OF ALL KINDS AND laborers. Apply at once to WM. DEERING & CO., Clybourn and Fullerton-avs.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—GOOD MEN ONLY; wages 35c, 8 hours. Room 38, 159 La Salle, Carpenters' and Builders' Association.

WANTED—WOOD TURNERS. APPLY TO MANager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MECHANICAL draughtsman for steady employment; the highest salary paid to a first-class man. Address CARL WIRTH, Architect, West Superior, Wis.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—CARPENTERS. CALL AT ONCE AT shed, corner Jackson-st. and Fourth-av.

WANTED—A CANDY-MAKER WHO CAN make chocolate goods better than any "Eastern house"; wages no object. Address A 152, Tribune.

WANTED—FOREMAN FOR SHOWCASE DEpartment. Terry Mfg. Co., Nashville, Tenn.; good wages and permanent work to man of ability and experience. Call at Room 444 Palmer House, 12 to 1 today.

WANTED—4 EXPERIENCED DESK MAKERS for Terry Mfg. Co., Nashville, Tenn.; good wages by day or job; permanent work. Call 12 to 1 today, Room 444 Palmer House.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN DESIRING TO MAKE GOOD wages in cities will find it to their interest and benefit to address for particulars. Wyandotte Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Kas.

WANTED—PARTIES WITH CAPITAL WHO are willing to invest can obtain a light, easy, pleasant, permanent employment, one that will pay from $150 to $250 per month. Parties with capital meaning business call on or address J. W. LAIRAMORE, Waverly Hotel, 263 Clark-st., Room 308.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS on installment goods; special inducements. L. T. M. SLOCUM, 246 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN TO TRAVEL FOR OUR CANAdian nurseries. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

WANTED—A FEW RELIABLE MEN TO SELL on installments an article to the Catholic families in Chicago and cities in Northern Illinois. JOHN GATELY & CO., 21 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MAN OF ABILITY AND INTEGRITY for position of trust; salary $65 per month; small cash security. Address B 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE YOUNG MAN FOR OUTSIDE work. A 155, Tribune office.

WANTED—NIGHT-WATCHMAN WHO IS ABLE to sweep and clean floors, etc.; must have had experience. Applications in writing, stating full particulars of former employment and references, to A 163, Tribune office.

WANTED—WHITE BUTLER IN PRIVATE family. Must have references. Address A 154, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CANVASSERS FOR an electric light company; liberal commission paid. Address, giving experience, A 153, Tribune.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING SOlicitors for World's Fair publication of great merit. Auditorium, Room 1,303.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED PACKER IN NOtions and dry goods. H. WOLF.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS TIME KEEPER and collector; 238 Carroll-av., near Sangamon.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A LADY FOR GENERAL OFFICE work; state experience and salary wanted. Address A 156, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY FOR OFFICE WORK; experience not necessary; state wages expected. A 161, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND TYPEWRITER; rapid figurer. B 93, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—WE ARE PLACING COMPETENT lady stenographers in positions daily in the city and country; costs nothing to join. United Stenographers' Assn., 94 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TYPEWRITER OPerator; need not understand stenography. Chicago Central Phonograph Co., 801 Home Ins. Bldg.

WANTED—SHORTHAND STUDENTS; BROWNE, Pitman, or Munson; lessons, private or mail, 50c; speed lessons; exercises corrected. MARR, 625 Opera-House.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERal housework in a small private family; will pay good wages. Apply at 882 Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECOND work; good wages. 264 Ontario-st.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL; SMALL FAMILY; must sew and bring references. Call Friday at 4351 Lake-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 4332 Greenwood-av.; wages $5; bring references.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, EXPERIENCED girl or woman to do housework in small family; good wages. 5214 Hibbard-av., Hyde Park.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 513 Fullerton-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork: wages $4 and $5. 220 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY; A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework; small family. Apply at 3230 Prairie-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNdress, to go in the country for the summer. 3344 Prairie-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; small family; good pay. 1602 Indiana-av.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS, SEAMSTRESSES, and young ladies to learn drafting, cutting, basting, and putting on garments without alteration. JACKSON'S, 202 State-st.

WANTED—A1 DRESSMAKERS, WAIST HANDS, skirt hands, and sleeve hands; good wages and steady work; call Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. MAD. L. DULAC, 1827 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED GIRLS ON children's caps; also quick hand sewers. G. L. MORGENTHAU & CO., 270 5th-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST DRESSMAKER. 209 31st-st., top flat.

Nurses.

WANTED—FAITHFUL AND RELIABLE NURSE with city references. Apply immediately at 22 Astor-st., near Division.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE FOR INfant. References. 4734 Kimbark-av., Kenwood.

WANTED—26 WALNUT-ST.—GIRL TO CARE FOR baby and do light housework.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES TO FORM CLUBS ON CLOAKS and wraps; easy work; good pay; salary; right parties. 181 West Madison, Room 33.

WANTED—VERY GENTLE, WELL EDUCATED American nursery governess from 10 to 5 o'clock daily for little girl 4 years old. Highest references required. Call from 12 to 1 at 2300 Indiana-av., lower flat, second floor.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—NEW SOUTH SIDE HOUSE.

ELLIS-AV. AND FORTY-FIRST-ST.

10 rooms besides laundry and bath-room; every room light, cheerful, decorated, and supplied with gas-fixtures. Low rent to good tenant. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Room 32, 189 La Salle-st., or see agent at the house.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, 123 33D-ST., $35; 9-room modern house, 3212 Graves-place, $40; 257 Bowen-av., 9 rooms, $35; 3127 Rhodes-av., 9 rooms, $45; 3208 Lake Park-av., 10 rooms. Apply 3155 Rhodes-av. or 51, 170 Madison-st.

FOR RENT—3525, 3527, 3529 GRAND-BOULEvard, 11-room modern residences; newly painted and papered; good brick barn; possession immediately; rent, $65. SNYDACKER & CO., 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2554 PRAIRIE-AV., 12-ROOM MODern brick house; east front; fine mansard and 2-story brick barn; all in first-class sanitary condition; would rent for $65 per month for one to three years to good tenant. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 133 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—FACING JEFFERSON PARK—446 West Adams-st., a most desirable 10-room extension house; modernly improved and in excellent order; low to desirable tenant. SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—WHOLE HOUSE, $34; OR ONE flat, $17. 979 Harrison-st., near Hoyne-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 10-ROOM BRICK house, every convenience; thoroughly repaired; now $40; formerly $55. 394 W. Congress-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—OR SALE—ELEGANT HOUSES ON Astor, Elm, and Bellevue-place; price $75 to $200. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 501 NORTH STATE-ST., STONE front, 11-room house, with all modern improvements. Apply No. 503 North State.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—ON PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN 41ST and 42d-sts., a very nice 8-room cottage, with 40 ft. lawn; rent $35 per month to good tenant. W. HECKMAN, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR 4 MONTHS FROM JULY 1ST—Ten-room handsomely furnished house, located in attractive and well-kept park, about six minutes' walk from 50th-st. station, Ill. Cent. R. R. BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—EVANSTON, FURNISHED HOUSE; large, shaded grounds, on ridge; five minutes from depots; for the summer or longer; very low to desirable tenant; also furnished 6-room cottage at Lake Bluff. Address A 70, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—IN RIVER FOREST, NEW, 8-room house, modern, pleasant, cheap. Address OWNER, 281 Canandaigua-av., River Forest.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—MADISON, WIS., DURING JULY and August, a fine residence, situated on the shore of Lake Mendota, on Langdon-st.; best location in the city. For terms, etc., address LOYAL DURAND, Madison, Wis.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"ARMOUR FLATS"—ONLY FIVE left out of a total of 194. We think this good evidence that the flats are desirable and in good demand. They are well lighted and ventilated, furnished with screens, window shades, janitor service, etc.; finished in natural wood and are kept in first-class order at all times; streets are kept sprinkled, sidewalks clean; no water rate to pay. Call on our representative at 409 33d-st., who will give you such information as you may require, or apply direct to our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, HOT AND COLD water and all conveniences. 2810 Wentworth-av.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT AT 3663½ WABASH-AV., $25. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"THE ALLEN"—A BROWN-STONE modern apartment house at the junction of Drexel and Oakwood-blvds.; location and building superior to all; every apartment first-class; electric light and elevator running late and janitor to show apartments.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEAR THE LAKE-SHORE DRIVE, on Division-st., in the "Irving," modern 8-room apartment on second floor; complete and convenient as to every detail; steam heat, janitor service, etc.; low rent to desirable tenant. SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—CHOICE 5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, NEW and modern, heat, passenger elevators, janitor, etc. Call at 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—491 LASALLE-AV., 10 ROOM FLAT, with modern conveniences, $45. Inquire 497 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER—FURNISHED flat to small family, no children; new and very desirable. 18 Bellevue-place.

West Side.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN STONE front n. w. cor. Washington-blvd. and Carpenter-st.; janitor service; $32.50 and $35; key 21 South Carpenter-st. D. J. SWIFT & CO., 231 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE FIRST FLAT, 192 WINCHESter-av., 6 rooms, modern, large back yard, $25.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, 3708 LAKE AV., TWO BLOCKS from I. C. R. R. and cable; nicely furnished front room for gentleman, overlooking the lake; every modern convenience; steam heat, electric light; private family; cheap to permanent party; call today Flat 15.

TO RENT—LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT room near State and Adams-sts. Address 806 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room on first floor; private family; $14 a month for two, or $12 for one; gentlemen preferred; 15 minutes to Madison-st., Cottage Grove cable. Call 67 24th-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED front rooms in Armour Flats. 3348 Dearborn-st., Flat A.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM at $9 a month; also elegant east front alcove on second floor, $30. 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WE CAN PLEASE ANY ONE LOOKING for first-class quiet accommodations near business center; table good, rooms richly furnished, and everything clean, quiet, and respectable; elevator. Dearborn Park Bld'g, 5 and 6 E. Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, at 266 and 268 Wabash-av. Apply to janitor or to D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., Agents, 166 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3316 INDIANA-AV.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms with private bath.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM MODERN FLAT, NOS. 1623, 1625, and 1627 Wabash-av., $15.50 to $30.50 per month. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 133 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 247 31ST-ST., 2D FLOOR FLAT, 6 rooms and bath; in good repair; also see list of other desirable flats and houses at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY FURnished front rooms in strictly private family with or without board to four gentlemen; terms reasonable; first-class; convenient to steam or cable cars. D A 81, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ALcove, also adjoining room, together or separate; private family. 2503 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE NEWLY-FURNISHED front room for gentleman. 261 Dearborn-av., opposite Union Club.

TO RENT—427 LA SALLE-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with bath.

TO RENT—141 DEARBORN-AV., NICELY FURnished alcove room.

TO RENT—293 OAK-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, vacated by party going to seaside, with or without board; everything very select.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room, with alcove, for two gentlemen; private family. References. 980 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLAT, 8 ROOMS; FIRST-class order; newly papered. 196 La Salle-av. Call at flat, 2 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED 7-ROOM flat cheap. 482 North Clark-st. Possession at once.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE LARGE DOUBLE room; modern conveniences; also neat single room. References. 240 La Salle-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—409 W. VAN BUREN, 2D OR 3D FLOOR, 6 rooms, in first-class repair; will make special inducements to good tenants. Also see list of other desirable flats and houses at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with or without board. T. J. DUFFY JR. & CO., R. 310, 167 Dearborn-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; CONvenient to Illinois Central trains and cable cars, 57th-st. and Jackson Park; rent reasonable. Address A 123, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS UNFURNISHED. 5454 Woodlawn-av.

TO RENT—MOST DESIRABLE ROOMS IN HYDE Park for dressmaker; elegant location. 118 53d-st., corner Lake av.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, STORES AND BASEments on West Madison-st., between Peoria and Sangamon, Thompson's Block; business center of the West Side; fine location for clothing or dry-goods business, first-class grocery, boot and shoe, millinery, jewelry, hardware, gents' furnishing, real-estate office, or restaurant. WM. HALE THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 147 AND 149 WEST MADIson-st., corner Union—Fine stand for clothing, furniture, or dry goods; also 40 West Madison-st. Inquire of JAMES CASEY, 635 West Jackson-st.

FOR RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 20X125, with two fronts. 135 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 283 W. Madison-st.; good location, reasonable rent. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—NO. 99 S. CANAL-ST., STORE and basement, with or without power. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—STORES IN NEW BLOCK, WESTern-av. and Huron-st., suitable for meat market, dry-goods, millinery, hardware, boot and shoe, or plumbing business. Apply to OWNER, on premises daily, including Sundays.

South Side.

FOR RENT—
268 SOUTH CLARK-ST.
Elegant store, stone floor; steam heat and electric light. KEEBLER & COMPANY, Exclusive Agents,
Tel. 5045. 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 368 Wabash-av.; immediate possession. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING, 266 and 268 Wabash-av.; good elevator and janitor service. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—CORNER STORES 537-740 MADISON, in choice order. LEWIS, 628 Manderson-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE AND UNDER, FINE offices and rooms at 167 Washington-st.; also a hall by the night. For details see rent cards there.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—FINE FRONT OFFICES, 2D AND 3D floors, 155-7 Washington-st. Apply to janitor or room 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FINE, LIGHT PRIVATE OFFICE, with use of reception-room, in connection with real estate firm. 808 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—ROOM SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR'S office. 1800 Wabash-av.

Lofts.

TO RENT—FOR FACTORIES—THE FINEST LIST of lofts in the city; all sizes; for light and other conveniences cannot be excelled; see list at both offices, 155 La Salle-st., and Washington and Halsted-sts. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—

STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, BUILDINGS AND HOUSES FOR RENT IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
GROUND FLOOR OFFICE, 83 DEARBORN-ST.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF five or six rooms from July 1 to Dec. 1. State price and location. Address A 127, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY PARTY OF THREE adults, finely furnished flat in good neighborhood on South Side for about three months; willing to pay good price. A 131, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—
A STEAMBOAT
with 22 or 24-inch wheel, with privilege of buying.
Address BOX 574, Pullman, Ill.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

A BRAND-NEW FURNITURE STORAGE WAREhouse—City Storage Co., 177 W. Adams-st., near Halsted. Tel. 458.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods. Permanent. Reliable.

HIRAM SIBLEY FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSES—Largest, most complete warehouses in this country; merchandise stored in bond and free furniture; personal effects, dockage, and forwarding; rates on application. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Propts.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,579. S Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543. GEORGE PARRY.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers; all systems; $2 week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

BOOKKEEPING AND WRITING, 125 DEARBORN-st. individual instruction day and night. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co.

BROWN & HOLLAND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE. Pitman system. 26 Haymarket Theater Building.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDITORIUM BLDG (Congress-st. elevators) IS OPEN ALL SUMMER
Also summer course at Asbury Park, N. J.

33 CENTS A LESSON ON PIANO AND VIOLIN BY a first-class teacher. A 98, Tribune.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES: FOR $2 WE CAN FIT YOU WITH A nice, reliable, glazed Dongola button shoe, in opera and common-sense lasts, A, B, C, D, and E widths; greatest bargain ever offered; mail orders promptly filled; 40-page catalogue free. NEELY BROS., 153 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY FRANK WELLS, 189 LA SALLE-st., R. 50.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Calumet-av., n. w. corner 31st-st., 94x120, $700 ft.
Calumet-av., near 35th-st., 94x125, $150 ft.
Calumet-av., near 42d-st., 25x125, $100 ft.
North Central Park-av., near Ohio, 50x119, $30 ft.
Cottage Grove-av., near 31st, 50x110, $300 ft.
Ellis-av., near 35th, 47x134, $200 ft.
Evanston-av., near Belmont, 62½x125, $110 ft.
Grand-boulevard, near 35th, 142x182.
Halsted-st., near 59th, 50x125, $60 ft.
Michigan-av., near 43d, 100x161.
Michigan-av., near 48th, 150x160, $175.
Michigan-av., corner, near 56th, 300x160.
Michigan-av., corner, near 79th, 1,200x160, $22.50 ft.
72d-place, near Madison-av., 75x125, $45 ft.
South Park-av., near 50th, 150x178.
State-st., near 43d, 98x161.
State-st., near 58th, 50x161.
State-st., near 78th, 50x160, $40.
Vernon-av., near 38th, 50x124, $90.
Wabash-av., corner, near 78th, 100x160, $40.
Wabash-av., near 79th, 100x160, $35.
Washington-av., corner, near 50th, 100x150, $200.
Washington Heights, corner Church and Meadow, 50x150; want offer.
Washington Heights, Prospect-av., between Elm and Ridge-avs.; want offer.
Wentworth-av., near 46th, 44x108, $80.
Woodlawn-av., near 54th-st., 40x175, $50.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 47.

FOR SALE—BY FRANK WELLS, 189 LA SALLE, Room 47.

RESIDENCES.

Calumet-av., near 27th, 8 rooms, brick	$ 5,500
Calumet-av., near 28th, 2 frames, 20 rooms	11,000
Calumet, cor. near 32d, 2-story brick, 11 rooms	17,000
Calumet, near 44th, 8 rooms	4,500
Ellis-av., near 35th, large brick 3-story, large lot	17,000
Ellis-av., near 38th, 10-room brick	10,000
Ellis-av., near 41st, 8-room brick	7,500
Groveland-av., near 32d, 9-room brick	13,000
Johnson place, near 37th, 7-room brick	4,000
Lake-av., near 44th, 11-room frame	9,500
La Salle-av., near Goethe-st., 11 rooms	11,000

Michigan-av., a large list fine houses.
Oakenwald-av., 4351, new brown-stone, 11 rooms, $11,000; hardwood finish; go and see it.
Ray-st., modern pressed brick, 11 rooms, south, front, near Prairie-av.; want to make quick sale, hence price will be made low.
Vincennes-av., fine brick dwelling, cost $18,000; is strictly modern, 3-story, fine finish; want a cash offer.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle, Room 47.

FOR SALE—FREE EXCURSION TICKETS
TO EDGEWATER,
TO EDGEWATER,
TO EDGEWATER,
THE BEAUTIFUL LAKE SHORE SUBURB,
FOR ALL INTENDING LOT BUYERS WHO CALL AT OUR OFFICE IN PERSON.

Tickets good any day for trains leaving Union depot, Adams and Canal-sts., at 9:30 a. m., 11:15 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 3:10 p. m., or 4:35 p. m., returning in one or two hours. Sunday trains leave Union depot at 10:15 a. m., 12:30 p. m., and 5:20 p. m.

CIRCULARS SHOWING LOTS REMAINING UNSOLD IN OUR POPULAR EDGEWATER ADDITION AND ALSO SHOWING CHARACTER OF IMPROVEMENTS MADE WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
Room 32, Calumet Bldg., 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORN-STREET.

5 or 10 lots at Maplewood only $500, worth	$ 600
2 lots on Armitage-av., choice and cheap	650
2 corner lots Armitage, north of depot Hermosa	1,500
2 next corner, with house; bargain; only	1,500
Bunch of 10 lots north Humboldt Park; each	300
Bunch of 10 or 20 lots near depot Hermosa	320
2 lots North-av. at entrance to Park	2,500
Choice corner near above 100x140 ft., only	5,000

Bargains in 5 to 40-acre tracts near city.
Houses and lots in city and all near suburbs.
Also on avenues south of city and Hyde Park, Woodlawn, Auburn Park, and South Englewood.

FOR SALE—$14 PER FOOT FOR CHOICE 50-FOOT lots at Irving Park; beautiful place for a home; inside city, 20 minutes' ride; same property selling at $75 per foot in other directions; will fetch that at Irving Park in a year or two; buy now to make money.

Also 24 lots, 25x125, near Irving Park, 5 blocks from depot; abstract with each lot; $3,600, part cash, balance at 6 per cent; retail $350 each; double in a few months.

A. H. HILL & CO., 304 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—
5816 Rosalie-court, 2-story frame, brick foundation, 30-ft. lot.
5415 Jefferson-av., modern house, finished in hardwood on main floor.
Webster-av., corner 72d-st., modern house, 50-ft. lot, street improvements all made, stone sidewalks.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on BEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100 HOUSES—WILL BE SOLD $500 down, balance $50 monthly; 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 rooms on North or South Side, on choice streets. Why pay rent? Own your own home. Send for list. WM. H. MOFFITT, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, vacant and improved; sites with railroad and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit tenants; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CITY LOTS, ONLY $250 TO $375; $25 cash, balance $10 a month; this is a bargain; 5c car fare; near a park; only a few left at that price. A few Jackson Park lots at $65 a foot. L. N. CUROTT & CO., 110 La Salle-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—$50,000—IN BUSINESS CENTER, 50 feet front; improved. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark, Room 53.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS BLOCK, 6 STORIES and basement; lot 100x120; rents about $30,000 yearly; price $300,000. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INVESTORS, ATTENTION—HAVE flat scheme that shows 15 per cent net; lot in fine neighborhood; cheap. A 175, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY; or will lease. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HIGHLY IMPROVED CITY PROPerty paying $15,000 a year net; will pay $7,000 a year more by spending $35,000 additional. Y 138, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CITY LOTS—$250 TO $400 BUYS A beautiful city lot; 5c fare, graded streets, sidewalks, water, etc.; now is your time to purchase city lots before prices advance; small cash payment; $10 per month. L. N. CUROTT & CO., 110 La Salle, R. 13.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—CENTRAL LOCATION—2-story brick factory, with railroad dock. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—Two fine modern houses, situated between 18th and 22d-sts.; $90,000, $100,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Three houses between 26th and 30th-sts.; $28,000, $45,000, $35,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Very fine new house in vicinity of 20th-st.; a beautiful home; $50,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—One of the newest and most beautiful houses on South Side, with large lot; owner was two years in building it, giving it his personal attention nearly every day; the plan and construction are perfect; sewerage and plumbing of the most expensive kind; the trimming is mahogany, cherry, oak, birch, birdseye maple, and other selected woods; owner expects to remove from the city; $145,000; will sell house and part of lot for $105,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Fine brown-stone house; one of Burnham & Root's best designs and best location on the street; to duplicate it would cost $25,000 more than price; $95,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Very expensive new house; handsomest and most perfect 25-foot house in Chicago; finished one year ago; contains two systems of gaspipes, one for fuel and one for illuminating gas; steam-heating apparatus in barn; cooking done by gas; no coal or kindling has ever been in the house.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern house, near 33d-st., with lot 25x174 ft., and brick barn; $32,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern brown-stone house near 32d-st., with 25 ft. and barn; $35,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, No. 2815, with 33 ft. and brick barn; immediate possession.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house near 29th-st., with 43 ft. and barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, with lot 50 ft. front, near 32d-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, with lot 51x170 ft.; $34,000.
KENWOOD—Several beautiful places with large and finely improved grounds; $32,500, $33,000, $35,000, $100,000.

CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS.
MICHIGAN-AV.—130x187 ft., n. w. cor. 22d-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x144 ft., near 34th-st.; $500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—112x176 ft., near 26th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—130x163 ft., near 25th-st.; will sell 50 or 80 ft.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x174 ft., near 33d-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—100x174 ft., near 33d-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—98x144 ft., s. e. cor. 33d-st.
DREXEL-BD.—80x250 ft., n. w. cor. 44th-st.
DREXEL-BD.—100x250 ft., n. e. cor. 45th-st.
DREXEL-BD.—100x250 ft. near 45th-st.; $350.
DREXEL-BD.—100x214 ft., near 48th-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY.
MADISON-ST.—4-story building on corner, with 80 ft. front on Madison-st.; $90,000; central property.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—Large store, 50x175 ft., cor. Archer-av.; $47,500.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV., stone front, near 16th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV., stone front, near 17th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV., stone front, near 19th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV., stone front, near 20th-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE—CHEAP—
Cottage Grove, cor. 62d, $125 per ft.
Cottage Grove, near 31st, $205 per ft.
Cottage Grove, cor. 44th, $300 per ft.
Cottage Grove, near 53d, $130 per ft.
Cottage Grove, near 65th, $125 per ft.
Cottage Grove, near 55th, $80 per ft.
Cottage Grove, near 50th, $150 per ft.
Cottage Grove, near 66th, $100 per ft.
Cottage Grove, cor. 76th, $60 per ft.
Cottage Grove, cor. 68th, $100 per ft.
Cottage Grove, near 53d, $125 per ft.
Cottage Grove, near 30th, $250 per ft.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4041 LAKE-AV.—ONE OF THE finest residences in Chicago; lot 35x370, with fine view of lake; house of about 20 rooms, finished in hardwood, with all the latest improvements; only 18 minutes' ride on I. C. R. R., near cable-cars; in finest residence part of city; price $25,000; will take some unimproved lots on South Side in good locality as part payment. House open for inspection. Any one wanting a nice home will do well to see this one. Apply to owner, A. STRICKLAND, 4043 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—
Hotel Woodruff, corner Wabash-av. and 21st-st., 70 ft. front on Wabash-av.; paying a good percentage on price asked; a large stable on alley for rent goes with the property. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
25, 50, OR 80 FEET
EAST FRONT ON
GRAND-BOULEVARD,
N. of 37th-st., adjoining fine improvements.
V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 319.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY—Must be sold to close an estate; lots on some of the best South Side avenues at $55 to $67 per ft., worth $100, with all street improvements in and paid for, both steam and cable cars; property all around this has been sold for $80, while this property had not been on the market. T. P. KEEFE, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
3122 Michigan-av., 50 ft. front and a good frame house; cheap.
2517 Wabash-av., 50 ft. of ground and large frame house.
2411 Wabash-av., 25 ft. front; frame house.
3151 Wabash-av., 25 ft., and frame house.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD VACANT CORNERS SOUTH; would trade for improved business property worth from $10,000 to $100,000. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES; LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Just ready for inspection and sale, the finest residence property on the South Side. The old University property at Cottage Grove and Thirty-fourth, containing 10 acres, has passed through a transformation. The building has been demolished and taken away. Magnificent trees and shrubbery are on the tract, with a 30-years' growth. New sewers have been put in through the alleys. The finest white stone sidewalks that could be purchased have been laid. Boulevard lamps, newly paved streets and building lines established. This is a nineteenth century subdivision, and money has been spent lavishly to secure the best and not the cheapest. We now offer you for the first time residence lots in the gem subdivision of the South Side at 50 per cent less price than you will have to pay on good streets 2 miles farther south.

For 30 days we will make a cut in prices to those only who desire to build handsome residences for their own occupancy. Take the Cottage Grove cable and you pass the property. The Illinois Central only 2 blocks away.

Title perfect. Abstract free. Title guaranteed by the Title Guarantee Company. Very easy terms can be arranged, enabling any one to secure the ground for a home.

Note—
Note—
Note—John Wain will be at the office on the grounds personally every day, including Sundays, from 3 to 5 p. m.

ON THE GROUNDS FROM 3 TO 5.
ON THE GROUNDS FROM 3 TO 5.
Apply to JOHN WAIN, 303 Tacoma Building, Cor. Madison and La Salle.

N. B.—Contractors, look into this. Handsome and well-built houses would sell faster than you could erect them.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE BLOCKS—
The desirability of these blocks can only be appreciated by seeing them, as the ground is high and dry, and the elevated road will pass in front of these blocks:
State-st., 600x171 ft., corners 86th and 87th.
Wabash-av., 600x171 ft., corners 86th and 87th.
Michigan-av., 600x171 ft., corners 86th and 87th.
Wabash-av., 600x171 ft., corners 86th and 87th.
Indiana-av., 600x171 ft., corners 86th and 87th.
Michigan-av., 600x171 ft., corners 86th and 87th.
Indiana-av., 600x170 ft., corners 85th and 86th.
Michigan-av., 600x170 ft., corner 85th and 86th.
Wabash-av., 405x170 ft., corners 85th and 86th.
Michigan-av., 600x170 ft., corners 85th and 87th.
SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON, Exclusive Agents, Room 301 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT ON VINCENNES, NEAR Bowen-av., at $115 per foot; a decided bargain. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AV., NORTH OF ADAMS-st.—4-story and basement building, with lot. Apply to CHARLES E. KOTZ, Room 44, 169 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS, ASHLAND-AV., BET. 72d and 75th; east front; small payment down, balance monthly. Fine lots in Moreland, easy terms. A bargain in Halsted-st. lots, bet. 93d and 94th. I. REYNOLDS, 218 La Salle-st., Room 85.

FOR SALE—ON 44TH-PLACE, PAVED STREET, near St. Lawrence-av., 50 ft.; great bargain at $75 per foot. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—
Beautiful 10-room house; detached; 3208 Lake Park-av.; possession at once; price $12,500. Inquire of owner, 51, 170 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—100 FT., S. FRONT, JACKson-st., near 43d. JONES & WALKER, 95 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
N. W. cor. Ogden and St. Louis-avs.
N. E. cor. Ogden and St. Louis-avs.
S. E. cor. Homan-av. and 16th-st.
S. W. cor. Turner-av. and 16th-st.
50 ft. Ogden-av., near St. Louis-av.
100 ft. Homan-av., near Ogden-av.
300 ft. fronting Douglas Park.
The above are a few of the bargains we offer in this locality. J. F. LYON & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50X125, SOUTH FRONT, CORNER Lexington and West 39th-st.; 50x125 ft., south front, on Lexington-st., midway between Garfield-boulevard and West 39th-st.; 25x140 ft., east front, on Garfield-boulevard, 75 ft. south of Flournoy-st. The above property is all in the most desirable block between Garfield and Douglas Parks. Abstract with each lot. Have an offer of $5,000. Does any one want to increase it? Terms one-fourth cash; balance to suit purchaser. Address OWNER, 1131 Cedar-av., Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2737.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
486 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—
N. W. cor. 12th and Clinton-sts., an elegant 4-story and basement brick; lot 25x130; well situated; can be bought for $22,500; cheap at $25,000; owner will take a residence, West Side, worth $5,000 in exchange; balance easy payments. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st., South Side, Cor. Washington and Halsted-sts., West Side offices.

FOR SALE—WHAT WILL YOU GIVE FOR 1061 Washington-boulevard? 3-story flat; rents $720; owner is in town to sell it. Come at once and make best offer. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—Manufacturing, coalyard and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, north of 12th-st.
126 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft. deep. Tel. 2737.
268 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 627 ft. deep.
536 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft. deep.
Also many other desirable locations.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOMER-ST., NEAR Milwaukee-av., 2-story flat building, well rented; will exchange for vacant suburban property or farm in Illinois, Michigan, or Wisconsin. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., WEST OF OGDEN-av., 25x125 at a bargain; $92.50 per foot. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 53 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ABOUT GARFIELD Park; highest, healthiest, and most beautiful property in the city. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—
20 S. Canal-st., 25 ft. front, running back to R. R. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN VACANT 50-FT. FRONTage on Central Park boul'd, E. of Albany. Price $2,800. Make offer. Must be sold. Address E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—STORE AND flat property at great bargain. Address A 138, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—50 FT. COR. MEAD-ST. and W. Chicago-av.; will be worth $100 per ft. in one year; price, $2,500 if taken at once. A 162, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
DOUGLAS BOULEVARD.
A fine lot on Douglas-blvd., near Woodland, 25x150, very cheap. SNOW & DICKINSON, Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV. LOT WORTH $2,000 FOR $1,400. WILLIAM PIERCE, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—LOT ON MADISON-ST., near 42d; cheap for next two days. Address B 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON W. ADAMS-ST. AT W. 48TH-ST., 10 or 15 lots, all together; now is the time to buy. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—1061 WASHINGTON-BLVD., BRICK building in flats; $6,500; must be sold before owner leaves city. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—537 S. LEAVITT-ST., NEAR OGDEN-av., new 3-story flat building; rents at $870; cheap at $7,500; must sell; make an offer. N. ATCHISON, 90 Washington-st., R. 59.

FOR SALE—NEW, MODERN MANUFACTURING block; price $110,000; pays 8 per cent net. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUMBOLDT-boulevard, near Western-av., 166 feet deep; 18 minutes' ride from Wells-st. Depot; fare 6¼ cents; $650 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—46 LOTS, ½ FRONTING ON WARNER and ½ on Slocum-avs., besides C. and N. W. depot, Sec. 23, half-mile south of Irving Park; paved streets all well sold at $350 per lot, or half of them for $400 per lot; a great bargain. B. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—268 FEET, CAMPBELL-AV., 10 LOTS; 2 corners; Harvard and Taylor-sts., suitable for builder. J. W. HEDENBERG, Telephone 2737. 6, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—10 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. Tel. 2737. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—A MODERN 2-STORY 8-ROOM BRICK on Sawyer-av., near C. B. & Q. station and Ogden-av. cars. Will offer this cheap for a few days. J. F. LYON & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000 WILL BUY NEW TWO-STORY brick house, all modern improvements; good lot; one block from Garfield Park; $500 down, $25 monthly; worth $4,000. JAMES B. HOGUE, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—10 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. Tel. 2737. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN RIVER AND HALSTED-st., investments. H. O. STONE AND CO., 206 La Salle.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH STATE-ST., NEAR CHICAgo-av., 3-story brick building of cozy little flats; rented for $840 per year; never vacant; this is a fine investment for some one with $8,000. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—
A fine 2-story brick in 2 flats on Melrose-av., near Lake Shore-drive; 30 foot lot. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE; NORTH Side, south of Chicago-av.; 50 feet; corner of alley; light on three sides. ALEX. H. GUNN, 79 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—GOING TO EUROPE, WOULD SELL 491 La Salle-av., brick house and lot, cheap. Owner, 497 La Salle-av.

FOR SALE—BUILDERS TAKE NOTICE—I HAVE over 600 feet frontage of choice residence property in one body; convenient to cable cars, Lincoln Park, and Lake Michigan; good houses will sell here as fast as built; full particulars at my office. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—122 EAST KINZIE-ST.; PRICE $25,000; make an offer. W. H. POWELL, 1603 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON LINCOLN-AV., NEAR Belmont-av., cheap. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK—BARGAINS—SIXTY-THIRD-ST. Property a Specialty.
Choice corners $175 to $225 per ft.
Inside lots, $105 to $200 per foot.
Woodlawn-av., grove lots near 62d-st., $80.
Madison-av., east front, near 63d-st., $85.
200 feet close to Midway Plaisance, $65.
Lexington-av., corner of 62d-st., $100.
S. F. BOUTON, 217 First National Bank.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILroad, near Jackson Park, on Madison-av., between 73d and 74th; water pipes and sidewalks laid; street macadamized; $1,000 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY, LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER, 90X93, COTTAGE Grove and Bowen-avs., $50,000; terms to suit; present rental, $2,500. Call on Fireman's Insurance Co., 200 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN HYDE PARK HOMES near cable and railroad. $4,000 to $12,000; same built to order. J. A. COLEMAN, 301 Tacoma Building.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
ELLIS-AV. AND 41ST-ST.

THE THOROUGH AND SOLID CONSTRUCTION of our
NEW TEN-ROOM STONE-FRONT HOUSES at
ELLIS-AV. AND 41ST-ST.
The
SIX LARGE LIGHT BEDROOMS in each house.
THE SUPERIOR HARDWOOD FINISH.
The
WALL DECORATION THROUGHOUT.
THE
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES.
THE
$7,500—VERY LOW PRICES—$7,750,
AND THE
VERY EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT
Are features that have made them popular among careful and thoughtful home-seekers.

THE READINESS WITH WHICH THEY RENT AT GOOD FIGURES MAKE THEM DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.

TERMS $500 TO $1,000 CASH AND BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS EQUAL TO RENTAL VALUE OF THE HOUSE, AND LONG TIME INTEREST 6 PER CENT.

BRANCH OFFICE AT THE PROPERTY. OPEN AT ALL TIMES. TELEPHONE 10,073.
Circulars and all information sent free on application

TO THE OWNERS,
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
ROOM 32 CALUMET BLDG.,
187 TO 191 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—
JACKSON PARK FRONTAGE.
THE FINEST CORNER ON STONY ISLAND.
126 FT. COR. STONY ISLAND AND MIDWAY PLAISANCE.
150 FT. ADJOINING ABOVE.
118 FT. COR. MIDWAY PLAISANCE AND EDGARTON-AV., ONE SHORT BLOCK WEST OF STONY ISLAND.
EDGARTON-AV., FINE CORNERS AND INSIDE, 1 BLOCK WEST OF STONY ISLAND; STREET MACADAMIZED, STONE SIDEWALKS, AND ALL OTHER FIRST-CLASS IMPROVEMENTS. FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
P. F. WOLFF, R. 611, 218 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN MIDWAY PLAISance (60th-st.) frontage, cor. Cottage Grove-av., 175x180 ft., at $250.

Cor. Sheridan-av., 225x160, $25 per ft. under the market; special bargain at $200.

Near Ellis-av., 100x180 ft., one block from the site of the Baptist University; $200 per ft.

The above are all choice pieces. Call for particulars. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY VAN VLISSINGEN—
BARGAIN.
MODERN RESIDENCE.
On one of the finest corners in Hyde Park convenient to Illinois Central and cables. Built of brick and stone, and containing all the latest modern improvements. Owner has removed from the city and desires to dispose of it quickly. Price for a limited time $15,000. Terms easy. For particulars call on J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—BY HARRISON BROS.—
121 La Salle-st.
AT A BARGAIN.
Fine corner, 150x164 ft., on Kenwood-av., south of 51st.; for a few days at $100.
HARRISON BROS., 121 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$55 PER FOOT—ELLIS-AV., NEAR 65th-st., 550 feet front; stone sidewalks, paving, water, boulevard lamps, etc., all paid for; the above is a good investment; easy terms. BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—50TH-ST., NEAR DREXEL-BOULEvard, 50x200 feet; $95. Corner St. Lawrence-av., near park; $80. MARK T. LEONARD, 315, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KIMBARK-AV., NEAR 51ST-ST.; 2 choice pieces; Cottage Grove-av., cor. 66th, 49 ft.; Indiana-av., cor. 58th, 51 ft.; Michigan-av., near 58th, 25 ft.; Prairie-av., near 60th, 75 ft.; Ford-av., at Windsor Park depot, 100 ft., e. f., bargain; Lexington-av., near 65th, 50 ft., cheap; South Park-av., cor. 78th, 600 ft., under the market; beautiful home at Woodlawn, large and handsome grounds, corner of 2 good streets, and worth price asked. A. H. KINKAID, 31, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS SOUTH—BY BENEDICT—Prairie-av., choice, 100x163 feet, $75 per foot. Lexington-av., north of 55th-st., 62x165, $160 per foot. Cottage Grove-av., two frontages south of 31st, only $190 per foot. O. L. BENEDICT, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., NEAR 43D, 50 FEET, VAcant, at $140; a good purchase. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark, Room 53.

FOR SALE—100 FEET NEAR STONY ISLAND and 63d, $85; also 35 feet on Prairie-av., near 44th, east front, $125 per foot, only this week. MOAK & DUTHIL, 50, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.
50x161 feet, near 61st-st., east front, at $80 per ft.
WM. M. CARSWELL, R. 51, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—63D-ST., 200 FEET EAST COTTAGE Grove-av., at $110; a bargain. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—
150 ft., south front, on 66th-st., 125 ft. from Stony Island-bd., at bargain. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 and 504 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—FACING JACKSON PARK—
50x190 ft., near 63d-st. This property can be had at a bargain if taken soon.
200 ft. on Grace-av., one block from park.
50 ft. near 63d-st., on Hope-av., 2 blocks from park, at $80; $20 a ft. profit in this in 30 days.
50 ft., south front, on 63d-st., in Woodlawn Park.
Call and get list of Jackson Park vacant.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 and 504 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV., ON A CHOICE corner, fine 2-story 10-room house, having all modern improvements; also large barn and beautiful lot; will sell for $15,000; a decided bargain. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—ELEGANT NEW brown stone front on Lake-av. and 46th-st.; detached; 26⅔-foot lot; only $9,500; easy terms; monthly payments; larger lot if desired; also adjoining vacant land to sell, or will build on it to suit. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM FRAME HOUSE, MODERN improvements, hot and cold water; good barn; Evans-av., near 42d-st.; $3,750; ½ cash, balance monthly. BROOKS & CO., 803 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., NEAR THE PLAISANCE—97x170 ft., special bargain.
Call for list of lots on Drexel and Wharton-avs., at $60 per foot and upwards.
Cottage Grove-av., near 61st-st., 100x125 feet, at $100.
47th-st., bet. Vincennes-av. and St. Lawrence-av., at $115 for 50-ft. Call for particulars.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40X142 OAKENWALD-AV., JUST south of 43d-st., $150 per foot. BROOKS & CO., 803 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—LANGLEY-AV. LOT NEAR 43D-ST.; CHEAP. $75 A FOOT. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100X161 FT., COR. STATE AND 56TH-st.; a bargain; $175 per foot. GEO. W. SPENCER, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 620.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME NEW STONE FRONT 14-room house at the head of Washington-av. blvd., north of Forty-ninth-st.; lot 45x150; the best situation in Kenwood. Also in the same block a fine lot 75x150 on which I will build two houses. These two lots are so situated as to have the benefits of lots twice their size. Any of these houses will be sold on small cash payments and balance running 5 years or longer. No charge for architect's plans and estimates. W. P. BUTLER, 461 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST LOTS ON PRAIRIE AND Calumet-avs.; all improvements in; $50 per foot; near trains and cable-cars. C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—NEW, MODERN, 9-ROOM BROWN-stone front on Vincennes-av., near 41st-st.; every improvement; price $7,500; $1,000 cash; balance easy terms. See it. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND BARGAIN IN WINDSOR Park and Cheltenham property; two best corners south of Jackson Park at big bargain; rare opportunity; 79th-st., Bond, Lake, Ontario, Ford, Commercial, Ewards, and other avenues where property advances rapidly. Call early for bargains. MAHAN, 925 Opera-House Block.

FOR SALE—
Fine corner, south and east front, on 73d-st., near Stony Island-bd., at $40 ft. for few days. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 and 504 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK—300X189 FT. ON corner located bet. 67th and 71st-sts., near the water-works; special bargain. Call for particulars. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—94X125, CORNER LAKE-AV. AND 46th-st., for one week only; $175 per foot. BROOKS & CO., 803 Tacoma.

FOR SALE—47TH-ST. CORNERS—
Corner St. Lawrence-av., 145x120.
Corner Prairie-av., 161x100.
Corner Wabash-av., 161x100.
BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT CORNER FOR INvestment, near Jackson Park, 100 feet front; $3,000 for the piece. C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND-BOULEVARD, BEtween 69th and 70th-sts., 25 or 50 feet, cheap. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK DETACHED 11-ROOM house, stone front, all modern, 4844 Langley-av.; want offer; easy payments. Owner at 4850 Langley-av.

FOR SALE—100 FT., SOUTH FRONT, ON 66TH-st., near Jackson Park, at $100 a ft. if taken soon. 80 ft., south front, on Woodlawn-terrace, near park, at $100 a ft.
Corner 64th-st. and Hope-av. at $90 a ft. for today.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 and 504 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, WABASH-AV., NEAR 61st-st.; 25 feet on State, near 50th-st.; 50 feet Grand-boulevard, near 41st-st.; 100 feet on Prairie-av., e. f., near 76th-st.; 200 feet, e. f., Wabash-av., corner 77th-st. H. A. HULBURD, 38 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—43D-ST.—CHOICE CORNER LOT AT $200 per foot. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—25X125 FT., west front, between 43d and 44th-sts., at a bargain. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—200 FEET FRONT, FINE CORNER ON Prairie-av., near Washington Park and 55th-st. boulevard. Splendid permanent investment. BROOKS & CO., 803 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—1,200 FT., PRAIRIE AND INDIANA-av. frontage; only $9.25 per foot; four corners included. C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—50 FT. N. W. COR. 74TH-ST. AND Adams-av. J. B. SPENCER, 166 Randolph-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—FOUR CHOICE LOTS ON ILLINOIS Central R. R., in Brookdale, adjoining Woodlawn; $625 and $500 each; this is under the market. BROOKS & CO., 803 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 52d-st., east front, 80 or 210 feet front. For full particulars apply to BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—57TH-ST., NEAR South Park Depot; fine corner for hotel; $150 per ft.
Vincennes-av., cor. of 46th-st.: 210 ft.; bargain.
Kenwood, 46th-st., nr. Greenwood; 50x194; $140 per ft.
Forrestville-av., bet. 45th and 46th-sts.; 50 ft.; $85 ft.
Woodlawn-av., nr. 46th-st.; 100 ft.; $175 per ft.
Calumet-av., nr. 46th-st.; 100 ft.; $75 per ft.
Ellis-av., nr. 61st-st.; 50 or 100x173; $57.50 per ft.
47th-st., near Vincennes-av., 50x120; $115 per foot.
63d-st., nr. Cottage Grove-av., 55-ft. corner; $80.
68th-st., nr. Cottage Grove-av.; 136 ft., s. f., $35 per ft.
Cottage Grove-av., cor. south of 51st-st.; $150.
Cottage Grove-av., nr. 47th-st.; 50 ft., e. f.; $175.
Cottage Grove-av., cor. north of 51st-st.; bargain.
Stony Island-blvd., nr. 77th-st.; 75x199; cheap.
Langley-av., near 48th-st., 25 ft., $80 per ft.
48th-st., west of Cottage Grove-av.; 50 ft.; $75.
Acres on Stony Island-blvd., $2,500 to $4,000.
W. A. PRIDMORE,
4305 Cottage Grove-av. Tel. 10067.

FOR SALE—BY JOHN BOOMER, ROOM 19, 107 Dearborn-st.
Cottage Grove-av. cor. 58th-st., 4 lots with 2 2-story flats on inside lots; corner vacant; price $12,000.
Cottage Grove-av., near cor. 75th-st.; 100 ft.; a bargain at $55 per ft.
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 76th-st., 233x125 ft., at $60 per ft.
South Chicago-av., near 79th-st.; 250 ft.; $30 per ft.
St. Lawrence-av., cor. 64th-st., 375 ft.; cheap.
St. Lawrence-av., south of 64th-st.; 5 lots.
Farwell-av., near 67th-st.; 2 lots; bargain.
Vincennes-av., cor. 79th-st.; 275 ft.; $22 per ft.
Jefferson-av., bet. 76th and 77th-sts.; $500 each.

FOR SALE—FORESTVILLE-AV.—TWO CHOICE corners between 48th and 51st-sts., at $75 per foot; worth $100 per foot. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT ON ELLIS-AV., BETWEEN 71st and 72d-sts., 350x125 feet, to 16-ft. alley, at $25 per foot. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT STONY ISLAND AV. lots at $57.50 per foot. C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—NEW MODERN houses and choice building lots. 85 Dearborn-st., Room 604. E. B. BUSHNELL, Owner.

FOR SALE—NEAR JACKSON PARK, 200 FT. AT only $35; one-quarter cash will take. C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—100 FT. ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., north of 63d-st.; $100 per foot. GEO. W. SPENCER, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 620.

FOR SALE—MIDWAY-PLAISANCE (60TH-ST.), N. F., 80 ft. west of Ellis-av., 100x180 ft., one block from the site of the university, at $200. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OUR SEVEN NEW 9-ROOM MODern, hardwood, stone front houses on Forty-fourth-place (paved), now building; $5,750 to $6,500. On easy terms; see us. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—2,400 FT. OF THE CHOICEST FRONTage on State-st., Michigan, Wabash, and Indiana-avs.; $11 per foot. C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—MODERN SEVEN-ROOM, TASTY home and 30-foot lot; only $4,000; $500 cash and monthly payments; near cable and parks; Jackson-av. and 54th-st.; also vacant lots at $1,250. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 75th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—
ROY & NOURSE,
Room 216, 167 Dearborn-st.
PRINCIPAL OWNERS
of
ENGLEWOOD,
AUBURN PARK,
AND SOUTH ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS A SPECIALTY.
Call for our official plat.

FOR SALE—NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGE ON SHERman-st., near 58th-st.; 28 minutes from Polk-st. Depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents; price, $1,300. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT ACRE PRICES—28 LOTS north of 55th-st. and east of Western-av.-boulevard. There is $300 per lot profit in this very soon. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 and 504 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE RECENTLY BOUGHT the Dewey tract at BEVERLY HILL, on the Rock Island, and are now subdividing and improving the property in first-class shape.

We are now offering lots in this beautiful subdivision for $350 and upwards on the monthly payment plan or otherwise. In point of accessibility and natural beauty there is nothing in Chicago to equal our property; numerous trains; splendid depot on the ground. Call for plats and passage. Agent on the property every afternoon.
WALDEN & MULVANE, Rooms 15-16,
95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORN-st., bunch of 11 lots on Sangamon-st., near Auburn Park and South Englewood, only $300 each.
Another bunch of choice lots (9) at $300 only.
Also 10 at $275 each, near two depots, S. Englewood, and 25 same vicinity, together, only $250 each; cheaper than acres and well located to retail.
All of above are big bargains worth investigating, and can never be bought again so cheap.

JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$10 CASH, BALANCE $5 MONTHLY, will buy your choice of 9 lots, near Humboldt Park for $325 each; surrounding property selling for $400 and $500; these are the cheapest lots in Chicago within 5-mile limit, on quick transportation, 5-cent fare; speak quick; these lots will sell for $750 in one year. WM. H. MOFFITT, 152 La Salle-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—AUSTIN.
250 feet on Willow-av.
50 feet on Chicago-av.
J. B. SPENCER, 166 Randolph-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—A GOOD, LARGE house, modern; 50-foot lot, nice trees; $3,750. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 59, 187 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
——WE CAN SHOW YOU THAT——
——WEST KENILWORTH LOTS——
are cheap and will quickly yield a large profit to the builder, investor, or home buyer; 3 miles north of Evanston, 45 feet above the lake, adjoining Kenilworth with its fine gas works, water-works, complete sewerage and macadamized roads; $10 per foot; small monthly payments; lots are selling for three times our price within a block. Call for plats, etc. See these lots at our expense before buying.
L. C. & J. C. KEELER, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON AND SOUTH EVANSton—We have a large and complete list of property for sale and for rent in these most desirable suburbs of Chicago; several bargains in very desirable modern residences; choice building lots in all parts of the village at prices that are bound to increase this season. RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND ACRES NEAR CHICAGO; easy terms. Write or call on us for plats and descriptions. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 184 Dearborn-st., Room 1, Chicago.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON EASY TERMS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; convenient to good suburban service; free plats, etc. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE HOUSES, LOTS, BLOCKS, and acres. I own a large interest there and can give low figures and offer great inducements to those who will build. Free ride to see property. C. E. BROWNE, 41 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
AT SOUTH EVANSTON.
Houses in all parts of the town at bargain prices. Also vacant lots in good locations. O. F. GIBBS, Suite 516, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A HOME? COME and see this 10-room residence, with 3½ acres, on finest street in this city, in full view of Lake Michigan; best of water; well and artesian; has 145 feet front on State-st; terms to suit. J. F. POWELL, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—SHERIDAN ROAD, SO. EVANSTON, lot 100x160, east front; drive and parks finished, trees in, a magnificent view of the lake, convenient to depots; terms reasonable. Address A 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT CORNER, 100X190, AT WILmette, 2 blocks from depot, only $12 per foot. EHLERT & CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COMMERCIAL-ST., RAVENSWOOD, a nice 7-room house, hot and cold water, bath, and water closet, at a bargain; small payment down. M. R. COLE, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—LOTS AND BLOCKS on 5th and 6th-avs., with sewer complete, from $10 to $16 per foot. GEO. W. SPENCER, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 620.

FOR SALE—MAYWOOD—TEN CHOICE LOTS, $10 per foot; pure air, fine elm trees, sewer in street; 22 minutes to city; easy terms. O. H. BENSON, 16, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—NEW MODERN house in choicest location at a bargain for cash. J. Q. HOYT, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT ACRE PRICES ON THE Ridge and in the grove, at Tracy, Washington Heights; near depot; $15 to $20 per foot. BROOKS & CO., 803 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—20 LOTS AT MAYWOOD, well situated. WM. M. CARSWELL, R. 51, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS OR 10 ACRES, WITH GOOD $5,000 house, northwest of Montrose, between Cherry and Oak-sts., Washington Park-av. and Baker-av. Will retail at $300 per lot. Price with house and barn $30,000. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—MY RESIDENCE, with beautiful grounds, lot 200x337 feet, brick barn, modern improvements; sell cheap. 1308 Sherman-av., Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE PROPERTY, BEST LOcations, $10 to $20 per foot. C. W. RICHMOND, 151 Washington-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—HUNDREDS OF ACRES NEAR BLUE Island. EUGENE F. McCLINTOCK, Box 32, Blue Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—HALSTED-ST., between 93d and 94th, 100 feet running through to Hough-av.; will be sold on a basis of $15 per foot on Halsted-st. and $10 on Hough-av.; $7 under market price. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—THREE BEAUtiful corner lots on Park-av. for sale for a few days very low and on your own terms; owner closing out at sacrifice. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 33 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR ACRES, WITH GOOD HOUSE and barn; a nice lot of fruit trees; at Forest Hill, convenient to Wabash and Pan-Handle R. R. ISAAC DRAKE, 5338 Wentworth-av.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL HIGH land, just south of Riverside Depot; just subdivided into 275 lots; I offer this tract for a few days at $650; terms to suit. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—720 ACRES, 15 MILES SOUTH FROM Court-House; fine, high land, part of it wooded; this is the choicest tract of land in one body in Cook County, and would prove a most profitable investment for large capitalists or a syndicate. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP IN FIVE ACRES, 20 MINUTES out, one block from depot and nice houses; macadamized streets and sidewalks all around; only $3,000 per acre; lots adjoining retailing at 100 per cent advance. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
GREAT BARGAIN.
GREAT BARGAIN.
RIVERSIDE ACRES!
RIVERSIDE ACRES!
RIVERSIDE ACRES!

I have 30 acres ½ mile from C., B. & Q. Depot at Riverside at $800 per acre. Will retail for $2,200.

This is positively a bargain, and should not be on the market twenty-four hours.

For terms and particulars,
FRANK E. BRYANT.
Room 35, 79 Dearborn-st., 10 to 12, or Riverside.

FOR SALE—
AUBURN PARK ACRES.
Choice tract of 25 acres, the cheapest piece on South Side, surrounded by fine improvements and on line of street-cars.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
STICKNEY ACRES.
STICKNEY ACRES.
WE HAVE OVER 60 PIECES IN THE STICKNEY TRACT AT FROM $400 TO $1,000 PER ACRE; ALL PRICES GOOD UP TO DATE. YOU CANNOT FAIL TO FIND A BARGAIN IF YOU WANT TO BUY. CALL AT OUR OFFICE.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE.
33 DEARBORN-ST., GROUND FLOOR OFFICE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE ACRES—
40 acres, northwest corner 55th-st. and Kedzie-av.; this is ripe for immediate retail; 3 depots within 5 minutes' walk.
6⅔ acres, cor. State and 87th-sts.
6⅔ acres, cor. Wabash-av. and 87th-st.
6⅔ acres, cor. Michigan-av. and 87th-st.
6⅔ acres, cor. Indiana-av. and 87th-st.
6⅔ acres, cor. Michigan-av. and 85th-st.
6 acres, cor. Wabash-av. and 85th-st.
20 acres fronting on 63d-st., near Chicago Lawn and Stickney syndicate.
SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON,
Exclusive Agents,
Room 301 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—
165 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL LAND
NEAR CHICAGO.
A well-known suburb; best suburban train service to be had; only $300 per acre; a fortune in this.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast Corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—
40 acres in Hyde Park at $1,250 acre.
10 acres on 106th-st. at $1,200.
10 acres, 92d-st. and State-st.; $2,500.
10 acres on Archer-av., near Santa Fe shops; $1,800.
30 acres on Diversey-st., 8 miles from Court-House, only $700 acre; this is a snap.
40 acres in Stickney Tract; $1,250.
5 acres, 89th-st.; $2,500.
46 acres at Cragin; $1,250.
280 acres near Stickney Tract, $130 acre.
80 acres near I. C. Ry.; $325.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT,
503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—ACRES.
37½ acres at Belmont Station on C., R. I. and P. Ry., 105th to 107th-sts., on the ridge, beautifully situated; this property is surrounded by beautiful homes, ranging in price from $5,000 to $40,000.
20 acres at 99th-st., ¼ mile frontage on Western-av.
Several 5-acre tracts on 95th-st.
PREBLE & CO., 512 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—ACRE BARGAINS; 10 ACRES N.-W. cor. 69th-st and Blanchard-av. (96 lots), adjoining E. A. Cummings & Co. 80 acres soon to be sub-divided; short distance from depot and street cars. Also 40 acres n. e. cor. Johnson-av. and 83d-st., near depot and Wabash R. R. shops. High ground; $1,300 per acre. 40 acres 67th-st. and Grand Trunk R. R., adj. depot, at $1,600. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, SUBDIVIDED INTO 48 lots, west of Morgan Park and Grand Trunk R. R., for $550 an acre; the last piece. Call or write to B. B. FERGUSON, 70, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRE BUYERS, LOOK AT THIS.
80 acres s. w. cor. 47th-st. and 5th-av., La Grange, on C., B. and Q. R. R., opposite Leiter's Addition, at $650 per acre; property north of 47th-st. and adjoining this has all been subdivided and sold. Here is a great bargain.
C. H. TALBOT & SON,
Room 911 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST BARGAIN ON THE market in a really choice 30 acre tract.
Property lies between 96th and 99th-st. and has a frontage of 3 blocks on Halsted.
This can be sold this week for $250 an acre below the market.
Several parties have this tract under consideration and have made offers.
Don't wait if you want a safe investment where you are sure to double your money. Halsted-st. lots near this are selling at from $450 to $550, and are in great demand.
ISAAC REYNOLDS,
187 La Salle-st., Room 85.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON EAST SIDE OF CALUmet Lake, opposite Pullman, fronting 1,830 ft. on 114th-st. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR STICKNEY TRACT—
80 acres fronting 63d-st.
Also, several other acre tracts in the same vicinity from $275 to $1,000 per acre.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—
30 acres one-half mile from Riverside depot at $800 per acre; will retail for $2,300 per acre.
10 acres near Grant Locomotive Works, very cheap, $1,750 per acre.
8 acres on Sheridan-road, $1,500 per acre.
1,400 feet at Rogers Park on Greenleaf-av., 3 blocks from depot, $8 per foot; this is a snap.
Room 724, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NINE ACRES, WITHIN ONE BLOCK of station at city limits; $10,000. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark, Room 53.

FOR SALE—40, 80, 160, OR 320 ACRES ADJOINING the station on a good railroad in Cook County; splendid site for manufacturers and subdivisions on South Side. J. F. KEENEY, 84 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—140 ACRES 12 MILES WEST OF CITY, $400 per foot, half cash. Bargain. BROOKS & CO., 803 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—A FEW SNAP ACRE BARGAINS—
40 acres Norwood Park, $250.
5 acres Norwood Park, $300.
320 acres on R. R., Riverside, $350.
10 acres Tracy-av., Halsted, $1,750.
PETTIBONE & CO., 151 La Salle, Ground Floor.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN ACRES—15 ACRES close to Clyde and La Vergne Stations, $2,000 per acre; 5 acres 4 blocks from Clyde Depot, only $2,000 per acre; bargain. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON NORTH-AV., WEST of Humboldt Park; choice. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark, 53 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—$55,000, ONE-FOURTH CASH, BUYS today the finest 30-acre tract just within the city limits and right against the Eastern Ill. R. R. track. PROUTY REAL ESTATE CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES AT RIVERSIDE, ONE block from Ogden-av., one block from river, and 30 feet above river. J. F. LYON & CO., 177 La Salle, R. 3.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES AT PARK RIDGE, CLOSE to depot; high, rolling land, beautiful natural park, suitable for subdivision; owner non-resident. Terms, one-fifth cash. BROOKS & CO., 803 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—62-3 ACRES, 1,200-FT. FRONTAGE, 87th and State-sts. Bargain at $25 per ft. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ONE ACRE—
Near Humboldt Park and near Pacific Junction; will subdivide into 15 lots, which will retail at from $350 to $400 each; can be had at a bargain. A. R. HECKMAN & CO., 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RARE BARGAINS—
18 acres, State and 99th, for $2,250 an acre; sidewalks, streets, abstracts. Call on B. B. FERGUSON, 70, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—OAK PARK, RIVER FORest, and Maywood—Choice bargains. EDWARD N. WILLIAMSON, 727 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—4 HALF-ACRE LOTS AT CRAWford, on C., B. and Q. R. R., 2 blocks from Ogden-av. L road; price, $1,000; easy terms. J. W. O. JOHNSON, 501 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES NEAR JEFFERSON PARK at $500 per acre. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark, Room 53.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES ON HALSTED-ST., $1,550; 40 acres on Illinois Central near Clyde; 20 acres Harrison and Riverside-av. MOAK & DUTHIL, 50, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
5 acres, cor. 88th and Juniata-sts.; can be bought for $300 less than adjoining property. A. R. HECKMAN & CO., 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE TRACT; 22 ACRES, ¼ mile north of Riverside depot and near station on new Illinois Central; a decided bargain. J. L. LEE & CO., Room 3, 161 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN LYONS, SOUTH OF Stickney tract; good land; call for particulars; bargain. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., Second Floor.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR BLUE ISLAND; A speculation in it. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—ACRES ON SHERIDAN ROAD AND lake shore in Evanston and Wilmette; choice lots and one 8-room new house, $2,500, and cottage, new, $1,800; large lot at station Wilmette. E. A. BURGE, 53 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES JUST WEST OF THE site of the Grant Locomotive works and near Twelfth-st. This is a bargain for some one. Price only $1,500 per acre. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—467 ACRES, TWO HOUSES, BARNS, timber, wells, orchards; improved; $30 per acre. Easy payments; one mile out in gas and oil belt. Good buroak land worth $85 per acre. J. A. ENGLE, Francesville, Ind.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—80 ACRES, 100 miles from Chicago, in Indiana; improved, clear, 1½ miles from railroad station; good terms. 1108 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—100,000 ACRES GEORGIA PINE LAND AVERAGING 8 M FT. TO THE ACRE, BY JOHN L. HAMILTON JR., Hoopeston, Ill.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRES AND LOTS IN AND ADJOINing Rapid City, Dakota. Come now while reasonable. BROOKS & CO., 803 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—WEST PORTLAND, OREGON. THE last week, prices advance 75 per cent June 16; lots $100 to $300; easy terms; going fast; do not delay. Call at once. W. E. MARSH, Room 304, Tacoma Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—
Acres on the North, South, and West Sides for our new office, 155 La Salle-st.; we are now ready for business; if you have anything to sell or want to buy call
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
155 La Salle-st.,
or at our old stand cor. Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, LIST OF HYDE Park and Auburn lots. REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—STORE OR FLAT BUILDING BEtween Madison and Polk-sts., Center and Western-avs.; or vacant corner; can make quick sale; $8,000 to $15,000 to invest. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

WANTED—IF YOU HAVE PROPERTY FOR sale send us description, we have quick buyers for bargains; no commission or expense unless sale is made. WALLEN & PROBST, suite 317 and 318 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, 4, 5, 6 ROOM COTtages worth from $1,200 to $3,000; can be sold $100 down, $15 monthly and interest; and 6, 7, 8, 9 room frame and brick houses worth from $3,000 to $8,000; can be sold $300 down, $30 to $50 monthly and interest; I make a specialty and furnish quick buyers. WM. H. MOFFITT, 152 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—LIST OF ACRES; we have customers waiting. REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE OR VACANT LOT on South Side worth $10,000, as half pay for store and flat building on West Side, rented for $1,800; balance time; state location. A 149, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY; well located; $30,000 to $50,000; buyers waiting. SAXE & KLEENE, 79 Dearborn.

WANTED—THE BEST 20 OR 40 ACRES NEAR the city to be had for an immediate purchaser J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Building.

WANTED—5 OR 7 ROOM COTTAGE AT A BARgain between 55th and 63d, Halsted and Wentworth. MOAK & DUTHIL, 50, 116 La Salle-st.

WANTED—50 OR 100 FT. ON 63D-ST., BETWEEN Cottage Grove-av. and Jackson Park; want to build; give lowest price, all cash. A 167, Tribune.

WANTED—GOOD CORNERS ON 12TH-ST. AND 50 feet east of Homan-av., on 12th-st., from owners. A 173, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOT ON MADISON-ST., NEAR CENter-av.; price not to exceed $40 per foot. Address B 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sales call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made. HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—EIGHT PER CENT NET INCOME, Chicago property, for clear farm $10,000. Exclusive agents, Prouty Real Estate Company, 49, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—CHOICE LAND INSIDE AND adjoining a thriving Nebraska town, having two railroads running through land, for exchange for Chicago property. Address A 128, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—$20,000 TO $100,000 OF VACANT property within 3 miles of Court-House for improved; if clear will put in some cash. A 151, Tribune.

HAVE A PAIR OF FINE DIAMOND EAR DROPS, weighing 5⅛ karats, to exchange for something good. A 135, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE ACRES; RIPE TO SUBdivide; want city property; $9,400 equity. Y 149, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—LAKE-FRONT, MICHIGAN-AV., furnished house; long lease; what have you? J. B. SPENCER, 166 Randolph-st., Room 10.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE OR VACANT LOT on South Side worth $10,000, for a fine improved farm of 290 acres, near Fort Madison, Ia.; abundance of fruit and shade trees; a lovely home; no incumbrance; state location. A 150, Tribune office.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR FIFTY sewing-machines and fixtures for store, counters, tables, partitions, etc.? Address A 103, Tribune.

75 FEET WEST HARRISON-ST., $10,000; WILL exchange and pay difference for inside improved. PROUTY REAL ESTATE CO., 204 Dearborn.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE SUM TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; money on hand at very low rates. We have superior facilities for making loans promptly. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6, and 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE MADE AT LOWEST rate; first mortgage notes bought. W. M. WILLNER, 128 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, AT CURrent rate, on Chicago real estate, by KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 Dearborn-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT. Special rates on large amounts. SIDNEY LOEB, 83-87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or Abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., first floor.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY AND suburban property. O. F. GIBBS, Suite 516, 85 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

TO LOAN—$500, $1,000, $2,000, $5,000—6 PER CENT; improved city security. H. S. PRESCOTT & CO., 112 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTG. LOAN CO.
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST.
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

CAPITAL WANTED TO INCREASE A GOOD paying manufacturing plant. A 144, Tribune office.

H. W. LONG, SIOUX CITY, IOWA, DEALER IN bonds and commercial paper. Private funds safely invested to suit the lender; 6 per cent, payable semi-annually.

WANTED—CAPITALIST TO JOIN ME IN IMproving an elegant South Side corner with apartment building. Will net 17 per cent on investment. Plans completed. Y 75, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
FOR 99 YEARS; NO REVALUATION.
MICHIGAN-AV.—70x160 ft., at No. 2007.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x176 ft., near 31st-st.
GROVELAND-AV.—35x104 ft., s. w. cor. 32d-st.
WOODLAND PARK—(North of Douglas Monument), 50x120 ft., fronting south on the park; fine location for first-class family flat.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYant and palmist, 348 West Madison-st., gives life chart and names in full; family troubles and love affairs a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. COLLINS, RELIABLE LIFE-READING, clairvoyant, business speculations, stocks, mineral, disease, etc.; 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. 157 South Clark-st., Room 20.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune teller and healer. 445 West Madison-st.

MEDICAL.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st., Room 312; hours 2 to 5.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience: business quietly transacted.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ELEGANT SAMPLE ROOM ON LINCOLN-av.; $1,000; large trade.
A1 sample room on Wells, near Division; $1,600; easy terms.
A sample room on South Clark, central location, near Court-House; $3,000.
A sample-room near Monroe and Dearborn; fine trade; $5,000.
And many others. See us if you wish to locate.
THE WHEELER FLETCHER CO.,
314 Stock Exchange Bldg.,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

A SNAP—OWNER MUST LEAVE FOR EUROPE will sacrifice a $24,000 interest in an iron manufacturing plant in Chicago for $12,000; will take $9,000 in real estate; income $25,000 per year. A 109, Tribune office.

AN ENTERPRISING MAN WITH $500 CAN BUY into an established real estate office well known. Good opportunity for right party. A 21, Tribune.

FOR SALE—2 HARDWARE STORES AND TIN shops; stock and tools complete; both on North Side; whole or half interest in both or one store; established for 18 years; sickness reason for selling; cheap for cash. Address A 145, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE IN GROWING SUBurb; elegant opening for physician; $1,000; considerable less than invoice. 158 Monroe. Room 28.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST OR THE whole of my hotel and restaurant; doing a big business. Address J. C. WAGNER, Racine, Wis.

FOR SALE—BOARDING HOUSE HANDSOMELY fitted up; quite full; elegant surroundings; walking distance; 20 rooms; $1,350, a big bargain. Address W 13, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY; LIVELY CASH CORNER; nineteen years established; owner retiring; first time offered; see this. 158 Monroe-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—GRAIN ELEVATOR. Cheap Western land taken in part payment. Address Box 933, Lincoln, Ill.

FOR SALE—NICE CONVENIENT 6-ROOM FLAT, clearing $20 per month; all new; a snap; price, $150. Address A 168, Tribune office.

IMPORTANT—WE CAN FURNISH THE ADdress of any business-man or woman in the U. S. and 500,000 farmers. Trade Circular Addressing Co., 22, 125 Clark-st. Established 1880. Typewriting, 10c page.

INVESTMENT OR PARTNERSHIP—AN EXCEPtional opportunity occurs for the profitable investment of capital from $500 to $5,000 and upwards, with or without easy occupation for leisure time, suitable for either lady or gentleman. A 157, Tribune office.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE DESIROUS OF MAKing arrangements with a wholesale firm, jobber, or manufacturer, for the sale of their goods to the trade of Montana, Washington, Idaho, and Oregon; are well acquainted with the trade; either on a salary or commission basis. Address FLOOD MULLER & CO., Manufacturers' Agents, P.-O. Box 405, Spokane Falls, Wash.

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY BY LEASING RESTaurant, lunch, and lemonade stand; public entrance, Washington Park Club during the races. Inquire McCHESNEY, 69 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 INVESTED, REAL ESTATE SECURIty, will give you a good position and an interest in the business if mutually agreeable. A 133, Tribune office.

$1,000 WILL BUY AN INTEREST IN A MANufactured article selling for $50; profit, 40 per cent. Address A 170, Tribune office.

$4,000 SECURES ONE-THIRD CAPITAL stock in a new manufacturing company having a specialty wanted by the traveling masses; will pay 300 per cent above cost to manufacture, and with but one sale per day per State and Territory will net the company $48,076 per year; investigate or send for circular. H. D. CHAPIN, 187 La Salle-st.

$5,000—WANT GOOD PARTY TO JOIN ME IN controlling a valuable block of real estate; can more than double money in 90 days; no risk; must be closed quick. Address A 112, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1502 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT ROOM, WITH board. References given and required.

2250 WABASH-AV.—SECOND FLOOR, ALCOVE and square room, exquisitely furnished, with first-class board.

2255 CALUMET-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON parlor floor containing exclusive bath, also single room; terms low; good table.

2259 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED alcove and other rooms, with first-class table board.

2949 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; reference exchanged.

SUPERIOR LOCATION; LARGE PARLOR AND side room; hot and cold water; will be vacated this week; also one long room for two young men; price very low; table good; cooking superior. A 114, Tribune office.

North Side.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE ROOMS, EXCELlent board; pleasant summer house. References.

185 DEARBORN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD with well-furnished rooms. Terms reasonable.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER CHICAGO-AV., a few new furnished rooms, front; en suite or single rooms, with board; everything first class. References. Also table board.

221 ONTARIO-ST.—HANDSOME ALCOVE AND other rooms, without board.

282 EAST INDIANA-ST.—10 MINUTES' WALK from Madison and State-sts., just opened, entirely new fine boarding-house; splendid table and handsome rooms; price reasonable. MME. DU BOIS SMITH.

292 HURON-ST.—FRONT PARLOR AND OTHER rooms, with board.

509 BURLING-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND excellent board for reasonable terms.

West Side.

81 PARK-AV.—ROOM FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, breakfast and evening dinner.

Hotels.

THE CLARENDON—N. CLARK AND ONTARIO-sts.; accommodations for families and single gentlemen; excellent table and service.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN in private family, North Side, between Chicago-av. and Division-st., Clark-st. and the lake; state terms. A 164, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT ARMS & CO.'S, 2129 INDIana-av. H. G. Buckner of Lexington, Ky., has a few first-class saddle horses. They are nicely broken in harness.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av. car-barns.

FOR SALE—A FEW KENTUCKY AND NEW York saddlers left from last car; also few business horses for sale very cheap. Crossman's Livery, 416 W. Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY-BRED DARK brown horse, 5 years old, single foots, trots, or lopes; also good single and double driver; weighs 1,100. I. H. HILL, Wheaton, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD-SIZED HORSE, SUITABLE for delivery wagon, in exchange for buggy horse. Call with horse at 75 N. May-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—ONE OF HANDSOMest pony turnouts in city; cherry bay pony, canopy-top phaeton and harness. 1616 State-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME TROTTING HORSE, finest single-footer in city; very cheap. 109 N. Halsted-st.; inquire of freight agent.

WANTED—TO BUY—GOOD YOUNG "CITY broke" horse for phaeton or surrey. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—1618 STATE—ONE PAIR SEAL-brown cobs, 15¾ hands, 5 years old, sound; one T cart and harness; owner gone to Europe; must be sold. Also one cherry bay, 7 years old, 16¼ hands; very handsome, stylish, extra fine roadster.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE, 5 years old; sound, gentle, and fearless; will be sold cheap; owner leaving the city. Inquire for ROSS, 449 Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—AN EXTENSION BROUGHAM; give price and description. A 28, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW LIGHT GENTLEman's top buggy, new ladies' driving cart, with sliding seat, patent shafts which prevent the shaking motion, and new harness, all hand made to order. The owner is a new comer and must sell. Call at stable, 3154 Cottage Grove-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

FOLDING-BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, NICELY furnished, in pleasant locality. A 38, Tribune office.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. W., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED

FOR SALE—NEWLY FURNISHED, NEWLY PApered six-room flat in new building down town; steam heat, elevator, bath; genuine bargain and only part cash. A 158, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE FINEST 15-ROOM BOARDING-houses, full of high-priced boarders, on Dearborn-av.; sacrificed at $1,200, with upright piano; must sell; no agents. A 123, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

DO NOT SELL YOUR OLD CLOTHES UNTIL I have set prices on them. Men's clothes preferred. Address I. WRONSKI, 486 State-st.

G. SCHWARTZ, 388 S. STATE-ST., PAYS THE highest cash price for cast-off clothing of every description. Orders promptly attended to.

MISFIT CLOTHING HOUSE, 472 STATE-ST., pays the highest price for cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

PATENTS.

SMOKELESS CHIMNEYS—PATENT FOR SALE or form company; can be attached to any furnace at small cost; all smoke forced through the fire, insuring perfect combustion, with or without blast. For particulars address F. W. WIESEBROCK, 261 Park-av., New York City.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

LAW LIBRARY—MORTGAGED—MUST BE SOLD; all or part. A 88, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITERS.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR TITLE IN BUYING OF small dealers; everything guaranteed at TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 144 La Salle, near Madison. Machines bought, sold, rented, exchanged.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN INNOVATION IN PIANO SELLING.
ONE PRICE TO ALL
and that
INVARIABLY THE LOWEST.
BARGAINS.
Many rented pianos have been returned to us on account of spring removals. We also have a number of standard pianos which we have taken in exchange. All have been put in thorough repair, and we
WARRANT THEM EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED.
Prices $85 to $250.
ALL MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES
and sold on our one price system on easy monthly payments.
We have a large stock of
HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON and KIMBALL
PIANOS and KIMBALL ORGANS
in all the fancy casings at lowest prices.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
REPAIRING.
With our two large factories we have exceptional facilities for repairing both pianos and organs, and solicit orders for the same.
WRITTEN ESTIMATES OF COST GIVEN FREE.
W. W. KIMBALL, State and Jackson-sts.

PIANO MAKERS WERE NEVER MAKING such magnificent instruments in tone and appearance as they now are, and our complete assortment of grands and uprights, including the
PEERLESS KNABE,
ARTISTIC KROEGER,
POPULAR FISCHER,
DURABLE NEW ENGLAND,
SERVICEABLE PEASE,
will meet the most exacting requirements of all. Our assortment has been selected with special care and contains no bogus or stenciled instruments. Quality considered, you will find our prices the lowest and our terms the most reasonable offered in this market.
We have a stock of 80 second-hand pianos, including squares, grands, and uprights, bearing such names as Knabe, Fischer, Chickering, Decker, Steinway, Hardman, Kranich & Bach, Mathushek, Hallet & Davis, Haines, Pease, Emerson, McPhail, Lyon & Healy, Lester, etc., at prices ranging from $25 to $200, which we are anxious to close out at the earliest moment, so if you can use one of them to advantage you should not miss this great opportunity.
Pianos tuned, moved, and to hire.
LYON & HEALY,
Warerooms, State and Monroe-sts.
Factories, Randolph-st., opp. Union Park.
Established 1864. Incorporated 1889.

IN MAKING SALES OF NEW STEINWAY Pianos we have taken in exchange a large number of second-hand pianos of the following makes:
Chickering.
Decker Bros.
Mason & Hamlin.
Hallet & Davis.
Boardman & Gray.
F. C. Lighte.
Great Union.
George M. Guild.
Knabe.
Lyon & Healy.
Bauer.
Pease.
Gilbert.
Weber.
As we need the room they occupy for new stock now arriving we will sell any or all of these second-hand instruments at extremely low prices. They are in good condition and worthy the attention of any one seeking to purchase a second-hand piano.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.
—SPECIAL SALE—
JAMES & HOLSTROM,
A. REED & SONS,
HALLET & CUMSTON,
and other first-class pianos at low prices.
NEW PIANOS FOR RENT.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
AYRES & WYGANT COMPANY,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

IN ADDITION TO A SPLENDID STOCK OF
BAUER PIANOS
We offer the following popular makes:
PEEK & SON "OPERA PIANOS."
JACOB BROS. PIANOS.
Lowest prices. Easiest terms.
NEW PIANOS FOR RENT.
We rent at reasonable rents a finer grade of pianos than is offered by any other house in the city.
Our stock of second-hand pianos embraces a number of excellent uprights, squares, and grands, which we will dispose of at lowest possible figures to make room for new stock.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
156 and 158 Wabash-av.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.
MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS.
Send for latest catalogue, illustrating new styles introduced this season.
NEW BABY GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW PARLOR ORGANS
sold on easy-hire system at $12.37 per quarter.
BABY ORGANS at $22, etc., etc.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.,
149 Wabash-av.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC—
—SECOND-HAND PIANOS—
STEINWAY, CHICKERING, KNABE, A. REED & SONS, AND OTHERS.
VERY LOW PRICES.
182 AND 184 WABASH-AV.

SHONINGER PIANOS—
SHONINGER SHONINGER pianos are famous for superior tone and action! Shoninger pianos SHONINGER have no equal in durability! Shoninger SHONINGER pianos are sold at strictly manufacturers' SHONINGER prices! Shoninger pianos SHONINGER are used by artists and in leading families! Shoninger pianos can be rented and rent allowed if purchased! Shoninger pianos are manufactured by a reliable firm! Sold for cash or on easy monthly payments! Bargains in other makes taken in trade from $40 upward. B. SHONINGER CO., 225 State

CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS.
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
ONE PROFIT.
CASH OR TIME.
WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., MFRS.,
237 State and 55 Jackson-st.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE
FOR $125.
One upright 7 octavo Kimball piano.
One Chickering } Easy payments.
One Dunham }
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

STOP PAYING RENT FOR USE OF PIANO. We have about 50 second-hand upright pianos by various makers, all in perfect order and fully warranted; prices $125 to $300 each, payable $5 monthly until paid. Salesrooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$100 BUYS HALLET & DAVIS PIANO, IN good order; easy payments.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

J. O. TWICHELL
HAS REMOVED
From 150 State-st. to 223 Wabash-av.
Pianos slightly damaged in moving will be sold at reduced prices.
223 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW MUSIC; LISTED price $587; 4 extra rollers; cheap. 973 Warren-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—THE FIRM of T. W. WILMARTH & CO., dealers in gas and electric fixtures at 227 State-st., Chicago, Ill., was dissolved on the 3d day of June, 1890, by mutual consent, John O. Norton retiring. The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 227 State-st., by the T. W. Wilmarth Company (incorporated), who have purchased the assets and assume the liabilities of said firm. The officers of the new company are: T. W. Wilmarth, President; J. H. Dimery, Vice-President; T. W. Gilmore, Secretary; James O. Claghorn, Treasurer.

The officers of the company were all identified with the old firm—Mr. Dimery eleven years, Mr. Gilmore six, Mr. Claghorn eighteen, and Mr. Wilmarth twenty-seven years. Considering the experience of all connected with the establishment, we feel confident that we can properly care for all work intrusted to us.

In retiring after twenty-two years of continuous work, Mr. Norton extends his hearty thanks for the generous patronage the firm has always received and trusts the same may be given the new company.

The following are some of the contracts awarded the Wilmarth Company recently:
SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS BUILDING, Cleveland, Ohio.
GEORGIA STATE CAPITOL, Atlanta, Ga.
NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN CO. BUILDING, Minneapolis, Minn.
HAMMOND BUILDING, Detroit, Mich.
TEXAS STATE CAPITOL, Austin, Tex.
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, Kansas City, Mo.
MIDLAND HOTEL, Kansas City, Mo.
COATES OPERA-HOUSE, Kansas City, Mo.
AMERICAN BANK BUILDING, Kansas City, Mo.
McCORMICK'S VIRGINIA FLATS, Chicago, Ill.
OPERA-HOUSE, Menominee, Wis.
CLEM STUDEBAKER, South Bend, Ind.
WISCONSIN R. R. DEPOT, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN WITH ME IN opening a specialty (butter, cheese, and egg) store in Hyde Park; $500 required. Best references. Address A 148, Tribune office.

WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE PARTNER IN established commission business netting $2,500 per year at present; must have $750 to $1,000 cash to extend business, and if active must be experienced and good salesman; none but those meaning business need apply. Address A 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers, at
40 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING-ROOM.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIPS.

WANTED—TO BUY A BOARD OF TRADE MEMbership for cash. Address A [illegible], Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR SECOND-HAND HAsleton tripod boilers of 300 h. p. each. Address SWIFT & COMPANY, Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

WANTED—LAMP FOR ORDINARY BICYCLE; must be first-class and a bargain. Address Subscription Clerk, Tribune counting-room.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN WATSON & CO., 27 LEADENHALL-ST., LONdon, England, invite shippers to advise their consignments to them; liberal advances made; low terms; shipments profitably and promptly disposed of; references exchanged.

LADY LIVING AT HOME DESIRES TO KEEP and care for children during the day. Address R O 97, Tribune office.

TO MILLIONAIRES—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of large fortunes, a patent of nobility is offered, title not having been assumed for several generations; only serious correspondents will be noticed and necessarily strictly confidential on both sides; intending purchaser must furnish banker's name as reference; personal interview could be arranged. W. D. NOTAIRE, Poste Restante, Quebec, Canada.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen
S. S. Aller, Wednesday, June 11, noon.
S. S. Werra, Saturday, June 14, 3 p. m.
S. S. Saale, Wednesday, June 18, 7 a. m.
S. S. Ems, Saturday, June 21, 8:30 a. m.
S. S. Trave, Wednesday, June 25, 11 a. m.
S. S. Elbe, Saturday, June 28, 2 p. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $100 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 and $60 a berth. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 80 Fifth-av., Chicago, General Western Agents.

Hamburg-American Packet Co.
Express service between New York, Southampton, and Hamburg by the magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 to 16,000 horse-power. This line holds the record for fastest trips to and from Southampton and the Continent. Equal to 6 days 2 hours to Queenstown. Steamers unexcelled for safety, speed and comfort. Special rates for physicians to the Berlin Congress. Apply to
Hamburg-American Packet Co., 37 Broadway, N. Y.
General Passenger Agents,
C. B. RICHARD'S & CO.,
61 Broadway, New York.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 96 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

Red Star Line.
Belgian Royal and U. S. Mail Steamers leave every Wednesday from New York direct to Antwerp. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. The short line to the Rhine, Switzerland, and all Continental cities. First-class steamers and accommodations at moderate rates.
For particulars apply to
WASMANSDORFF & HEINEMANN,
General Western Agents,
145 and 147 Randolph-st

$38.00 Montreal
And return. Merchants' Line Steamers, calling at Sarnia, Windsor, Detroit, Toronto, Kingston, and intermediate points, via Niagara Falls and Thousand Islands. Leave our dock every Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.
DICKINSON BROS. & KING, Agents,
204 Market-st., Chicago.

"Around the World."
Special parties will leave San Francisco Sept. 16th and 27th for a six months' tour, visiting Japan, China, the Malay Peninsula, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Europe, Etc. All arrangements first-class and membership limited. Send for program.
THOS. COOK & SON, 232 S. Clark-st.

Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co.
LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE.
Sailings from Chicago.
For Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Duluth, and all intermediate points: Wednesdays and Saturdays, 3:30 P. M.
For Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs, etc. Tuesdays 1:00 P. M. Fridays 10:00 P. M.
Office and Docks, Rush and N. Water Sts., Chicago.

GRAHAM AND MORTON TRANS. CO.
Office and Dock, Foot Wabash-av.
Daily 9:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m., extra trips on Saturdays 11:30 p. m., to St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, Mich., connecting with Chicago and West Michigan Ry. for Grand Rapids and Northern points; Cin., Wabash and Mich. Ry. for Indianapolis and Southern points. Also agents for Saugatuck and Douglas steamer, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 p. m.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.
Office and Dock—Foot of Michigan-av.
Twice daily for Racine & Milwaukee..*9 a. m. *8 p. m.
Daily for Ludington and Manistee..............*9 a. m.
(Saturday boat leaves at 8 p. m.)
Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at........*8 p. m.
Daily for Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids.......................................*7 p. m.
Triweekly for Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and Bay ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at...........................3 p. m.
For Green Bay, Gladstone, Manistique, and way ports Tuesday at.................................7 p. m.
*Sunday excepted.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

Depots, Lake, 22d, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark, 121 Randolph, Palmer, Grand Pacific, and Sherman House. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‡ 8:30 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‡ 8:30 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 3:35 pm	* 4:25 pm
Springfield Express	*11:40 pm	* 6:30 am
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:00 pm	‡ 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	‡11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	‡ 1:00 pm	‡ 6:50 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 3:50 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:35 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:00 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal and Adams-sts. City offices 207-209 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer, and Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am 5:30 pm 11:00 pm *11:30 am	*10:05 pm 9:30 am 7:00 am 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	‡11:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:00 am	1:45 pm 1:15 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm * 7:30 pm	* 4:00 pm *10:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 7:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	‡ 6:00 pm ‡10:50 pm	‡ 9:30 am ‡ 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa and Dakota points	*11:40 am ‡10:50 pm	* 2:30 pm ‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	‡10:50 pm	‡ 6:50 am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.
For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Burlington Route

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	†11:45 am	† 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:00 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 1:00 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor Adams-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pekin, Galesburg, and Ft. Madison Express	† 9:10 am	† 1:35 pm
California Fast Express	* 4:40 pm	*11:55 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 4:40 pm	*11:55 am
Joliet and Streator Vestibule	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 8:50 am
Atchison and St. Joseph Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 8:50 am
Denver Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 8:50 am
Joliet Special	*11:30 pm	* 6:35 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.
(NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO., LESSEE.)

	LVE.	ARR.
St. Paul and Minneapolis limited	*5:05 p m	*9:30 a m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 p m	*7:00 a m
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	‡5:00 p m *10:45 p m	‡2:55 p m *7:00 a m
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	*5:05 p m ‡10:45 p m	*9:30 a m ‡7:00 a m
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	‡8:30 a m ‡5:00 p m *10:45 p m	‡2:55 p m *9:30 a m *7:00 a m
Burlington Passenger	*4:35 p m	*9:50 a m

City Ticket Office, 205 Clark St., Depot Harrison St. & Fifth Ave.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily to Waukesha and daily ex. Sunday beyond.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.
City ticket offices, No. 188 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, Sherman House, and Auditorium Hotel. Depot, corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	6:00 pm	9:23 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex.	6:00 pm	9:23 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex.	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4:20 pm	10:20 am

Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 8:25 am	* 6:30 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 9:30 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	† 3:30 pm	† 9:40 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 205 and 208 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Sherman House, Western Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver Limited (Vestibuled)	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:00 am
Pacific Limited (Vestibuled)	§11:00 pm	§ 1:25 pm
Overland Express	§10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	*12:05 n'n § 6:00 pm §10:30 pm §11:00 pm	* 2:15 pm § 8:00 am § 6:50 am § 1:25 pm
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth (Vestibuled Limited)	§ 6:00 pm	§ 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	§11:15 pm	§ 9:35 pm
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	§ 9:00 am § 9:00 pm	§ 6:50 pm § 8:00 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am § 5:00 pm § 7:30 pm §10:00 pm § 8:00 am	X11:50 pm * 4:00 pm § 9:45 pm § 6:25 am §10:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*11:30 am § 3:00 pm	* 1:50 pm § 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am §10:00 pm	* 1:50 pm § 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	§ 5:00 pm §10:00 pm	§10:00 am § 6:25 am
Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am * 4:45 pm	* 4:20 pm *10:35 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 3:20 pm *10:30 am * 7:30 am
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only.
†Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st. and principal hotels.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:40 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Express	† 1:00 pm	¶ 1:40 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:00 pm	* 1:40 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:40 am
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* 6:30 pm	* 8:40 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 7:15 pm	* 8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:30 pm	†10:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:30 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡10:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot.
Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	*12.00 N'n	1.30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	* 6.00 PM	8.30 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	*11.20 PM	7.15 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9.00 PM	7.15 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	† 9.00 AM	8.00 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	*11.20 PM	8.00 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	† 5.00 PM	9.40 AM

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.
Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 7:45 pm
Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail	§11:15 pm	§ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:50 pm	§11:20 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE."

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph. Canadian customs offices at depot. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

May 18, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:05 am	† 7:55 pm
Day Express	* 9:00 am	* 4:15 pm
North Shore Limited Vestibuled	*12:20 pm	* 4:50 pm
N. Y. & Boston Vestibuled	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†11:20 am
American Express	* 9:00 pm	* 8:05 am
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 pm	* 8:05 am
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 9:00 am	† 7:55 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 4:40 pm	† 3:20 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleeper	*10:10 pm	* 8:05 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.
New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.
Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 9:30 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:10 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§10:10 pm
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:45 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.
Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe street, foot of Twenty-second street, Thirty-ninth street, and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark street.
No extra fares are charged on Baltimore & Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:10 am	† 6:10 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:45 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:10 am
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 8:35 am
Night Express	*10:40 pm	* 5:50 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 9:15 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

From Pennsylvania Station

Pennsylvania Lines.

Madison and Canal streets, Chicago.
Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the Station.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg.	Mail Express...F	† 8:00 am
	Penna. Special...F	*10:30 am
	Fast Line...F	* 3:15 pm
	Penna. Limited...F	* 5:00 pm
	Eastern Express...P	* 8:10 pm
	Atlantic Express...F	*11:30 pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South	P	† 9:00 am * 8:30 pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 am., P †6:40 am., P *7:30 am., F *9:45 am., P *5:10 pm., P *5:00 pm., F *5:00 pm., F *9:30 pm.
F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.
Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:30 pm	x 8:35 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 8:35 am	o 7:25 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 3:30 pm	x 8:35 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:50 pm	x 9:10 am
Col., Jamestown & Buf. Thro Ex.	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE

Cincinnati Line. Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and the South at 9:05 a. m. daily, 8:35 p. m. daily.

MONON ROUTE

LOUISVILLE LINE. Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Lafayette, Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, and the South at 8:55 a. m. and 8:35 p. m. daily. Lafayette Accommodation, 3:05 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Niagara Falls Short Line.
Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 211 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim	3:00 p m	10:15 p m
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 p m	7:30 a m

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.
Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:30 a m	† 7:30 a m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*10:45 p m
Day Express	*10:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Atlantic and 3d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Big Four Route.
Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:10 am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:15 pm	7:30 am

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.
Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):
Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:20 p. m. Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 201 La Salle-st.; or, CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

FIRE-INSURANCE POLICIES

THEY HOLD GOOD EVEN WHERE THE PREMIUM HAS NOT BEEN PAID.

Judge Waterman Decides a Case of Importance to Agents Who Usually Collect Within Thirty Days—Illinois and Wisconsin Statutes That Do Not Agree—An Injunction in the "Stone-Preserving Job" Case—Other Items—Legal Notes—The Record—The Call.

Judge Waterman held yesterday that a clause in a fire insurance policy to the effect that it is not binding until the premium is paid does not necessarily prevent the assured from collecting on his contract, although the loss occur before the premium is paid. J. Wilkes Ford, Sept. 13, 1888, insured a building at the southwest corner of Rebecca street and Ashland avenue for $1,500 in the Firemen's Insurance company of Baltimore. The premium of $200 had not been paid when the building burned, Oct. 4, 1888. The insurance company refused to pay the policy. The court held that the policy having been delivered to the assured and containing the statement that thereby the company insured the plaintiff for the term of one year, commencing Sept. 13, 1888, and ending Sept. 13, 1890, there was an implied waiver by the company of the condition requiring prepayment of the premium. In the absence of any evidence tending to show that the company did not intend to waive the condition it must be held that the policy was just what it purported to be—an insurance commencing the day of its date and terminating one year thereafter, and not a mere proposition to insure in case the assured should thereafter make payment of the premium.

The decision is of importance in that it bears on almost all policies of fire insurance. It is the custom generally among fire insurance companies to issue a policy and to collect the premium the 1st of the succeeding month.

It's Different in Illinois.

Chris J. Tuite, who lost a leg in a collision on the Chicago and Northwestern railway at Shopiere, Wis., May 25, 1887, was given a verdict for $12,000 in Judge Clifford's court yesterday. He sued for $20,000. Tuite was a fireman in the company's employ, and the collision was caused by the carelessness of the station agent in leaving a switch open. The company relied on a Wisconsin statute, which provides that damages cannot be recovered against a corporation by an employe for injuries caused by the carelessness or negligence of a fellow-servant.

That Stone-Preserving Job.

County-Attorney Terhune filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday to recover from Harry L. Holland and the First National Bank county warrants for $76,312, which were given to Holland in payment for the work done in 1886 to preserve the outside of the Court-House. The bill alleges that the warrants were assigned to the First National Bank by Holland, who was acting as agent for the American Stone and Brick Preserving company. The Lundberg process for preserving stone used by Holland is characterized as valueless. It is charged that Holland made fraudulent representations and estimates on the cost of the work. Judge Horton issued an injunction restraining the defendants from assigning the warrants in question.

Later in the day Holland began an assumpsit suit for $200,000 against the county.

Divorce Matters.

The divorce proceedings brought by Ada E. Gordon against George B. Gordon, which became notorious through the peculiar methods of working up testimony pursued by Charles J. Beattie, Mrs. Gordon's solicitor, came up before Judge Shepard again yesterday. Gordon, having failed to pay alimony, appeared to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt. He contended that he had no money. Judge Shepard took no definite action pending the trial.

Further evidence was taken before Judge Horton and a jury in the case of Mrs. Laura L. Hawley, Principal of the Skinner School, against Howard L. Hawley. The defendant vehemently denied that he had been guilty of unfaithfulness. Mrs. Grace Holmes secured a divorce from Howard Holmes for unfaithfulness. Mrs. Dora Finley sued Edward Finley for divorce for desertion.

Legal Notes.

Judge Collins took under advisement the suit of Allan C. Story against the heirs of the late Charles J. Hull, the West Side millionaire, to recover $21,000 for legal services in procuring for the heirs $212,000.

John Ford took out an attachment in the Circuit Court against William J. McMullin for $2,981, claiming the amount on a guarantee of a judgment note. Ford also filed a creditor's bill against McMullin on a judgment for $952.

Julius Lang is suing Nicholas Kuehne and others in Judge Clifford's court for $10,000 damages for injuries received by the falling of an elevator in the building at Nos. 203 and 205 La Salle street, where Lang was employed as a porter.

Judge Tuley yesterday appointed a receiver for the land at Colehour recently in controversy between William H. and Charles W. Colehour and Edward Roby, and referred the case to Master George Bass for an accounting. An appeal was taken by Roby under $200,000 bonds.

Judge Tuley issued a writ of habeas corpus on the petition of Wilson Davis, who was sent to the bridewell by Justice Going on the charge of selling tickets for the Louisiana lottery. Davis claims that the execution was void because issued within twenty days after the rendering of the judgment without oath.

Judge Jamieson had on hearing yesterday the suit of Hook, Greene & Co., to recover commissions for the sale of the Beach Hotel property at Galveston, Tex. The defendants are the Galveston City railroad company and the Beach Hotel and Seaside Improvement company. The plaintiffs claim to have sold the property for $200,000 to Col. L. J. Clark of Milwaukee, the defendants agreeing to pay ½ per cent commissions.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

127,710—Theodore H. Schintz vs. Fannie D. Showers. Eject. $500. A. Tripp, atty.
127,711—Charles C. Cornett vs. Edwin F. Wood. Asst. $500. J. Roberts, atty.
127,712—Bill. Withheld for service.
127,713—George D. Parker et al. vs. Robert Warren. Asst. (attach.), $2,774. Jesse Holden, atty.
127,714—Charles F. Banks vs. Mary Bird. Bill for specific performance. W. W. Bristol, solr.
127,715—John Hannon vs. Julia E. Allen. Appl.
127,716—Wm. P. Elliott vs. same. Appl.
127,717—David A. J. Jones vs. Hermann Grassner. Asst., $728. R. P. Parker, atty.
127,718—Selden S. Stewart vs. Lydia A. Stewart. Bill for divorce. J. Coleman, solr.
127,719—Joseph Bennes vs. Chicago Sugar Refining Co. Case, $10,000. H. M. Coburn, atty.
127,720—C. & N. W. Ry. Co. vs. City. Bill for injunc. W. C. Goudy, solr.
127,721—Owen Allen et al. vs. Thomas C. Boyd. Appeal.
127,722—William Palmer vs. Charles T. and Stella A. Sisson, T. F. Andrews, tr., and Franklin Crawford. Mechs. lien. A. W. Martin, solr.
127,723—Emma M. Reid vs. Edward T. Reid. Bill for divorce. D. K. Cochrane, solr.
127,724—Edward Meier vs. George and Mary Wisner, Theodore Schintz, George Studtman, Robert W. English, Vining A. Watkins, and William A. Fuller. Bill. T. H. Schintz, solr.
127,725—J. Joseph Wright vs. James Breen. Conf. judgt., $355. S. W. Gehr, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—126,914, Annie B. Hughes vs. Frederick M. Cornell; by deft., $108.—126,984, Dennis Long & Co. vs. Louis and Isaac Greenberg; on afft., $257.—123,985, Wm. H. Haskell vs. Am. Desk & Seating Co.; on ver., $220; appl.; bond and bill ex. in 20 ds.—125,299, Henry Altemus vs. George E. Crane and Portious Mfg. Co.; on ver., $372.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—3,746, Somers vs. Somers; dec.—3,396, Aubery vs. Andrews; dec. sust. Master's rep.—3,902, Nettbaum vs. Kassing; dec. sale.—3,769, Stein vs. Brower; dec.—102,729, Coboin vs. Coboin; dec.—2,833, Gary vs. Bradley; dec. sale.—4,229, McCreery vs. Miller; dec.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

82,035—Bill. Withheld for service.
82,036—Frederick Caesar et al. vs. W. Norman Sears. Asst., $2,000. Goldzier & Rodgers, attys.
82,037—Isaac Greenburg vs. Wenzel J. Preiwisch. Bill.
82,038—Petn of Feanz Maywurm and wife to adopt child. Lackner & Butz, attys.
82,039—Allen McDonald vs. Charles W. Sprague and Frank V. Newell. Case, $5,000. F. L. Baker and L. Boisot, attys.
82,040—Wm. A. Fowler et al. vs. Frank S. Loomis. Asst., $3,500. Tenny, Hawley & Coffeen, attys.
82,041—F. Krizikowski vs. Fred D. Foster, Wm. W. Noel, Jarvis Blum, and Dennis Fleming. Bill for inj. C. A. Fanning, solr.
82,042—Lou Nelson vs. A. Lammoris. Appeal.
82,043—Richard Schofield, use, etc., vs. Louis C. Degner. Appeal.
82,044—Jacob Schonbach vs. Wm. H. and Wm. F. Thomas, Henry C. Van Schaack, A. Bates, and — Kuebin. Bill. H. W. Dikeman, solr.
82,045—Joseph Soudra, use, etc., vs. Jacob Munch. Appeal.
82,046—Milton Boyer vs. C., M. and St. P. Ry. Co. Case, $2,000. Barnum, Evans & Barnum, attys.
82,047—Almine Co. vs. Thomas C. Goudie. Asst., $500. L. O. Ruth, atty.
82,048—Trespass. Withheld for service.
82,049—Bill. Same.
82,050—People ex rel. Wm. Davis vs. Francis B. Bonze et al. Habeas corpus. E. H. Morris, atty.
82,051—Harry L. Holland vs. County of Cook. Asst., $200,000. A. B. Jenks, atty.
82,052—Oscar P. Smith vs. W. T. McGuire. Bill. W. N. Low, solr.
82,053—Manhattan College vs. Marcellus W. Dyer. Asst., $500. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.
82,054—Charles F. Swan et al. vs. Susan E. Ellington and Charles H. Krimbill. Conf. judgt., $258. F. McWinnie, atty.
82,055—Peter Annen vs. Magdalina and Anna M. Miller. Conf. judgt., $444. W. Vocke, atty.
82,056—County of Cook vs. Harry L. Holland and 1st Nat. Bk. Bill. E. Terhune, solr.
82,057—Silver Creek & Morris Coal Co. vs. H. T Huchberger. Asst., $1,000. Mason, Ennis & Bates, attys.
82,058—Jeremiah Hurley, admr., vs. C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. Case $5,000. J. C. King, atty.
Withheld cases—81,991—John Fork vs. William J. McMullen. La Victoria Mining & Milling Co., Chicago Street Indicator & Advertising Co., U. S. Indicator Co., William P. Williams, William P. Johnson, and Thomas D. Wayne. Bill. S. M. Millard, solr. (June 10).
81,992—Same vs. William J. McMullen. Attach. $2,981. Same.
82,027—Dora Finley vs. Edward Finley. Bill. Case. Hudd & Hogan, solrs. (June 11).

County Court—New Suit.

3,818—George Schultz vs. Alphonso Wiegard. Appl.

The Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—(May calendar)—32, Harvey vs. Derby.

JUDGE ANTHONY—10 a. m. (September calendar): Preliminary call, Nos. 8,343 to 8,383. Trial call (June calendar): Nos. 10,250, 6,060, 7,528, 11,301. September calendar: Nos. 5,002, 3,081, 7,570, 7,575, 7,574, 7,005, 7,608, 7,611, 9,405, 8,789. No. 10,186, Conway vs. Clapp, on trial.

JUDGE ALTGELD—No announcement.

JUDGE JAMIESON—No. 9,339, Hook vs. Galveston C. Ry. Co. on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No. 2, Whipple vs. Drury, on hearing.

JUDGE COLLINS—General business. No call of calendar.

JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 31, 35, 37, 38, 39. No. 25, Hawley vs. Hawley, on hearing.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Calendar No. 1. No first call. Trial call Nos. 801, 6,280, 3,289, 6,304, 5,626, 6,280, 6,384, 4,012. No. 6,175, N. Bk. of K. C. vs. Ford, on trial.

JUDGE DRIGGS—Calendar No. 2, Judge Grinnell's court-room—First call Nos. 1,777 to 1,842, inc.; Trial call Nos. 5,777, 7,404, 7,029, 7,021, 7,436, 7,415, 7,437, 7,482, 7,540, 7,563, 7,609, 7,620, 7,627, 7,630, 7,637, 7,644.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Calendar No. 3. No first call. Trial call Nos. 4,796, 5,178, 5,179, 5,180, 5,181, 5,182, 5,197, 5,198, 5,199, 2,272, 2,773, 5,008, 5,009, 5,317, 2,989. No. 4,804, Lang vs. Gammon, on trial.

JUDGE TUTHILL—No announcement. Saturday—Motions for new trial and contested motions.

JUDGE WATERMAN—No call. No. 8,529½, J. Ry. Co. vs. Perley, on trial.

JUSTICE HARLAN—Outside case on.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Outside case.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal trials.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—In re Allen. No. 8,774, In re Singer & Cudney, on trialy.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

JUDGE HAWES—Branch 1—Nos. 1,657, 1,702, 1,704, 1,707-8, 1,711, 1,713-14, 1,716, 1,718, 1,726, 1,736, 1,738, 1,740, 1,742.

JUDGE BAKER—Branch 2—No call. No. 1,649, Corcoran, on trial.

JUDGE GRINNELL—Branch 3—Nos. 1,759, 1,767. No. 1,305, Meenan, on trial.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE WATERMAN—70,511, J. Wilkes Ford vs. Firemen's Ins. Co. On finding, $1,599.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—68,483, Michael E. Ames vs. James Ingram. On finding, $446.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—4,167, Olin vs. Crabbe et al.: dec. sale.—188, Reilly vs. Reilly; dec. appg. commrs.—4,788, Colehour vs. Robey; dec. app'tg rec.—5,467, Clingenberger vs. Clingenberger; dec. div.—792, Maitland vs. Babcock; dec. sale.—2,225, Rosenberg vs. Turner; dec. sale

JUDGE HORTON—82,038, In re adoption of Frank Huber; dec.

JUDGE COLLINS—5,483, Johnson vs. Johnson; dec. div.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 12.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of Illinois, Northern Grand Division, filed opinions today in the following cases: Advisement docket:

6—Hronek vs. People; affirmed.
7—Gage vs. Dupuy; decree affd.
10—Shaffner vs. Pinchbeck; affirmed.
16—King vs. Cooper; reversed and remanded.
48—Chicago City Railway vs. Pelletier; affirmed.

Rehearing docket:

27—Chicago and Northwestern Railway vs. Galt; affirmed.

People's docket:

4—Parkinson vs. People; affirmed.
6—Langdon vs. People; affirmed.

Civil docket:

12—McKenzie vs. Elliott; affirmed.
20—Bailey vs. Partridge; affirmed; Bailey dissenting.
22—Eunor vs. Hodson; reversed and remanded.
23—The People vs. Cashman; affirmed.
31—Wilson vs. Board of Trustees; decree affirmed; dissenting opinion by Magruder.
32—People ex rel. vs. Nelson; affirmed; dissenting opinion by Magruder.
47—McDonald vs. Rosengarten; affirmed.
61—Shreffler vs. Nadelhoffer; affirmed.
65—Union Mutual Life Insurance company vs. Kirchoff; affirmed.
71—Dwelling-House Insurance company vs. Butterly; affirmed.
87—Eberstin vs. Willetts; decree affirmed.
88—Healey vs. Mutual Accident Association; reversed and remanded.
98—Murray vs. Sanitary District; affirmed.
107—Blair vs. Sennott; affirmed.
116—McMahon vs. Sankey; affirmed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 12.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today filed the following opinions in the Central Division:

Riggs et al. vs. Girard; affirmed.
Coffin et al. vs. Argo; reversed and remanded.
Smith vs. Huntoon; reversed and remanded.
Young vs. The People; reversed and remanded.
In re Major, executrix; affirmed.
Soby vs. The People; affirmed.

Illinois Appellate Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 12.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Appellate Court, Third District, today were:

Gipp's Brewing Company vs. City of Virginia; rehearing denied.

Prawl vs. Mitchell; same order.

Rogerson et al. vs. Fanning; time extended to appellant to June 14 to file abstract and briefs.

Modern Woodmen, etc., vs. Sutton; additional appeal bond submitted and approved.

C. C. C. and St. L. Railway Company vs. Miller, etc.; appeal dismissed on short record with damages.

Camp, administrator, vs. Elliott & Brewster; bond for cost submitted and approved.

Ashlock vs. Vivell; opinion modified; rehearing denied.

Taken on call: 34, 61, 62.

Rehearing cases taken: 1, 2, 3.

Adjourned until tomorrow, 9 a. m.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.]

"We Drank from the Same Canteen."

CHICAGO, June 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You ask who wrote "We Drank from the Same Canteen." "Myles O'Reilly" (Charles G. Halpine) wrote it; he it was who also wrote "Should You Ask Me Where He Hails From," referring to Gen. Grant and used by Roscoe Conkling when nominating him here in 1880. JAY KAY.

Heads of South American Indians.

CHICAGO, June 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—"An Observer" tells us in today's TRIBUNE that there are but few of the dried, shrunken Indian heads in existence, and that they are worth thousands of dollars each. This is the worst sort of humbug. The heads are plentiful in Chili and Peru, and when there I was offered dozens of them at from $2 to $4 each. I bought one at Lima for $2, and the party I bought from had not less than fifty. At Valparioso, Lima, Colao, Cuzco, and many other places they can be had for a few pecos each. J. W. D.

A Bostonian Favors Jackson Park.

CHICAGO, June 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Allow me as a resident of Boston to express my opinion as regards the different sites Chicago has put forward for the location of the World's Fair. Having read and heard so much about Garfield, Jackson, and Lake-Front Parks I concluded to pay them all a visit, and must say I am surprised at the way some of the citizens of Chicago are opposing Jackson Park in the interest of Garfield and other parks as a site for the Fair. Jackson Park is far superior to any of the others. Its situation on the lake shore, with its fine boulevard connecting it with the center of the city, and with several railroads and cable lines running direct to it, makes it very desirable. Nowhere in the City of Chicago could the Fair be located with such an advantage as Jackson Park affords. As for Garfield Park and other sites I consider them altogether out of the question.

LYMAN G. HOPKINS, Boston, Mass.

Unrivaled as a Site.

CHICAGO, June 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It seems that in the matter of the World's Fair site it has been mainly a contest between private interests and the public good. The West Side people do not mince matters, but come out boldly for West Side interests. No thought is given to the interest of the Exposition. I think public ground should be used for public purposes. I think every citizen of Chicago should look at the matter from the standpoint of an American, rather than of a West, South, or North Sider. It certainly is deplorable to hear Carter Harrison say that the West Side would not object to the Lake-Front, but if the Fair were located at Jackson Park he would redeem but 5 per cent of his subscription. Selfishness and narrowness can go no further than this. It is gratifying to know that such advocacy kills its own cause.

The simple truth is that Nature has made intelligent choice easy. There is but one place for the great Exposition. It needs no organized boom; it needs no orator to sound its praises; it needs no anxious advocates to work for its interest. Opposition, especially such as it has had, is most eloquent in its favor. It is a spot that Chicago is proud of and one that will do the great city credit. It really never had a rival. It stands alone in its beauty, its magnificent area, and its commanding position. I mean, of course, Jackson Park.

JAS. G. STEVENSON.

The World's Fair Site.

CHICAGO, June 12.—[To the Editor of The Tribune.]—The present discussion should be ended promptly by the Committee on Buildings and Grounds and the Executive Committee making their decisions on this question of a site as speedily as possible. Delay means doubt, and that, in a certain sense, may lead to disaster.

Regarding the various sites proposed, it should be borne in mind that of those most favorably mentioned each has the same difficulty as to the public grounds mentioned. Can an objection be urged against Jackson or Garfield Park that would not apply with greater force to the Lake-Front? As I understand it, will not legislative action be necessary in any event as to bonds, etc.? If necessary cannot it be made so effective as to prevent delay by legal injunctions, etc., as to parks? If not, why should either of these sites be further considered? There is no question but that delay and uncertainty would be ruinous to the local prospects of the Fair, as, apart from local jealousy, it will lead to disappointment. Hence the various committees which have to pass on this question should meet daily until, first, the difficulties are explained as to the parks and the questions of interruption by legal measures determined; second, until the advantages, if any, of private sites are determined.

Recurring to the site, I suggest as a resident of Chicago for twenty years and as an owner of real estate contiguous to one of the sites favored (which I will not mention) that parties interested would do well in this case to let National and civic pride take the place of private gain. In my opinion it is a question whether the gain will be an ultimate gain to the property residents of any locality, except one so far away that it will make the Fair unpopular. I, therefore, ask that parties who are making this hubbub as to site refrain and give the various committees, which are entitled to choose the site, a chance to do so unprejudiced, with honesty to all and favor to none, for the reason that this is a National, not a Chicago, Fair, that it is a World's Fair, and that this should be considered as larger than National, and finally that the men chosen by the citizens of Chicago and the United States through their elected officials should be able to decide this question on a National and not on a town-meeting basis, and that they should choose the site that will be the best in their opinion for the World's Fair without fear or favor. With that all Chicagoans ought to be satisfied. I. A. S.

Reduced Rates to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

On June 14, 15, and 16 the Wisconsin Central will sell round-trip tickets to the above named points at $11.50. For further information, tickets, etc., apply at 205 South Clark street.

TO INVESTORS.

We offer for a few days new manufacturing property (lot 127x125), leased to A 1 tenants for term of years, paying better than 10% net.

Price, $110,000.

This will bear strictest investigation, and is a chance for investment seldom offered in Chicago.

P. E. STANLEY & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

Watriss, Breese & Cummings,
BANKERS
—AND—
BROKERS.
111 AND 113 MONROE STREET.

Stocks and Bonds bought, sold, and carried on margin.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
Direct wire to New York Stock Exchange.

Two Factories To Rent.

Located West Twelfth-st., Pan-Handle Railroad, and Wisconsin Central Crossing. 100x100, six stories, 150 horse-power engine, steam heat, elevators, dry kilns, and railroad switches.

Also 3 Floors, 100x100, Pacific-av., two blocks from the Post-Office.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
93 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.
ACRES.

Choice acres adjoining the Stickney Tract. For particulars as to prices, terms, and location inquire of

A. LOEB & BRO.,
120 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE.

The cheapest 40-acre tract in Chicago. Parties meaning business call or write J. JOHNSTON, JR.,
80 La Salle-st.

I WANT
The Best 40-Acre Tract

Within the city limits. I will pay half or all cash, but it must be ripe for subdivision. Give exact location. Address A 147, Tribune office.

Money to Loan
AT LOWEST RATES.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 10, 1890.

CONSOLIDATION
OF
The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company,
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad Company,
The Cincinnati & Richmond Railroad Company,
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the directors of the above named companies have entered into a joint agreement for the consolidation and merger of said several companies into one new consolidated company. Said agreement provides among other things that the capital stock of the constituent companies shall be increased so that the capital stock of the consolidated company shall be seventy-five million dollars, of which thirty million shall be preferred, and forty-five million shall be common stock.

Said agreement also authorizes the creation by said consolidated company, of a loan of seventy-five million dollars, the same to be represented by bonds of various series, and to be secured by a mortgage or deed of trust covering the entire railroads, properties, estates and franchises of the consolidated company.

Pursuant to law said agreement will be submitted to the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad Company for their adoption or rejection, and for that purpose said stockholders are hereby summoned to appear at a special meeting thereof, to be held at the principal office of the company at Indianapolis, Indiana, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of August, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of the President and Directors of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad Company.
S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, which act was approved June 14, 1887, the Town of West Chicago will issue 560 four per cent $1,000 bonds on July 1, 1890. Interest on said bonds will be payable semi-annually. To meet and pay the interest on said bonds as it falls due, as well as the principal at maturity, the authorities are by law required to levy an annual tax upon the taxable property in said town. Said bonds will be made payable to bearer or order, as requested, and will be payable in twenty years after date; but each year a certain number of said bonds will be selected by lot in the office of the Town Clerk, as required by law, for redemption. Bonds so drawn become due and payable at the date of the next installment of interest maturing after such selection. It is estimated that about 5 per cent of said bonds will in such manner become due each year.

Said bonds will be sold to the highest bidder. All bids to be sealed and addressed to the undersigned. Bids will be opened on the 25th day of June, at 12 m., at the town office of West Chicago. The law requires that said bonds must sell for at least par value.

GEORGE B. NIKODEM,
Supervisor of West Chicago.

Paving Bonds for Sale.

The City of Lincoln, Nebraska, will offer for sale to the highest and best bidder, on June 16, 1890, at 2 p. m., in the Council Chamber of said city, eighty-five six per cent interest-bearing district paving bonds of the denomination of ($1,000) one thousand dollars each, payable at the fiscal agency of Nebraska in the City of New York.

(25) Twenty-five of said bonds maturing July 1, 1890.
(34) Thirty-four of said bonds maturing July 1, 1892.
(26) Twenty-six of said bonds maturing July 1, 1893.

Provided that said bonds shall not be sold for less than par or face value.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

All communications to be addressed to HENRY VEITH, Chairman Finance Committee.

By order of the City Council.
D. C. VAN DUYN, City Clerk.

GRAIN INSPECTION RULE.

At a meeting of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Illinois held in Springfield May 21st, 1890, the following was adopted and ordered published:

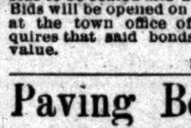
RULE.

All grain in store in any warehouse of Class "A" at the time any amendment to the established rules of inspection (affecting such grain) may hereafter go into effect shall be inspected out (in satisfaction of warehouse receipts dated prior to that time only) in accordance with the rules as they stood prior to such amendment.

JOHN R. WHEELER,
ISAAC N. PHILLIPS, } Commissioners.
W. L. CRIM,
J. H. PADDOCK, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

65 feet Adams-st., 150 feet west of Ogden and Paulina, 185 feet deep to 40 foot alley. Large house; $25,000.
E. C. KEMBLE,
29, 94 Washington-st.



Office Desks,
Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 12.	June 5.
New York	$128,579,014	$145,509,833
Boston	16,684,059	18,886,083
Chicago	14,417,000	15,859,000
Philadelphia	11,338,622	12,569,944
St. Louis	4,438,882	4,272,664
Baltimore	1,994,149	2,858,345
New Orleans	1,124,284	1,294,797

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25@40c discount; Boston, 10c discount; St. Louis, 75c premium.

There is no perceptible change in the local money situation. The market has grown no easier in the last few days. For call loans 5@6 per cent are the rates. Where the collateral is satisfactory borrowers can find an ample supply of money at the lower rate. It is true that 6 per cent is being paid for call loans by some borrowers who prefer to pay that rate rather than do any running about. New York exchange was dull yesterday. The nominal rates were 25@40c discount, but there was little doing at either rate. Sterling continues firm, but there was no further advance yesterday. Actual rates were 485¼ for sixty-day bills and 487½@487¾ for demand.

The stock market was dull again yesterday, but it has been dull for so many days now that one has to go back some time to make the comparison. The course of prices was divided, but in the main the tendency was toward a little greater firmness. The market, however, was too narrow to have the fluctuations of much significance. Any marked pressure to buy or to sell would probably have made decided changes in the quotations. West Side street railway stock firmed up some during the day, advancing from 115¾ to 116⅛, with the tone considerably stronger in the afternoon than it has been for several days. The City Railway stock was strong too, going from 312 to 313, closing at 312¾. Strawboard also closed a point higher than it opened. While yesterday was one of the dullest days the market has seen lately, there were indications that the next few days may see a marked revival in activity. The public has by no means forgotten the market. Yesterday's sales follow:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

200 A S B Co Ill......111½	10 Chi. City Ry. Co..312½
50 Do......112	100 W C S RR Co......115¾
6 Do......111¼	100 Do b 30......116
5 Do......112½	100 Do......115¾
100 C & C C & Dk Co.. 81¾	50 W. Stone Co......125
100 Do......81½	25 N C S R R Co......154½
100 Do b 30......81¾	100 Cen U Tel Co b 30 70
130 Chi. City Ry. Co..312	

BONDS.

$ 1000 C G L & C Co 5s.. 93⅝	$ 5000 C G L & C Co 5s b30 93¾
30000 Do......93½	

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

50 C. C. R. Co. b 30..313	100 W C S R Co b 10..116¼
100 Do......312¾	100 Do b 10......116⅜
50 Do......312¾	50 A S B Co Ill. b 10.112⅝
20 Do......312¾	30 Chi Arc L & P Co104
250 W C S RR Co......116	100 C & C C & Dk Co.. b 30......81½
100 Do......116⅛	
50 Do......116¼	

BONDS.

$10000 C G L&C Co 5s.... 93⅜	$ 1000 Chi B of T 5s ...102¼

Subscribers to the Brewery securities will receive notice of the allotment today. The allotment will be in the proportion of one to five for the preferred stock, one to ten for the common stock, and one to twelve for the bonds. Subscriptions that were too small to receive under that proportion a full bond or ten shares of stock will get nothing. Application to list the securities will be made as soon as the certificates are issued, and active trading will likely begin next week.

There was a flurry in the copper stock market yesterday, the quotations for Quincy going up from 119 to 134. The stock closed at 130 bid. The extent of Chicago's interest in the copper market is not generally recognized. An estimate made by a gentleman who has placed large blocks of the securities here and who is thoroughly familiar with the situation places the market value of the holdings of Chicago at between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000. This amount of copper stocks is distributed among 5,000 holders.

The Minnesota Iron company has just declared its first regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable July 1.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 12.—[Special.]—The stock market was dull again today, and with the sagging tendency which commonly goes with dullness in this market, varied by occasional rallies. Nobody was doing anything except the traders, and little was done by them. Oregon Transcontinental and Atchison were active, the former breaking sharply 1¾ points on light sales and recovering all of its loss before noon. Atchison advanced slightly on purchases of considerable magnitude. Outside of these stocks the noteworthy advances were: Chicago Gas, ⅝; Colorado Coal, ⅝; Lake Shore, ⅛; Missouri Pacific, ⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅞; New Jersey Central, 2 points; Reading, ⅛; Richmond Terminal, ⅛. Declines were: Lackawanna, ⅜; St. Paul, ⅛; Sugar Trusts, 1¼. At noon, however, nearly all prices were about at the opening level.

The last two hours were distinguished by a sharp advance in Richmond Terminal on bidding by traders who had apparently scented large orders. The bull point was the Baltimore and Ohio acquisition. There was some picking up of Oregon Transcontinental stock in the afternoon, but outside of this nothing. The closing was dull and featureless.

Money on call easy, ranging from 3 to 4½ per cent; last loan at 3, closing offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6½. Sterling exchange quiet but strong at 485⅛ for 60-day bills and 487¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 219,192 shares, including: Atchison, 15,795; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 6,150; Louisville and Nashville, 4,600; Missouri Pacific, 3,630; Northern Pacific, 4,580; Oregon Transcontinental, 25,275; Reading, 8,720; Richmond and West Point, 24,300; Union Pacific, 3,500.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing J'ne 12	Closing J'ne 11
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	350	30¼	30¼	30¼	
Atchison	15,595	47⅜	46½	47⅜	47
Atlantic & Pac.	900	7½	7	7½	6¾
C., B. & Q.	400	106⅜	106¼	106⅜	106¾
Canada So.	200	60¼	59½	60¼	59⅞
Central Pac.	600	35	34½	35	
Canadian Pac.	500	83	83	83	83¾
C. & O., 2d pfd.	100	44	44	44	43⅞
Colo. Coal.	1,100	53¾	52¾	53¼	53
C., St. L. & P. pfd.	300	47	46	47	
C. & E. Ill.	110	40¼	40¼	40¼	40
C., C., C. & St. L.	3,430	79	78	79	78¼
Do pfd.	360	100	100	100	100
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	150	102	102	102	
Chicago Gas	7,005	53⅜	52¾	53⅜	52¾
Citizens' Gas (Bn.)	3,000	86¼	85⅝	85⅝	85¾
D., L. & W.	5,850	146	145⅜	146	146
Del. & Hud.	100	169¼	169¼	169¼	
Den. & Rio G.	200	18	18	18	18¼
Do pfd.	200	54	53¾	54	54¼
Erie	1,450	27¾	27½	27¾	27⅜
East Tenn.	900	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Do 2d pfd.	1,012	26	26	26	
Hocking Valley	100	25	25	25	
Hocking Coal.	450	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
Ill. Cent.	210	117	117	117	117
Jersey Central	1,600	126⅞	124¾	126⅞	124¾
Kansas & Texas	150	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅛
Lake Shore	1,715	113⅝	112¾	113⅝	112¾
Louis. & Nash	4,330	90	89¾	90	89⅞
Long Island	121	91¼	91¼	91¼	
L. E. & W pfd.	1,000	66⅝	65⅝	65⅝	66⅜
L. N. A. & C.	100	40	40	40	40
Lead Trust	2,110	21¾	21¼	21¾	21⅛
Laclede Gas	200	21	21	21	20
Mo. Pac.	3,600	75¼	74⅞	75¼	74¾
Manitoba	675	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
Manhattan	300	114	114	114	
Mex. Cent.	1,975	29¼	28¾	29¼	29
Northwest*	1,600	112⅝	111⅞	112⅝	112¼
Do pfd.	187	143⅝	143⅝	143⅝	
New England	5,870	49	48	49	48⅝
Nor. Pacific	4,700	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	37⅞
Do pfd.	1,989	84⅝	83⅞	84⅝	84¾
Nor. & W.	210	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜
Do pfd.	110	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	64
N. Y. Cent.	110	110	110	110	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st p.	300	73¼	73¼	73¼	
Do 2d pfd.	200	43	43	43	
O. Trans.	24,675	49¾	47½	49¼	49½
Ogn. S. Line	300	49	48½	48½	48⅜
Ont. & W.	815	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20½
Ohio & Miss.	200	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	
Omaha Com.	300	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
Do pfd.	125	95	95	95	
Pac. Mail.	1,275	44	43⅝	44	43⅞
Pullman	1,025	206	205	205	205½
Peoria D. & E.	250	21⅝	21	21	21⅝
Reading	8,820	47¼	46⅝	47¼	46⅞
Rich. Term'l	24,790	24¾	23⅞	24⅝	23⅞
Do pfd.	1,900	85⅝	84	85⅝	
Rock Island	4,529	94¾	94¼	94¾	94¼
St. Paul	14,310	77	75⅞	77	76⅜
Do pfd.	700	121	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
St. P. & D.	200	37½	37½	37½	37½
So. Pac.	400	35	35	35	35
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	500	64½	64½	64½	
Sugar Trust	34,372	84⅞	83	84⅞	83¼
Silver B.	270,000	105	104	104⅝	105
Texas Pac.	2,760	22¼	21⅝	22¼	22
Tenn. Coal.	200	51¾	51	51¾	52
Union Pac.	3,500	67	66⅝	67	66¾
W. & L. E.	700	40⅜	39⅞	40¼	40
Do pfd.	220	77⅝	77½	77⅝	78⅜
Wabash	700	13	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛
Do pfd.	1,800	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	28
Western Union	739	85⅝	85⅛	85⅝	85⅝
Whisky Trust	400	47⅛	47	47	47
Wis. Cent.	520	30¼	30	30¼	30⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams......150	Fargo......145
American......114	United States......71½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg......121	U. S. 4½s reg......103
U. S. 4s coup......122	U. S. 4½s coup......103

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

51000 Atch 4s......86¾@87	1000 M&E con gtd......138
88000 Atch inc......67@67¼	3000 N Y O & W cn 5s......97
10000 A&P gtd 4s......81½	5000 N Pa 1st coup......118¾
2000 C S 1st gtd......109⅝	2000 N W con......141¼
200000 CNJ g m 5s reg..111½	20000 Pa Mo 1st 4s 85¾@86
41000 C & O cn5s..101⅝@101¾	3000 R&D 6s......117¾
20000 CGL&CColst...96@96¼	6000 R&WP T col tr 5s......77⅝@78
5000 CRI&P 5s coup......105½	10000 RG&W 1st......
2000 CCC&I g m......	1000 StJ&GI inc......52½
1000 KingsCo El 1st......104¾	10000 StL&IM 2d......109
1000 LacledeGasSLlist 84⅞	3000 StL&IM 5s.. 94¼@94½
1000 L&W B cn asstd......114	5000 SciotoVal&N1st 4s 83
10000 L&N-S&A gtd 5s..107¾	17000 TPac 2d inc......43
1000 L&N con......116¼	6000 TSt L&K C 1st......98
42000 LNA&C cn..100½@100¾	1000 U P 1st-'96......112¼
5000 MetEl 1st......116¼	1000 Wab 1st......112⅝
25000 MexC con 4s......78	3000 WabR deb Ser B 52
1000 Mex Nat 1st......92½	5000 WS gtd 4s......106¼
1000 M C 7s......126	3000 WNY&P 2d......38½
4000 M L S & W 1st......119⅜	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

3000 Atch 1st......85½	1000 NYL&W1st......133⅝
5000 Atch 4s......86½	6000 N Pa 1st cp......118⅜
24000 Atch inc......67½@68	1000 NW con g bds.126
5000 A & P gtd 4s......81½	2000 OreImp 1st......102½
2000 C S 1st gtd......109⅝	2000 OT 6s......102½
5000 CB&Q—Neb Ex 4s 92	5000 PD&E inc......55
5000 CRI&P5scp......105½	50000 R&WPT col tr 5s..
25000 CRI&P 6s rg......130½	77⅝@77¼
2000 CHV&T 5s......84½	12000 StLA&T 1st......98½
3000 D&RG 4s......83½	5000 StL&SF2d ClassB114
5000 D&RG 1st......117¾	7000 SPa of Ari 1st......
1000 Ia Cen 1st......86¾	107¾@107⅝
5000 Kan Pa 6s '95......111	15000 TPac 1st 5s......92¼
5000 KyCen 1st 4s......84½	50000 Tex Pac 2d inc......
5000 LacledeGas SLlist	43@43¼
84½@84⅜	1000 TAA & N M 1st......103⅞
5000 LNO&T1st......99	1000 TSt L & K C 1st......98½
1000 L St L&T 1st......99½	1000 Un El 1st......107¼
1000 LS 1st......85	40000 Wab 1st......102½@102⅝
1000 MetEl 1st......116⅜	1000 Wab 2d......83⅜
1000 M Ele 2d......106¼	9000 Wis C 1st......98¼
1000 M&StP 1s-SoMD.117½	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

7000 CS 2d......100	56000 R&WPTcol tr 5s.
15000 C&Ocon5s..101⅜@102	78@78¼
37000 CRI&P5scp..105@105¼	7000 StLA&T 1st trst. 98½
4000 Clev&C 1st......99½	1000 TPac1st5s......92⅜
6000 D&RG 4s......83⅜@84	2000 TPac 2d inc......43¼
4000 DSS&A 5s......93	1000 T&O C 1st......106½
2000 M C 7s......126	3000 UPa 1st-'96......112¼
77000 NYC&StL 4s. 93¼@95	1000 Va Md gt stmpd. 87
8000 NYEl 1st......117	5000 WabRR 1st......102@102⅝
10000 NYL&W1st......133⅝	2000 Wa deb SerB......52
1000 OgnImplst......103⅝	5000 WS gtd 4s......106⅛
4000 P&E inc......32½@33	5000 WS gtd 4s reg......106⅛
18000 P&R gm 4s......85⅝	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 12.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	8,500	46⅝	47⅝	46⅛	47⅝
Atlantic & Pac.	1,000	7½	7½	7½	7½
Bell Telephone	244	219	219	219	219
C. B. & Q.	540	106⅛	106⅛	106	106
Flint & P. M.	10	34	34	34	34
Do pfd.	130	100	100	100	100
Mexican Central	1,200	28½	29	28½	29
Mexican Tel.	10	1 1-32	1 1-32	1 1-32	1 1-32
Oregon Short Line	75	50	50	50	50
Sugar Trust	12,999	83⅝	84⅝	82	84⅝
Thomson & Hous's	1,000	56	56	56	56
Do pfd.	100	29	29	29	29
Union Pacific	100	66	66	66	66

Bond sales and quotations:

7000 O S L 5s......93¾	60000 Atch inc......66¾@67¼
1000 Do 6s......111½	5000 D L & N 5s......106
5000 A & P inc......20	9000 Atch 4s......85
5000 N Eng 2ds......107	1000 C & W M 5s......94½
5000 K M B Bridge 5s. 103	3000 Bost Gas inc..95@95½
20000 Mex C 4s......76@76½	

Money at the clearing-house is 6 per cent, call loans are 7 per cent, and time paper is 5@7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 12.—The market closed firm. Pennsylvania, 53⅝@53¾; Reading, 23 9-16@23⅝; Lehigh Valley, 53¾@53⅞; Reading gen. 4s, 85⅛@86; do 1st preferred, 74@75; do 2d preferred, 56⅜@57¼; do 3d preferred, 45¾@46¼.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 12.—Close—Consols—Money, 97¾; do. account, 97 7-16; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 46¼; Canadian Pacific, 85¾; Erie, 28¼; do seconds, 107¾; Mexican ordinary, 40¾; St. Paul common, 77¾; New York Central, 112¾; Pennsylvania, 55; Reading, 23¾; Mexican Central new 4s, 79¾.

Bar silver 48d per oz. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £250,000. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £70,000 during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is now 41.81 per cent.

PARIS, June 12.—Three per cent rentes, 42f 55c for the account. The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows a decrease of 750,000 francs gold and 1,075,000 francs silver.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Mining quotations: Alice, $2.55; Brunswick Consolidated, $1.50; Caledonia B. H., $1.85; Deadwood T., $1.25; Eureka Consolidated, $3.60; El Cristo, $1.00; Gould & Curry, $2.50; Homestake, $10.00; Horn Silver, $3.40; North Commonwealth, $2.00; Ontario, $40.00; Phoenix Arizona, $1.35; Sutter Creek, $1.40.

BOSTON, Mass., June 12.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $6.75; Atlantic, $24.00; Boston and Montana, $66.75; Calumet and Hecla, $317.50; Catalpa, $37.50; Franklin, $22.25; Huron, $5.00; Kearsarge, $25.00; Osceola, $47.00; Pewabic (new), $12.00; Quincy, $130.00; Santa Fe Copper, 90c; Tamarack, $201.00; Centennial Mining, $39.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were much less active yesterday, but steadier. The excitement attending the Warren suspension of Wednesday was over, a good many other trades had been closed up because of the unsettled feeling thereby induced, and the markets wanted some fresh motive for action which was not furnished except a minor one in the case of wheat by the issue of fresh estimates of crop production. The weather here was fine but somewhat cooler, and the movement of produce at country points moderately free.

The *Price Current* figures out from the Washington report that the wheat crop of the United States this year will be only about 413,000,000 bu.

The *Daily Trade Bulletin* of this city takes the same figures and therefrom makes out a total of a little more than 436,000,000, while still another expert in figures is said to have found they read out an aggregate of more than 450,000,000 bu. The tentative estimate of 430,000,000 given in Wednesday's issue of THE TRIBUNE is not far from a mean between these extremes and is perhaps as near right as either of them. But it may possibly be thought that the Washington figures would be more satisfactory if they indicated the actual result, which seems to the statistician to be the most probable for the time being, and not leave such a wide leeway for guessing as they do now.

Inglis telegraphs that the wheat crop in Southern Illinois promises very poorly, and names blight, rust, and bugs as the evils which are causing the yield to be a poor one. Werst is in Michigan, and says the wheat outlook in that State is 20 per cent worse than when he was there last.

Hutchinson's Duluth correspondent sends word that the Canadian millers are buying moderate parcels of wheat every day or two in that market, the home supply from last harvest being about exhausted.

Some members of the St. Louis "Art Club" were on 'Change yesterday. They are said to have made a great deal of money in wheat thus far.

The noticeable feature in New York was said to be a continued good export inquiry following the taking of 250,000 bu. the previous day, this being rendered possible by the break in prices. Cables report rapid withdrawals of cargoes afloat by the continent.

Vastly less active calling of margins than the previous day.

Some members of the Board think it might be well to have an official broker to sell or buy for account of whom it may concern in cases of suspension. It might obviate some of the slaughter that occurs sometimes in the wild rush of members, each of whom is anxious to protect himself. Some of the Warren sales in lard were made at 7½c less than the contra purchases were made at.

Duluth reported a total of about 250,000 bu wheat taken for shipment eastward, presumably for export, and Minneapolis a good cash demand for wheat by millers.

New York reports 136,000 bu wheat, 112,000 bu corn, and 25,000 bu oats, taken for export, and the clearance Wednesday of 94,925 bu wheat for Liverpool. The foreigners are taking our wheat more freely since the decline in prices set in.

The wheat on passage for France at the close of May is estimated at 1,080,000 bu, against 600,000 bu one year previously. The same quantity of 600,000 bu was then afloat for Antwerp; now there is just three times as much.

According to Beerbohm of May 30 the crop prospects in Russia are favorable on the whole, but it was then too early to express an opinion with regard to the spring crops. Farmers were parting with their wheat freely, either because they expected a good harvest or else that they were becoming alarmed at the rapid rise in the value of the silver rouble.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

In flour the total of reported sales was only 169 sacks. The market was dull and nominally unchanged.

Wheat was steadier and comparatively quiet. Liverpool was early quoted ¼d per cental lower, and the later cables were even weaker than that, but the *Price Current's* estimate of crop had a bullish tendency, and the pressure of the previous day had passed over. Hutchinson ranged himself on the buying side, and there was considerable covering by men who had sold short during the wild rush of Wednesday. Hutchinson tried to sell on the resulting advance, some sales were made by brokers thought to be acting for Armour, and there was a mysterious rumor of a big lot of cash wheat to come on the market which caused a dash of weakness, though it did not prevent the premiums on the long futures from showing a narrowing because most of the offerings were for those months. Baldwin was prominent as a sellerearly, and brokers believed to be operating for Ream and Linn sold freely later in the day. July opened with sales at 88⅝c, being ⅜c above the latest regular price of Wednesday, sold at 88½c, advanced to 89⅛c, declined to 88⅛c bid, reacted to 88¾c, and closed at 88⅝c bid, with this month at ¾c discount. December sold at 90⅛@91⅛c, and the year at 87⅛@88⅝c. No. 2 in store sold at 87½@88c for both spring and red winter. Free on board sales by sample were at 65@68c for No. 4 red winter, 72@84c for No. 3 red winter, 88c for No. 2 red winter, 82c for No. 2 white winter, 68@70c for No. 4 spring, 75¼@83c for No. 3 spring, and 90c for hard No. 2 spring. Total cash sales about 49 cars. July wheat sold on the curb at 88½@88¾c, closing closing at 88⅝c bid.

Corn was slow and steady. It opened tame, but soon became firmer under the influence of light receipts and firm cables, being influenced also by the fact of no further break in wheat. The best buying of futures was by Baxter and much of the business otherwise was in changes from July to September, with a little more pressure to place the earlier month. The offerings of sample lots were only moderate and they sold a shade higher than the previous day. July opened unchanged at 34½c, sold at 34⅝c, declined ⅛c, and closed at 34½c, with 34c asked for this month. October sold at 36@36⅛c. In store and to go there sold at 34@34½c for No. 2 yellow, 33½@33¾c for No. 3 do, 33⅞@34c for No. 2, and 33½@33¾c for No. 3, with 31½@31¾c for No. 4. Free on board and on track sales were at 32@32½c for No. 4, 34@34¼c for No. 3, 34@34½c for No. 3 yellow, 34@34½c for No. 3 white, and 35½c for No. 2 white. Total cash sales about 249 cars and 45,000 bu.

Oats were quiet and steady until near the close, when considerable weakness developed. During most of the session prices kept very near to Wednesday's close, influenced by the crop reports, the liberal withdrawals from store, and the large charters reported during the last few days. But the weakness in wheat, easier Eastern markets, and the slow export movement finally caused a break, June closing ¼c lower than Wednesday, July ¼c lower, August ½c lower, and September ⅛c lower. July sold early as high as 28⅛c—a fraction above Wednesday's close—August at 26⅛c, and September at 25¾c. Prices ruled steady for some time at ⅛@⅛c under these figures, but finally fell to 27¾c for July, 25⅝c for August, and 25⅝c for June. Car lots of cash No. 2 in store and to go to store sold at 28@28⅛c for No. 2, 28¼@29¼c for No. 2 white, and 28⅛@29c for No. 3 white. Free on board sales by sample were at 27⅛@28⅛c for No. 3, 28@29⅛c for No. 3 white, and 29⅛@30c for No. 2 white. Total cash sales about 208 cars and 30,000 bu.

Rye was exceedingly dull, and while holders generally asked Wednesday's prices it was almost impossible to make sales or draw out bids. Car-lots of No. 2 were offered at 48c, but not a single car was reported, and it is doubtful if it would have brought 47½c; 10,000 bu cash was said to have sold early at 48c. June was nominally the same, or 47½c. It was reported that July sold early at 48⅛c, but this was thought by many to be a mistake, as it sold afterwards at 47¾c, and closed about 47⅛c. August and September nominal. No. 2 free on board sold at 49c, and No. 3 at 39@42c, according to quality. Total cash sale about 8 cars and 10,000 bu.

Barley continues very dull; the offerings were a little the larger and there was little or no demand. Prices were nominally unchanged, but weak, and if pressed on the market concessions would be necessary. No. 4 quotable at 27@33c for common to good, and No. 3 at 33@37c for inferior to good, and 38@42c for choice to fine. Total cash sales about 12 cars.

Millstuffs were in light request and rather easy. Bran sold at $9.25@9.75, and $11.00 for coarse and $11.75 for fine.

Provisions were dull with little change. Armour was a buyer of ribs, supposed to be covering shorts, and Hutchinson bid them up a little with the purchase of 100,000 lbs, but afterwards sold 500,000 lbs. The latter also bought a little lard "for whom it may concern," and sold some for the longer futures. Pork was weaker. It sold 5c lower, at $12.80 for July, declined to $12.50, and closed nominally at $12.75, with the same for this month. January pork was held at $10.25, with $10.20 bid. Lard sold 5c higher, to $5.90 for July, and closed at $5.90 bid, with this month at about $5.85. October lard sold at $6.17½@6.20. Ribs advanced 5c to $5.07½ for July, and closed at that asked, with 5c less for this month. October sold at $5.17½@5.20. Cash sales include 25,000 lbs green hams, averaging 16 lbs, at 6¾c; 100,000 lbs green shoulders, New York cut, at 4½c; 10,000 lbs clear bellies, averaging 9 lbs, at 6¾c; 75 tcs S. P. hams, averaging 16 lbs, at 9¾c; 150 tcs S. P. shoulders, New York cut, at 5¼c; 100 boxes S. P. picnic hams at $6.20; and 25,000 lbs prime city tallow at 4⅛c.

Flaxseed was again dull and lifeless; there was not much demand and not much pressure to sell, and prices were practically the same as on Wednesday, though there was a weak undertone. The only sale reported was 5,000 bu October at $1.31¼. September was nominally the same, and year was about $1.30½. Cash No. 1 nominally about $1.39. Timothy seed quiet but rather firm; one car of new for September sold at $1.46, which was 1c above Wednesday's price, but there was seemingly no more wanted at that figure. Cash contract prime quotable at $1.35@1.36; choice seed at $1.38@1.40; country prime at $1.32@1.33; and common to fair at $1.05@1.30. Clover was dull and weak; in the absence of sales the market may be quoted at $3.80@3.85 for new for September, $3.80@3.85 for cash prime, $3.40@3.45 for choice, and $2.40@3.15 for common to good.

The street produce markets were quiet and rather easy. Dairy products are unchanged. Eggs in large supply and weak. Potatoes are in rather light supply and higher. Poultry in moderate request at steady prices. Hides steady at former figures. Strawberries are in more liberal supply and easier. Vegetables plenty and prices weaker.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
July	$ 88⅝	$ 88⅛@ 89⅛	$ 88⅝
August	88⅝	88⅞@ 89¼	88⅞
September	89	88⅞@ 90⅛	89
CORN.			
July	$ 34½	$ 34⅛@ 34⅝	$ 34¼
August	35¼	35 @ 35⅜	35¼
September	35¾	35⅝@ 35¾	35⅝
OATS.			
July	$ 28	$ 27¼@ 28	$ 27¾
August	26¼	25½@ 26⅛	25⅝
September	25⅝	25¼@ 25¾	25⅝
MESS PORK.			
July	$12.85	$12.50 @12.80	$12.75
August	12.75	12.40 @12.75	12.65
September	12.85	12.50 @12.80	12.75
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
July	$ 5.90	$ 5.90 @ 5.95	$ 5.90
August	6.12½	6.00 @ 6.02½	6.02½
September	6.12½	6.10 @ 6.15	6.12½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
July	$ 5.02½	$ 5.02½@ 5.07½	$ 5.05
August	5.12½	5.12½@ 5.15	5.15
September	5.22½	5.20 @ 5.25	5.25

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	July.	August.	September.
No. 2 wheat	$ 77⅝	$ 76⅝	$ 75
No. 2 corn	34⅞	34⅞	35¼
No. 2 oats	22⅝	22⅜	22¼
Mess pork	11.65	11.72½	11.80
Lard	6.62½	6.70	6.77½
Short ribs	5.85	5.92½	6.00

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Wednesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	7	4	5	16
Spring wheat	22	4	3	29
Corn	194	169	41	404
Oats	125	72		197
Rye	16	13		29
Barley	......	11	6	17
Total	364	273	55	692

Inspected out: 2,026 bu of wheat, 348,957 bu corn, and 192,974 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 68 cars of wheat, 580 cars of corn, 285 cars of oats, and 20,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.
Flour, brls	6,092	10,248	10,278	7,946
Wheat, bu	33,466	41,208	17,072	27,196
Corn, bu	483,846	176,092	528,430	501,358
Oats, bu	218,473	164,944	376,759	182,594
Rye, bu	12,201	2,806	7,112	2,021
Barley, bu	11,483	6,606	12,237	2,205
G. Seed, lbs	119,250	73,950	47,325	182,541
F. Seed, bu	2,235	1,028	13,814	541
B. Corn, lbs	......	2,650	38,150	42,368
Cheese, lbs	121,515	199,830	91,862	131,990
Butter, lbs	559,040	499,539	304,055	226,976
Hides, lbs	266,910	401,419	305,177	311,750
Wool, lbs	112,489	164,477	347,373	469,205

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. June 12.	RECEIPTS, BU. June 11.	SHIPMENTS, BU. June 12.	SHIPMENTS, BU. June 11.
Western.				
Chicago	33,466	33,316	17,072	29,790
Milwaukee	31,900	27,302	6,450	800
St. Louis	16,000	12,000	1,000	1,000
Toledo	5,061	9,231	1,695	600
Detroit	9,772	12,912	607	15,452
Peoria	......	1,000	500	1,500
Minneapolis	45,260	41,540	12,500	29,375
Duluth	18,174	28,065	55,959	......
Total	159,633	165,366	95,783	78,517
Eastern.				
New York	60,400	86,700	94,925	58,349
Philadelphia	2,749	2,162	700	3,173
Baltimore	9,011	5,807	......	12,452
Total	72,160	94,769	95,625	73,974
Gr'nd total	231,793	260,135	191,408	152,491
Same days 1889	115,442	141,425	194,308	131,027

Lake freights have become settled at ⅞c on corn to Buffalo, and 3⅛c to Kingston. Reported charters yesterday were for 225,000 bu of corn and 134,000 bu of oats.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Dealers report a fair trade and prices about steady at the quotations following: Elgin district or fancy separator goods, 13½@14c; fair to good, 12½@13½c; good to fine dairies, 10½@11½c; medium to fair, 7½@9c; packing stock, fresh, 4½@6c; old, 3½@4c.

CHEESE—Trade is reported very slow, stocks large and the feeling weak. Quotations: Full cream cheddars, new, 7¼@7¾c; do twins, 7¾@8c; Young Americas, 8@8½c; 1-lb skims, cheddars, 7@7¼c; 1-lb skims, twins, 7@7¼c; hard skims, flats, 3½@5c.

EGGS—The arrivals continue large, demand slack, and the feeling weak. Choice fresh candled Northern about 12@12½c per doz, and Southern 11@11½c.

GREEN FRUITS—A few new apples are on the market, but being small and green are almost unsalable. Old apples scarce; lemons firm and other fruits steady. The following were the quotations: Apples—Fair to choice, $3.50@4.50 per brl; fancy eating varieties, in a small way, $4.75@5.00. Oranges—California navels, $3.50@4.50. Messina lemons, $3.75@5.00. Pineapples, $1.25@2.25 per doz. Bananas, $1.50@2.00 per bunch, according to size and quality. Strawberries in fair supply and quotable at $1.00@1.50 per case of 24 qts for fair to choice Illinois. Michigans in 16-qt cases, $1.50@2.00 for fair to choice. Cherries, $1.25@1.50 for ⅓ bu. drawers.

HIDES—Are selling steadily at former prices. Quotations follow: No. 1 green salted, heavy, 6c per lb; do light, 6c; No. 2 do, 4½@4¾c; No. 1 calf, 7c; No. 2 do, 5c; deacons, 20c each; dry flints, 18 lbs and upwards, 7@8c; do light hides, 6@7c; dry salted, 5½@6c.

HAY—The supply is smaller both of timothy and upland prairie, and prices firmer. Receipts, 438 tons; shipments, 181 tons. No. 1 timothy sold at $13.00 for fancy; mixed, $7.00@7.25; and upland prairie at $10.00@11.50 for fair to good and $12.00@13.00 for choice to fancy.

MELONS—The receipts are light, but the demand is equally small. Watermelons quotable at $30.00@35.00 per 100, or $3.75@4.00 per doz; muskmelons slow at $3.00 per doz. All stock generally poor.

POULTRY—In moderate supply and demand fair, and prices steady. Quotations: Live hen turkeys, 8@8½c per lb; gobblers and mixed lots, 7@7½c; live chickens, 9c; roosters, 5c; spring chickens, 18@20c per lb; live ducks, 9@9½c per lb; spring, $4.00@4.50 per doz, or 14@16c per lb; geese slow at $4.00@5.00 per doz.

POTATOES—The demand continues good. Stocks rather light and prices firm. Quotations are: New Southern, in barrels, $3.00@3.25 for good to choice and $2.25@2.75 for only fair; sacks, $1.40@1.75 good to choice. Bulk stock, 65@70c per bu.

VEGETABLES—Demand only moderate, and with receipts ample the feeling was weak. Quotations are as follows: New Cairo cabbage, $2.00@2.25 per crate; Mobile, $4.00@4.75 per crate; and Baltimore, $2.75@3.00 per crate; asparagus, 60@75c per doz for Racine; string beans, $1.50@1.75 per bu box for choice green and $2.00@2.25 for wax; peas firm at $1.00@1.50 per bu box for fair to choice; tomatoes, $1.75@2.25 for fair to choice 4-basket crates of Mississippi; ⅓-bu boxes Mississipi, 75c@$1.25 for fair to choice. Cucumbers, 30@40c for New Orleans in barrels and 50@60c for Cincinnati stock.

WHISKY—Firm on the basis of $1.09.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movements of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, June 9	15,491	330	18,140	11,105
Tuesday, June 10	8,913	798	13,476	10,721
Wednesday, June 11	16,653	1,032	20,320	12,321
Thursday, June 12	18,000	500	23,000	10,000
Total	59,057	2,660	74,936	44,147
Last week	52,231	1,811	120,564	38,342
Shipments—				
Monday, June 9	5,167	......	5,529	4,473
Tuesday, June 10	2,360	9	4,750	5,363
Wednesday, June 11	4,517	187	4,873	3,804
Thursday, June 12	5,000	......	6,000	4,000
Total	17,044	196	21,152	17,660
Last week	16,843	113	18,512	20,555

Today's (Friday's) receipts are estimated at 24,000 hogs, 10,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep, against 21,803 hogs, 9,464 cattle, and 9,591 sheep one week ago, and 24,297 hogs, 9,646 cattle, and 4,742 sheep one year ago.

Kansas City quoted hogs 2½c lower yesterday at $3.55@3.65. Omaha quoted them 5c higher at $3.55@3.67½.

Receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis yesterday aggregated 24,100 cattle, 42,100 hogs, and 13,700 sheep, against 22,100 cattle, 47,500 hogs, and 11,200 sheep, one week ago, and 20,600 cattle, 58,100 hogs, and 11,900 sheep one year ago. Receipts of hogs at all four points for the week thus far foot up 148,000, or 68,000 less than a week ago, and 18,000 less than a year ago.

The American Cattle Trust is to be reorganized and all the companies belonging to it will become a part of the Western Union Beef company of Denver, Colo. The companies are as follows: The Nueces Land and Cattle company of Texas, the Fort Stockton Live Stock and Land company of Texas, the San Antonio Ranch company of Texas, the Wilson Live Stock company of Texas, the Phoenix Farm and Ranch company of New Mexico, the Brush Land and Cattle company of Colorado, the North American Cattle company of Wyoming, and the Frontier Land and Cattle company of Wyoming.

CATTLE—The best grades of native cattle were without material change yesterday, while the general run of cattle, both natives and Texas, ruled 5@10c lower. Poor to good natives sold about 20@25c lower than last Monday. One load of cattle, selected out of six loads, sold at $5.20. The next highest price was $5.00. Less than half a dozen loads sold above $4.80. Dressed-beef men bought largely at $4.10@4.45. Shippers bought largely at $4.25@4.60 and exporters principally at $4.35@4.65. Texas cattle sold at $2.80@4.00 for 750@1,247-lb steers. Native cows sold principally at $2.25@2.60. Stock cattle sold at $2.40@4.12½. Quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves	$5.00@5.25
Choice to fancy steers	4.60@4.95
Poor to good steers	3.70@4.50
Choice to fancy cows and heifers	3.20@3.70
Poor to choice cows	2.10@3.10
Bulls and stags	2.35@3.85
Stockers and feeders	2.40@4.00
Texas steers	2.50@4.25

HOGS—Yesterday's hog market ruled 5@10c higher than Wednesday's lowest prices, or 5c higher than average prices of that day. Trade was active and the market closed firm. The quality was good. Heavy sold at $3.65@3.77½, bulk at $3.70@3.75; mixed, $3.70@3.95, and light, $3.65@3.95. Light sold largely at $3.85@3.95. A good clearance was made.

SHEEP—This week's receipts of sheep will be about the largest on record. Yesterday's arrivals were again very heavy and prices ruled fully 10@15c lower, or about 30@40c lower than Monday. Lambs averaging 45@60 lbs sold at $5.50@6.50. Texas sheep averaging 64@86 lbs sold at $3.25@4.40. Westerns sold at $3.90@5.50. Natives averaging 65@123 lbs sold at $3.60@5.50.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 12.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,380 head, all for exporters and slaughterers; no trading. Dressed beef steady, 6¾@7¾c per pound. Shipments, 510 beeves and 880 quarters of beef; tomorrow, 445 beeves and 12 sheep. Calves—Receipts, 4,300 head; market a shade easier. Veals, $4.50@6.00; buttermilk calves, $3.00@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,652 head; sheep dull; lambs steady. Sheep, $4.37½@5.75; lambs, $6.00@8.00. Dressed mutton slow, 9@10½c per lb; dressed lambs easier, 10@12½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,967 head. Nominally steady at $3.80@4.10.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 2,900 head; market weak; 10c lower; steers, $4.75; cows, $1.85@3.60; stockers and feeders, $2.60@3.85.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, 800 head; market 2½@5c lower; all grades and bulk, $3.57½@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 1,300 head; market steady; good to choice muttons, $4.00@5.25; lambs, $2.00@3.25; stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.60.

OMAHA, NEB., June 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; opened slow; stiffened up, and all desirable steers changed hands early at steady prices; cows advanced 10c on an active market, all changing hands early; stockers and feeders unchanged; fancy 1,500@1,600-lb steers, $4.55@4.75; prime, 1,350@1,475-lb steers, $4.40@4.60; good to choice 1,150@1,350-lb steers, $4.45; good 1,050@1,250-lb butchers' steers, $3.70@4.15; fair 900@1,150-lb steers, $3.75@4.00; fair to good cows, $1.90@2.65; good to choice cows, $2.45@3.20; fancy cows, $2.90@3.65; heifers, $2.25@3.60; yearlings, $2.00@3.25; feeders, $2.80@3.60; stockers, $2.60@3.30; canners, $1.00@2.10; bulls, $1.75@3.65; oxen, $2.25@3.50; calves, $2.00@5.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,500; active; advanced a shade; all sold early; range, $3.50@3.70; light, $3.50@3.65; mixed, $3.55@3.65; heavy, $3.60@3.70.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,100; shipments, 3,800; market steady; good to fancy native steers, $4.40@4.90; fair to good native steers, $4.00@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.90@3.95; Texans and Indians, $2.75@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,100; shipments, 2,000; market active; fair to choice heavy, $3.70@3.80; packing grades, $3.65@3.75; light, fair to best, $3.60@3.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 500; market steady; fair to choice clipped, $4.00@5.25.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—PROVISIONS—Close: Pork—Is in poor demand; prime mess Eastern, 54s, dull; do Western, 48s 9d, dull. Lard is in poor demand; spot and June, 30s 9d, easy; July and August, 31s, easy.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 6s 11½d, steady; do spring, 7s 1½d, steady. Flour is in poor demand at 10s 3d, steady. Corn—Demand poor for spot and fair for futures; spot and June, 3s 6d, steady; July, 3s 6½d, steady; August, 3s 7¼d, steady.

COTTON—Middling, 6¾d; sales, 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 4,700 American.

NEW YORK, June 12.—[Special.]—COTTON—It was another active day. August rose 5 points early, but soon proved to be a shooting star. It lost all the advance, and fell 12 points, besides showing a decline from the highest price of today of 17 points. Later it recovered considerable of the decline. July, after an advance of 3 points, took a downward turn and fell 14 points, rallying slightly in the later trading. June dropped 6 points. September rose 5 points, lost it, and fell 7. Other options declined 5 points. The closing prices were 5 to 7 points lower for the day on this crop, and 3 to 5 on the next. New York spot prices were 1-16c lower, with sales of 473 bales for home consumption. The receipts at the ports today were 1,483 bales, against 919 bales this day last year. The close was steady after sales of 132,000 bales.

COFFEE—Was 5 to 10 points lower and more active. Rio here on the spot was dull at 17¾@17½c for No. 7 undescribed. Options closed steady after sales of 52,500 bags.

WHEAT—Advanced ⅜ to ½c, lost it and fell ⅛c on some options, but rallied and closed on 'Change ⅛c to ⅜c higher for the day, after a small speculation. The cash trade was also light. Cash sales, 4 loads of Kansas red for export at 89c. No. 2 red was quoted at 94@94½c. Option sales, 2,280,000 bu.

CORN—Was quiet for options at an advance of ⅛c. Cash corn was stronger and fairly active. Cash sales, 204,000 bu, including 22 loads for export. No. 2 mixed sold at 41⅛@41½c; No. 2 white to arrive at 44c, and ungraded at 41@42c. Option sales, 380,000 bu.

OATS—Were ⅛@⅜c lower for options, the later months being the weakest. There was a fair business. White was firm. Cash sales, 105,000 bu, including 50,000 bu for export. No. 2 mixed sold at 33¼@34c in elevator and 35c afloat; No. 2 white at 34¼@34¾c in elevator and 35c afloat; No. 2 white, clipped, at 37c afloat, and No. 3 white at 33⅛@34c; No. 2 white for June, 34½c, and July, 34¼@34½c. Option sales, 80,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 14½@15c.

CHEESE—Choice State 8¼@9c.

EGGS—12½@13½c.

SUGAR—Raw was easier and sold to a fair extent. Fair refining, 4 15-16c. Refined was less active though firm. Cut loaf and crushed, 7⅜c; powdered, 7 1-16c; granulated, 6¾c; mold A, 6 13-16c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 6,217 pkgs; exports, 10,648 brls, 6,848 sacks; quiet, heavy; sales, 17,100 brls.

PETROLEUM—Opened irregular, spot being steady at 89c, while July option was weak at 90c. After a slight decline in the early trading the market turned and advanced steadily on light trading, closing firm. Stock Exchange, opening, 89c; highest, 89⅞c; lowest, 88¾c; closing, 88⅞c. Consolidated exchange, opened 90c; highest, 90⅛c; lowest, 89⅛c; closing, 90⅛c. Total sales, 204,000 brls.

DRY GOODS—There was a little more doing in dry goods at first hands. New cotton specialties increased in sales and the demand for heavy and brown cotton tends to enlarge, especially standard and four-yard sheetings and drills, the tone of which improves.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 12.—WHEAT—Receipts of wheat today were 73 cars; shipments, 30 cars. Quite a large proportion of the receipts offered for sale was of the higher grade. The demand for No. 1 Northern and No. 1 hard was good. A good many orders were received from outside to buy a few cars and several of the local millers were buying, giving a range of prices relatively above July. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, June, 86¾c; July, 88c; on track, 87@88c. No. 2 Northern, quiet, 85c; July, 86c asked; on track, 86c. No. 2 Northern, June and July, 85c; on track, 84c.

Last week, says the *Northwestern Miller*, has been an exceptionally dull one with the Minneapolis mills, but there is promise of better times for the week to come. The aggregate output was 59,812 brls—averaging 9,968 brls daily—against 92,770 brls the week before, 100,100 brls for the corresponding time in 1889, and 123,400 brls in 1888. The dead condition of the flour market, together with the delay in letting water into the canal, causes the general dullness at the falls. At noon Wednesday there were but five mills running, grinding at the rate of about 8,700 brls per 24 hours. The Anoka Mill increased the figures to about 9,200 brls. It is not likely that the output will be increased this week, but with the opening of the canal next Monday nearly every mill is counting upon resuming work. The demand for flour will hardly warrant such an active condition of affairs, but the millers propose to set the wheels in motion, nevertheless, in order to test their new water power, as well as to show the visitors to the National convention what Minneapolis is capable of doing. The export trade is very quiet and quotations remain about the same as last week. Export shipments were 11,077 brls, against 13,300 brls the preceding week. London quotations for 280 lbs c. i. f. are: Patents, 30s 6d@33s (asking); bakers', 23s 6d@24s; low grades, 12s 6d@13s. The receipts of wheat during the last week were 305,150 bu and the shipments 96,875 bu. The shipments of flour were 57,345 brls and of millstuff 2,257 tons.

DULUTH, MINN., June 12.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat was very quiet today. The market opened ⅛c advance over yesterday's close, sold ⅜c higher, dropped back 1⅛c, then improved ⅛c, and closed steady, with a rather firm feeling the last half of the day. The close was the same as yesterday's for July and September, and ¼c higher for June, August, and December. Cash No. 1 hard closed at 88⅜c. No. 1 Northern, 86⅜c. No. 2 Northern 83c. June No. 1 hard, 88⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 86⅜c. July ranged from 89⅛c up to 90⅛c and back to 89⅛c, closing at 89⅛c, sellers; July No. 1 Northern closed at 87⅛c; August at 88⅛c; September, 88⅜c; December, 89⅛c. Cars on track—Wheat, 47.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 18,174 bu; corn, 24,276 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 55,959 bu; corn, 37,846 bu.

BOSTON, Mass., June 12.—[Special.]—WOOL—The local wool market has been rather quiet during the last week. The sales aggregate 2,078,000 pounds of domestic and foreign. Among the items are 70,000 lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, XXX and above, 31@34c; 37,000 lbs Michigan X fleeces, 30@30½c; 40,000 lbs combing and delaine, 35@40c; 35,000 lbs unwashed combing, 26@30c; 312,000 lbs Territory, 18@24c; 23,000 lbs Eastern Oregon, 18@20c; 216,000 lbs spring Texas, 17@23c; 285,000 lbs spring California, 16@20c; 216,000 lbs unwashed and unmerchantable, 20@28c; 131,000 lbs scoured, 30@60c; 465,000 lbs Australian, 38@41c.

For Ohio medium 33@35c is asked and washed Michigan commands 29@30c. Quotations on fine fleece wools are largely nominal, as stocks are so much reduced. The little XX and above, Ohio and Pennsylvania, has sold at 33@34c, and one lot of X New York at 29c. Michigan X is steady at 30@31c for remaining lots and Michigan delaine has been taken this week by combers at 35c. Texas wools continue to come forward slowly and are selling in a quiet way at 22½@24½c for year's growth, costing, scoured, 63@65c. California wools are very quiet; good, fine average lots are moving on a scoured basis of 55c, with 60c paid for some very choice lots of middle county. The grease prices range between 16@20c. Territories arrive slowly, the bulk of the new wool being Utahs, fine selling at 18@19c and fine medium at 20@22c; costing, clean, 60@62c.

BOSTON, Mass., June 12.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western creamery, 15@16c; firsts and extra firsts, 13@14c; extra imitation creamery, 11@12c; others, 6@10c; factory choice, 10c; others, 6@9c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 15@16c; extra firsts, 14c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 12@15c; low grades, 7@11c; East creamery, good to choice, 18@15c.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 8¼@9c; Western choice, 8@8¼c; lower grades, as to quality.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 15½@16c; firsts, 14@15c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 16c; Western choice, 13½@14c; Michigan choice, 14½c.

CORN—Quiet; high mixed on track, 45@45½c; steamer yellow, 45c; steamer, 44c; good, no grade, 43@43½c, with off lots down, as to quality.

OATS—Dull; clipped oats at 37½@38c, with No. 2 whites at 37c; lake and rail and No. 3 whites about ½@⅝c below No. 2 white; fancy at 38@38½c; clipped at 37½@38c for track lots; No. 2 white, 37@37½c for track lots; No. 3 white, 36½@37c for track lots; low grades, 35@36c.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 12.—GRAIN—Wheat—Options largely nominal; car-lots firm; rejected, 73@78c; fair to good milling, 87@92c; prime to choice, 93@96c; No. 2 red in export elevator, 92c; No. 2 red, June, 90¼@91¼c; July, August, and September, 90¼@91¼c. Corn—Options firm; car-lots for local trade dull and a shade weaker; No. 3 mixed on track, 40c; No. 3 high mixed on track, 40¾c; No. 3 in export elevator, 38c; steamer in do, 39c; No. 2 in do, 40¼c; No. 2 low mixed on track, 41c; No. 2 mixed in Twentieth street elevator, 41¾c; No. 2 mixed, June, 40¼@40¾c; July, 40¼@40½c; August, 41¼@41¾c; September, 41¾@42¼c. Oats—Car-lots dull and weak; No. 3 white, 34@34¼c; No. 2 white, 34¼@35c; do choice, 35½c. Futures dull; No. 2 white, June, 34¼@35c; July, 34¼@34½c; August, 32@32½c; September, 30¼@30½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,700 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 29,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 700 bu; corn, 4,300 bu; oats, 20,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 12.—GRAIN—Wheat opened a fraction higher, but soon declined and with various fluctuations, chiefly downward, closed with July ⅜@½c, August ⅜c, and December ⅛c below yesterday; No. 2 red cash, 88½c; July closed at 88⅛c; August, 85c asked; December, 89⅛c. Corn—Opened firm, but eased off slightly and closed about as yesterday. No. 2 cash, 32⅛c; July closed 32¾c bid; August, 32⅞c; September, 33⅛c. Oats easier; No. 2 cash, 28¾c bid; July, 27⅛c bid; August, 26⅛c; September, 26¼c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weak. Pork, $11.50. Lard, $5.80. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $4.40; longs, $5.15@5.20; ribs, $5.25; short clear, $5.37½. Bacon—Shoulders, $5.25; longs, $5.65; ribs, $5.70; short clear, $5.75@5.80. Sugar-cured hams, 10@12c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 179,000 bu; oats, 23,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 141,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 12.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western easy; No. 2 winter red, spot and June, 88@88¼c; July and August, 88⅝@88¾c; September, 89¼c asked. Corn—Western steady; spot, 40⅛c; June and July, 40⅜@40½c; August, 41@41⅛c; steamer, 39¼c. Oats strong; Western white, 33@34c; do mixed, 32@33½c; graded No. 2 white, 34c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., June 12.—GRAIN—Wheat active, steady; cash, 90c; July, 89c; August, 88@88⅛c; September, 89c. Corn dull; cash and July, 35½c; August, 36c. Oats quiet; cash, 29½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; easier; cash, $3.25; October, $3.50, old; $3.75, new.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,060 bu; corn, 114,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 3,975 bu; cloverseed, 151 bags.

PEORIA, ILL., June 12.—GRAIN—Corn steady; No. 2 yellow, 34¼c; No. 3 yellow, 33½c; No. 2, 33¾c; No. 3, 33¼c; No. 4, 32½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 28½c; No. 3 white, 28½@28¾c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.10; spirits, $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 9,600 bu; oats, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 10,800 bu; oats, 60,000 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 12.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard dull at 96½c; No. 1 Northern, 94c; winter—No. 2 red, 95c. Corn—No. 2, 38c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 80,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 12.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 35c.

Don't wait till your system is all run down, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. Sold by druggists.